

Environmental Affairs and Tourism

Aim

The aim of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is to lead environmental management and tourism in the interest of sustainable development for all.

Policy developments

Soon after the 1999 elections, the Minister identified tourism and waste management as the Department's top priorities. Programmes and resources have been reprioritised accordingly, and tourism capacity has already been strengthened substantially.

Expenditure estimates

Table 27.1 Expenditure by programme

R million	Expenditure outcome			Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Administration	21,3	22,9	24,3	28,4	34,8	34,5	34,6
Environmental co-ordination and communication	11,8	13,1	16,9	17,0	25,4	25,3	25,8
Marine and coastal management	76,3	80,1	89,3	83,2	109,4	233,0	234,6
Weather bureau	53,6	57,9	59,9	59,3	64,8	65,0	66,1
Tourism	56,9	69,0	80,6	182,7	237,1	231,7	232,5
Environmental quality and protection	23,9	30,8	23,2	43,1	32,1	31,1	31,5
Biodiversity and heritage	93,8	92,4	100,8	107,6	107,8	104,3	106,0
Auxiliary and associated services	18,3	16,7	16,0	19,1	20,8	20,2	19,8
Departmental vote	356,0	382,8	411,0	540,5	632,2	745,1	750,9
Public Works ¹							
Capital works	–	–	2,7	–	4,9	4,7	3,9
Total	356,0	382,8	413,7	540,5	637,1	749,7	754,8
Change to 1999 Budget estimate				71,5	141,6	88,4	

¹ Appropriated on Vote 26: Public Works.

- *Administration* conducts the overall management of the Department.
- *Environmental co-ordination and communication* provides environmental information in support of effective environmental management and public participation in environmental governance.
- *Marine and coastal management* guides the development and conservation of the coastal and marine environment and ensures the sustainable utilisation of coastal and marine resources.
- *Weather bureau* renders meteorological services.

- *Tourism* leads development of responsible tourism for the benefit of the people of South Africa.
- *Environmental quality and protection* protects the environment in the interest of the health and well-being of the people of South Africa, through preventing pollution and environmental degradation.
- *Biodiversity and heritage* promotes and conserves our biological diversity and cultural heritage and ensures the sustainable utilisation of resources for the benefit of the people of South Africa.
- *Auxiliary and associated services* deals with Antarctic and island research.

Table 27.2 Economic classification of expenditure

R million	Expenditure outcome			Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Current							
Personnel	112,1	119,6	130,0	132,2	145,2	152,7	160,1
Transfer payments	137,1	138,4	149,8	150,8	195,0	173,4	176,9
Other	96,3	105,7	112,0	229,3	263,8	245,9	240,4
Capital							
Transfer payments	3,9	16,3	17,0	17,4	20,0	164,5	163,9
Acquisition of capital assets	6,6	2,8	4,9	10,7	13,1	13,2	13,5
Total	356,0	382,8	413,7	540,5	637,1	749,7	754,8

Personnel spending increases from R132,2 million in 1999/00 to R152,7 million in 2000/01, and to R160,1 million in 2002/03 due to the creation of additional high level posts to enhance capacity for the promotion of tourism growth. Increased expenditure on the acquisition of capital assets reflects maintenance and upgrading of harbours and replacement and repairs of research and patrol vessels.

Programme 1: Administration

Table 27.3 Programme expenditure

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
		1999/00		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1999 Budget	31,2	28,9	28,4	33,2	35,3	–
2000 Budget	–	–	–	34,8	34,5	34,6
Change to 1999 Budget estimate	–	(2,3)	(2,8)	1,6	(0,8)	–

Administration entails policy formulation by the Minister and the management of the Department. It also covers organisation of the Department and determination of working methods and procedures.

The increase in the medium-term estimates for this programme is due to the normal cost escalation and a shift of support personnel from programme 3: *Marine and Coastal Management*.

