

28: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

AIM

The aim of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is to ensure effective protection and sustainable utilisation of the environment for the benefit of everyone in the Republic of South Africa.

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

Table 28.1 Expenditure by programme

R million	Expenditure outcomes			Preliminary outcome	Medium term expenditure estimates		
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Administration	23,1	25,2	26,1	28,7	31,2	33,2	35,3
Environmental management	105,2	116,0	114,1	122,0	123,7	131,4	137,4
Sea fisheries management and development	57,1	65,2	69,4	70,2	75,8	80,9	229,8
Weather bureau services	43,9	53,6	57,9	57,3	61,0	64,5	67,4
Promotion of tourism	59,2	56,9	68,9	77,2	126,7	130,9	133,6
Pollution control ¹	–	–	6,2	13,1	14,4	16,6	18,8
Auxiliary and associated services	40,3	42,2	43,4	38,0	39,4	41,1	42,3
Less: Internal charges	(3,2)	(3,2)	(3,2)	(3,2)	(3,2)	(3,2)	(3,2)
Subtotal	325,6	355,9	382,8	403,3	469,0	495,4	661,4
Capital works ²	–	–	–	2,7	–	–	–
Total	325,6	355,9	382,8	406,0	469,0	495,4	661,4

¹ Pollution control was upgraded to a fully fledged programme from the 1997/98 financial year.

² Appropriated on Vote: Public Works.

- ◆ *Administration* comprises financial management, personnel and provisioning administration, legal and other office support services and the formulation of policy by the Minister and management of the department.
- ◆ *Environmental management* entails sustainable development, environmental impact management and the management of the natural environment.
- ◆ *Sea fisheries management and development* includes monitoring and assessment of living marine resources and protective measures.
- ◆ *Weather bureau services* deals with meteorological observations and weather forecasting.
- ◆ *Promotion of tourism* promotes and co-ordinates tourism in and to the country.
- ◆ *Pollution control* relates to air pollution and integrated pollution control.
- ◆ *Auxiliary and associated services* deals with Antarctic and island research, the supply vessel SA Agulhas and combating oil pollution.

Table 28.2 Economic classification of expenditure

R million	Expenditure outcomes			Preliminary outcome 1998/99	Medium term expenditure estimates		
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98		1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Current							
Personnel expenditure ¹	83,3	112,0	119,6	127,5	132,5	140,7	147,7
Other current expenditure	91,6	96,3	105,7	101,7	154,7	161,5	160,9
Transfer payments	123,6	137,1	138,4	146,7	153,7	163,6	174,7
Capital							
Transfer payments	10,5	3,9	16,3	16,6	17,4	18,2	19,1
Acquisition of capital assets	16,6	6,6	2,8	13,5	10,7	11,5	159,0
Total	325,6	355,9	382,8	406,0	469,0	495,5	661,4

¹ Departmental personnel expenditure includes employer's contributions to pension funds at a rate of 17 per cent of basic salary in 1998/99 and 15 per cent of basic salary in subsequent years.

OUTPUTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY TRENDS

Table 28.3 Key activities and outputs

Programme	Key activities	Outputs
Administration	Formulate policy	Determine working methods and procedures. Exercise control through head office. Render centralised professional, administrative and office auxiliary services.
Environmental management	Ensure effective protection and controlled utilisation of the environment	Policy formulation, co-ordination, overall management of environmental conservation and sustainable development. Maintain biodiversity and ecological systems. Fund and manage research by universities and other bodies.
Sea fisheries management and development	Ensure protection and sustainable utilisation of the living resources and ecosystems of the sea	Provide a scientific basis for the optimal utilisation of living marine resources. Conserve marine systems. Inspect utilisation of living marine resources by national and international exploiters.
Weather bureau services	Provide meteorological services	Provide a central and regional public aeronautical and marine weather forecasting service and a warning service for disaster prevention. Support research on instrumentation, climate, dynamic meteorology and numerical forecasting.
Promotion of tourism	Promote and co-ordinate tourism to and in the RSA	Implement initiatives for the promotion of tourism. Provide grant-in-aid to the SA Tourism Board. Subscription and contributions to regional tourism organisations and the World Tourism Organisation (WTO).
Pollution control	Implement pollution control policy	Prevent and combat environmental pollution. Measure and monitor noxious or offensive substances in the atmosphere. Subsidise smoke control officers in local authorities.
Associated services	Render services related to the aims of the Department	Provide sea transport in support of research. Administer the Prevention and Combating of Pollution of the Sea Act of 1981.

POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Environmental management

The 1998 National Environmental Management Act requires increased spending on capacity building in environmental management, particularly at the provincial level.

Environmental management policy

A draft White Paper on Environmental Management Policy was tabled in Cabinet in June 1997 and published in the Government Gazette for public comment. The National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan will commence on final approval of the White Paper.

Biological diversity	The White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity was published in 1997, and incorporates a wetlands conservation strategy.
Environmental education	A discussion document on revising the White Paper on Environmental Education was circulated. A revised White Paper will serve as a framework for provincial policies to be developed by their environmental departments, conservation bodies and environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
Species conservation	A working document was developed for a national strategy for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. A discussion document was developed for a national strategy on the Conservation and Utilisation of Reptiles and Amphibians in South Africa.
Sea fisheries management and development	Early in 1998, Parliament passed the Marine and Living Resource Act. The Department's programme to broaden access to fish resources by previously disadvantaged individuals includes capacity building of SMMEs within the fishing industry.
Weather bureau services	Cabinet has in principle approved the conversion of the South African Weather Bureau Service into a scientific council, which could improve its capacity for service delivery and income generation.
Tourism promotion	The White Paper on Promotion of Tourism identifies tourism as the world's largest generator of jobs and foreign exchange. It provides a policy framework and guidelines for tourism development through co-ordination, entrepreneurship and infrastructure development, capacity building, a tourism academy and the development of school curricula in tourism.
Pollution control	A national plan aims to reduce industrial air pollution by 5per cent a year. An Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (APPA) review has been initiated, to cost R2 million over two years. A draft White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management was published in 1998. The job creation potential of waste management is estimated at 6 million jobs over the next fifteen years, of which 83 per cent are for unskilled workers.