Programme 2: Environmental co-ordination and communication

Table 27.4 Programme expenditure

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
		1999/00		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1999 Budget	17,1	17,0	17,0	18,1	18,9	–
2000 Budget	–	–	–	25,4	25,3	25,8
Change to 1999 Budget estimate		(0,1)	(0,1)	7,3	6,4	–

The *Environmental co-ordination and communication* programme provides information in support of effective environmental management and public participation in environmental governance. An integrated business plan for the coordinated development, legislation and implementation of various departmental policies, including the National Environmental Management Act and the Tourism White Paper, has been developed.

The increase in medium-term estimates is due mainly to development of information technology infrastructure.

Table 27.5 Environmental co-ordination and communication: Key activities and outputs

Key activities	Outputs
Environmental management and communication services	Environmental law reform Marketing, coordination and communication services to provide accessible information
Environmental capacity building	A capacity building and training programme developed for local authorities
Funding and managing research by universities and other bodies	Environmental education included in the General Education and Training Framework
Environmental information and reporting	Annual update of <i>State of the Environment</i> report Publication: <i>Indicators for Sustainable Development</i> State of environment reports for Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Pretoria

Policy developments

The National Environmental Management Act of 1998 was promulgated in January 1999. In order to give effect to the Act, the following regulations will be drafted in 2000/01 and 2001/02

- Regulations on environmental assessments
- Regulations on access to environmental management information
- Regulations on environmental management co-operation agreements
- Model environmental management by-laws.

Environmental implementation plans and environmental management plans for the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism will be compiled in terms of the Act (see Chapter 3).

Programme 3: Marine and coastal management

Table 27.6 Programme expenditure

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
		1999/00		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1999 Budget	75,8	83,2	83,2	80,9	229,8	–
2000 Budget	–	–	–	109,4	233,0	234,6
Change to 1999 Budget estimate		7,4	7,4	28,5	3,2	–

Marine and coastal management guides the development and conservation of the coastal and marine environment and ensures the sustainable development of coastal marine resources.

The Department aims to increase access to fishing rights for previously disadvantaged communities, to improve the efficiency of the system of fishing rights allocation and to promote the economic advancement of coastal communities. The fishing industry contributes a significant amount of R1 700 million per annum to GDP, and comprises 4 052 registered trawlers and 163 factories. More than 20 000 people depend on commercial fishing for their livelihood.

The increase in provision for 2000/01 and 2001/02 is for the maintenance and upgrading of harbours and the replacement and repair of research and patrol vessels. Over the period 2001/02 to 2003/04, around R400 million is likely to be spent on the design and construction of three inshore patrol vessels and one offshore patrol vessel, and on the refurbishment of a research vessel.

Outputs and service delivery trends

Table 27.7 Marine and coastal management: Key activities and outputs

Key activities	Outputs
Inshore and offshore research	100 major marine research projects per year Service is provided to support a major regional industry which sustains 26 000-27 000 jobs (full-time and seasonal) and exploits limited fish resources spread over a huge coastal area of 3000 km x 380 km (inshore)
Harbour maintenance	12 harbours are maintained, supporting over 4 000 vessels
Maintain marine vessels	3 research vessels (387 days per year at sea)
Marine protection	14 000 abalone are confiscated per year (poaching has resulted in the estimated losses of 360 tons per annum) 750 000 people participating in recreational fishing will be registered and licensed in terms of the new Marine Living Resources Act of 1998

The Department maintains a fleet of three research vessels, four patrol vessels and an Antarctic supply vessel. The research vessels serve as a platform for activities of marine researchers at sea. The marine inspectorate is responsible for the patrol vessels, while the Antarctic supply vessel (SA Agulhas) renders a vital transport service for teams in Antarctica (2 trips per year) and on Gough and Marion Islands (1 trip a year each), travelling a total distance of 27 000km each year. The teams provide logistical support to researchers.

Policy developments

The Department's programme to broaden access to fish resources by previously disadvantaged individuals is in accordance with the transformation objectives of the Marine Living Resources Act of 1998. A country-wide survey of subsistence fishing has been completed, and will greatly assist the Department in promoting access of subsistence fishers.

The draft White Paper on Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa advocates a coastal management approach that contributes to achieving the Constitution's commitment to improving the quality of life to all South Africans, including future generations.

Programme 4: Weather bureau services

Table 27.8 Programme expenditure

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1999/00	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
				2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1999 Budget	61,0	59,3	59,3	64,5	67,4	–
2000 Budget	–	–	–	64,8	65,0	66,1
Change to 1999 Budget estimate		(1,7)	(1,7)	0,3	(2,4)	–

Weather Bureau comprises climatological services, meteorological observations, and forecasting research.

Enquiries about climatic data and weather conditions are increasing at 10 per cent a year, while the sale of selected climatic data generates R31 000 a year. Forecasting services for marine companies and airlines generate R500 000 a year. New statistical methods have secured 80 per cent accuracy in respect of short-term rainfall forecasts and deviations of less than 2 degrees Celsius in respect of temperature forecasts.

Outputs and service delivery trends

Table 27.9 Weather bureau services: Key activities and outputs

Key activities	Outputs
Meteorological observation	Operates and maintains a 24 hour meteorological service Manages 20 weather offices, 141 weather stations, 1 763 rainfall stations, 103 automatic weather stations, 51 drifting weather bugs in the South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans and 13 upper-air stations
Climatological service	Operates a national climatological data bank and information and advisory service
Forecasting	Weather forecasting updated every 30 minutes A new public telephone forecast service Establishment of new forecasting research programme to predict severe weather phenomena

Policy developments

The 1996 White Paper on Science and Technology recommended that the Weather Bureau be converted into a statutory body under legislation similar to that applicable to other parastatals. A Bill to effect this is planned for tabling in 2000.

Programme 5: Tourism

Table 27.10 Programme expenditure

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
		1999/00		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1999 Budget	126,7	182,7	182,7	130,9	133,6	–
2000 Budget	–	–	–	237,1	231,7	232,5
Change to 1999 Budget estimate		56,0	56,0	106,2	98,1	–

The *Tourism* programme involves:

- An international marketing programme for South Africa as a preferred tourist destination
- Infrastructure development planning
- Tourism small, medium and micro-enterprise sector financial and assistance programme
- A structured programme of learnership to provide skilled potential employees.

Tourism is a fast-growing industry. The World Travel and Tourism Council estimates that South African tourism could be worth R79 billion, a large contribution to GDP. The number of foreign tourists is growing at around 12 per cent a year, and the contribution of the industry to GDP is expected to grow to R158 billion by 2010. The Department has contributed to growth in the tourism industry through development of human resources, improving safety and the promotion of provincial and international relations.

Tourism has been identified as a key industry for job creation. Through the International Tourism Marketing Assistance Scheme, tour operators and business people in the industry receive financial support enabling them to attend tourism exhibitions abroad. The scheme is very successful, and 676 tour operators and business people (mostly from emerging businesses) registered with the scheme during the 1998/99 financial year.

Outputs and service delivery trends

Table 27.11 Tourism promotion: Key activities and outputs

Key activities	Outputs
Tourism business development	Tourism investment promotion in the USA, UK and Europe was conducted. Aim to reach 7 million international arrivals by year 2000 and improve foreign exchange earnings to R23 billion per annum by year 2000 or R40 billion by 2005.
Tourism development and provincial relations	Create 860 000 additional jobs by the year 2000. Framework for tourism information management system was established.
Tourism human resources, safety and international relations	Tourism as a school subject in grades 10-12 successfully piloted at 54 schools. Tourism themes also introduced at primary schools.