DISCUSSION OF PROGRAMMES

Programme 1: Administration

	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1998/99	Preliminary outcome	Medium term expenditure estimates		
				1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Rmillion						
1998 Budget	29,3	29,3	28,7	30,4	32,0	–
1999 Budget	–	–	–	31,2	33,2	35,3

Programme 2: Environmental management

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1998/99	Preliminary outcome	Medium term expenditure estimates		
				1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
1998 Budget	118,4	124,7	122,0	124,1	128,8	–
1999 Budget	–	–	–	123,7	131,4	137,4

Environmental management entails impact management, species conservation, ecosystems, sustainable development, environmental research, state of the environment, Agenda 21, cultural resource management, environmental education, environmental resource economics, coastal zone management, environmental impact management and environmental management systems.

Programme 3: Sea fisheries management and development

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1998/99	Preliminary outcome	Medium term expenditure estimates		
				1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
1998 Budget	74,0	71,7	70,2	77,1	81,1	–
1999 Budget	–	–	–	75,8	80,9	229,8

This programme involves monitoring and assessing living marine resources and providing protective measures to ensure sustainable and equitable use of coastal and marine resources. The fisheries industry:

- ◆ Sustains about 26 000 full time and seasonal jobs.
- ◆ Accounts for R2 billion in annual production.
- ◆ Operates 4 000 vessels.
- ◆ Has 750 000 participants in recreational fishing who must be registered and licensed in terms of the new Act.

Programme 4: Weather bureau services

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1998/99	Preliminary outcome	Medium term expenditure estimates		
				1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
1998 Budget	57,3	58,6	57,3	59,7	62,9	–
1999 Budget	–	–	–	61,0	64,5	67,4

This programme is responsible for meteorological observations and communication, weather forecasting, weather warnings, precipitation research, supporting research and climatology.

Programme 5: Promotion of tourism

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1998/99	Preliminary outcome	Medium term expenditure estimates		
				1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
1998 Budget	71,9	78,9	77,2	76,2	86,1	–
1999 Budget	–	–	–	126,7	130,9	133,6

The outcome trends anticipated under the *Promotion of tourism* include:

- ◆ Reaching a target of 7 million international arrivals by 2000.
- ◆ Boosting foreign exchange earnings.
- ◆ Creating 860 000 additional jobs by 2000.

Business, including sectors not operating in the tourism industry, has made a commitment to contribute R90 million a year to a private-public marketing fund for the next three years.

Programme 6: Pollution control

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1998/99	Preliminary outcome	Medium term expenditure estimates		
				1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
1998 Budget	13,1	13,4	13,1	13,6	14,5	–
1999 Budget	–	–	–	14,4	16,6	18,8

In the process of managing and controlling pollution, 2 000 industries must be inspected four times a year, for a total of 8 000 visits.

In a joint project between the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), two asbestos mine dumps were successfully rehabilitated. In the long run, about fifty mine dumps are to be rehabilitated at a cost of R30 million. DEAT is extending research and monitoring of air pollution to previously disadvantaged communities.

Programme 7: Auxiliary and associated services

R million	Budget estimate	Adjusted appropriation 1998/99	Preliminary outcome	Medium term expenditure estimates		
				1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
1998 Budget	38,0	38,8	38,0	40,0	41,0	–
1999 Budget	–	–	–	39,4	41,1	42,3

EXTRA-BUDGETARY AGENCIES, FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS

Funds allocated to the programme *Environmental management* also contribute to the expenses of bodies having environmental conservation as an objective.

National Botanical Institute and National Parks

During 1999/00, grants-in-aid of R45,3 million will be paid to the National Botanical Institute (NBI) and R50,0 million to the South African National Parks. Some small contributions are made to the South African Nature Conservation Centre, the South African Bird Ringing Unit and the Habitat Board. See Table 28.4 for details on transfer payments to these institutions since 1995/96.

Table 28.4 Transfer payments (R million)

Institution	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
South African Tourism Board	56,7	54,1	64,2	70,1
National Botanical Institute	33,4	37,3	40,2	42,9
South African National Parks	39,8	46,2	46,4	50,0
Total	129,9	137,6	150,8	163,0

Satour

The main expenditure item in the programme *Promotion of tourism* is the grant-in-aid to the South African Tourism Board (Satour). For 1999/00 an amount of R70 million has been allocated in the budget of the Department.

In 1998/99 Satour operated on a budget of R86 million, comprising a government grant of R65 million plus own income of R21 million. Of the total, R33 million was used for marketing South Africa internationally. The other R53 million was used for the maintenance and development of infrastructure, loan redemption and interest payments, and for capital expenditure of some R4 million.

An additional R50 million per year has been included in the budget for the MTEF period to support international marketing in partnership with the private sector.

The principle of co-funding Satour's marketing activities has been agreed to by the Tourism Business Council of South Africa.