Policy developments

The Department aims to strengthen the joint government-private sector initiative that was launched in December 1998 to finance and implement the International Tourism Marketing Strategy. It will contribute R50 million each year from 1999/2000 to 2002/03. One of the focal points of this programme is to give impetus to the international marketing initiative under the auspices of a public-private partnership; to accelerate safety and awareness and job creation programmes. An overall amount of about R500 million, R350 million of which will be funded by the private sector, is to be spent for the international tourism marketing initiative during the next three years, in accordance with the commitment made by the partnership. This budget will represent a tenfold increase in spending on international tourism marketing. The programme also continues to provide grant-in-aid to support the SA Tourism Board (Satour) as discussed below, under Public entities reporting to the Minister responsible for Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

PROGRAMME 6: Environmental quality and protection

Table 27.12 Programme expenditure

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1999/00	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
				2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1999 Budget	28,4	43,1	43,1	30,6	32,8	–
2000 Budget	–	–	–	32,1	31,1	31,5
Change to 1999 Budget estimate		14,7	14,7	1,5	(1,7)	–

The *Environmental quality and protection* programme deals with atmospheric protection and chemical management, integrated pollution prevention and waste management as well as with environmental planning and environmental impact management. During 1999/00, 65 local authorities were declared smoke control areas and 20 as diesel smoke control areas in terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act of 1965. A pollutant release and transfer register was established in collaboration with provincial governments.

Outputs and service delivery trends

Table 27.13 Environmental Quality and Protection: Key activities and outputs

Key activities	Outputs
Atmospheric protection and chemical management	Participation in 4 international conventions. Establishment of an ambient air quality monitoring network in Richards Bay, Cape Town and Durban. Publication of <i>Ozone Depletion</i> booklet. Approval of methyl bromide survey.
Integrated pollution prevention and waste management	8 000 inspections per year to 2 000 industries. 23 international agreements, conventions and treaties, potential job creation in waste management estimated at 6 million over 15 years – with 83% falling in low skills category.
Environmental planning and impact management	55 environmental impact reports have been processed. Environmental management frameworks have been completed for 6 provinces. Spatial development initiatives have been completed for the West Coast, Wild Coast, Lebombo and Coega.

The draft White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management sets out the vision, principles, strategic goals, objectives and regulatory approaches that Government should use for pollution and waste management in the country.

A particular priority is waste management. The Department aims to accelerate the integrated pollution and waste management strategy and campaign in the medium term.

Following the Presidential Job Summit, the Department was allocated R70 million for poverty relief and infrastructure investment projects. This allocation will be spent on supporting some of the tourism programmes, and integrated pollution and waste management programmes such as the clean cities campaign, local tourism infrastructure and the national arts campaign.

Programme 7: Biodiversity and heritage

Table 27.14 Programme expenditure

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1999/00	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
				2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1999 Budget	106,7	107,6	107,6	113,3	118,4	–
2000 Budget	–	–	–	107,8	104,3	106,0
Change to 1999 Budget estimate		0,9	0,9	(5,5)	(14,1)	–

The *Biodiversity and heritage* programme deals with the promotion and preservation of biological diversity and cultural heritage and ensures the sustainable utilisation of resources for the benefit of the people of South Africa.

Medium-term estimates decline by R5,5 million in 2000/01 and R14,1 million in 2001/02 due to the reduction of transfer payments to the National Botanical Institute and South African National Parks.

Outputs and service delivery trends

Table 27.15 Biodiversity and heritage: Key activities and outputs

Key activities	Outputs
Biodiversity management	5 publications were published by the wetland conservation programme. A draft national policy for wetland conservation was completed. A report to the International Convention of Wetlands was submitted. A draft national policy on the prevention and management of alien species is being developed.
Cultural and local resource management.	Recognition of Robben Island, Greater St. Lucia and Sterkfontein as world heritage sites. Participation in National Action Programme pertaining to land degradation.

Programme 8: Auxiliary and associated services

Table 27.16 Programme expenditure

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1999/00	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
				2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
1999 Budget	22,2	19,1	19,1	23,9	25,2	–
2000 Budget	–	–	–	20,8	20,2	19,8
Change to 1999 Budget estimate		(3,1)	(3,1)	(3,1)	(5,0)	–

The *Auxiliary and associated services* programme deals with Antarctic and island research. The declines in provision for 2000/01 and 2001/02 are due to financial constraints.

Outputs and service delivery trends

Table 27.17 Antarctic and Island research: Key activities and outputs

Key activities	Outputs
Administration, appointment of expedition members to render support services to participating research bodies	Deployment of weather buoys and gathering of meteorological data on Gough and Marion Islands and in Antarctica. Protection of habitat on the islands. Scientific research and monitoring projects undertaken by local universities and institutions in the disciplines of biological, earth, oceanographic and physical science.

Public entities reporting to the Minister responsible for Environmental Affairs and Tourism

South African Tourism Board

The Department financially assists the South African Tourism Board (Satour) – from the Tourism programme – as well as the National Botanical Institute and the South African National Parks (Sanparks) from the Biodiversity and Heritage programme.

Table 27.18 Table heading please!

R million	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Satur							
Grant-in-aid	54,2	64,2	70,1	70,2	69,5	65,5	66,3
Own income	32,6	34,0	21,7	18,2	19,7	21,1	22,8
Total budget	86,8	98,3	91,8	88,4	89,2	86,6	89,1
National Botanical Institute							
Grant-in-aid	37,3	40,3	45,7	46,8	48,6	46,0	47,0
Own income	13,6	15,6	19,5	16,4	17,0	19,0	21,5
Loan funding	-	-	-	3,5	2,5	2,0	-
Total budget	50,9	55,9	65,2	66,7	68,1	67,0	68,5
SA National Parks							
Grant-in-aid	46,2	46,4	50,0	51,0	51,0	51,0	51,0
Own income	255,9	261,3	277,9	300,9	315,0	324,6	339,1
Total budget	302,1	307,8	327,9	351,9	366,0	375,6	390,1

Satur's main aim is to market South Africa internationally as a holiday destination. Job creation, community development and foreign exchange earnings are key benefits flowing from Satur's activities. More than 1,1 million international tourists visit the country each year.

Satur:

- Promotes tourism to and within South Africa
- Regulates the industry
- Maintains and enhances standards of facilities and services hired out or made available to tourists
- Coordinates the activities of role players in the industry.

National Botanical Institute

The National Botanical Institute promotes the conservation and sustainable use of our indigenous plant life. Staff at NBI keep records of 25 000 plant species and maintain eight botanical gardens and three research centres around the country. They have 10 000 different living plant species in their gardens. The gardens are important tourist attractions, with almost 1 million paying visitors each year.

The National Botanical Institute:

- promotes the utilisation and conservation of knowledge and services in connection with Southern African flora
- assesses the botanical research and conservation needs of South Africa and develops programmes to meet these needs
- establishes, develops and maintains collections of plants in botanical gardens and in herbaria
- undertakes and promotes research in connection with indigenous plants and related matters
- studies and cultivates specimens of endangered plant species
- investigates, utilises and promotes the economic potential of indigenous plants
- promotes an understanding and appreciation amongst the public as to the role of plants.

South African National Parks Board

The South African National Parks Board manages a system of national parks representative of South Africa's important ecosystems and unique natural features. The Board conserves

biodiversity for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations. Commercial development and tourism (almost 2 million visitors per year), conservation development and the involvement of local communities are regarded as indicators of performance.

The Parks Board:

- establishes national parks for the conservation of wild animals, marine life and plants as well as objects of geological, archaeological, historical, oceanographic, educational and other scientific interest
- conducts research in the national parks
- promotes tourism in the national parks.

Departmental support for the Parks Board remains at R51 million for 1999/00 to 2002/03, with a significant increase in own income boosting the overall budget.

