



LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME ON WASTE MANAGEMENT

BRIEFING
THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY &
FISHERIES

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www.salga.org.za

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Background
2. Problem statement
3. Roles and responsibilities
4. Local Government Support Strategy
5. Support interventions
6. Observations and recommendations
7. Conclusion

BACKGROUND

- Constitutional responsibility of municipalities in respect of waste management services (Part B of Schedule 5)
 - Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal
 - Cleansing
- In order to perform these responsibilities, municipalities must:
 - Construct appropriate infrastructure (i.e. Recycling facilities, landfill sites, etc.)
 - Comply with the relevant legislation (provincial and national)
 - Build the relevant and enough capacity (technical and financial)
 - Collaborate with all relevant stakeholders

Problem Statement – Waste Management Services

Approx 54 million tones of municipal waste is generated/ annum
~90% of waste collected is disposed off at landfill sites

Only 64.7 % of households have access to waste collection services (**StatsSA**)

Leakage of waste material to the environment through littering and illegal dumping

- ✓ Unsustainable waste collection services
- ✓ Waste service backlog
- ✓ Citizenry that is not environmental active

Existing landfills sites:

- Are running out of space at a very fast rate
- Most of them are not operated in compliance with laws

Economic Potential of waste sector not fully tapped into- R25.2 billion (**CSRI- Waste roadmap**)

Some of the challenges impeding universal access to waste collection for all households:

- ✓ backlogs in rural areas and informal areas where services were not historically provided
- ✓ lack of access roads;
- ✓ Lack of waste collection vehicles;
- ✓ lack of infrastructure e.g. central collection points,
- ✓ Low revenue base
- ✓ lack of capacity (staff and staff capacity),

Key role players are as follows:

1. National

- The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment has the overall responsibility for ensuring that the sector performs and there are appropriate policies which are implementable (i.e., being the lead agent of waste and environmental matters).
- Some of the roles and responsibilities of a lead agent are:
 - coordination, enforcement,
 - dissemination and reporting of information,
 - capacity building

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES - SUPPORT TO MUNICIPALITIES

2. Provinces

- Provide support to local government in order for them to deliver on their mandate (S154 of the Constitution):
 - Develop regulations and policies that are not impeding the ability of municipalities to deliver services
 - Initiate support programmes for assist municipalities to deliver waste management services
 - Monitor, Evaluate development and implementation of municipal IWMPs

3. Private sector

- The private sector is involved throughout the waste value chain as:
 - generators of waste,
 - providers of waste-related services,
 - recyclers of waste
 - consumers of recycled materials
 - as well as providing an important interface to consumers.

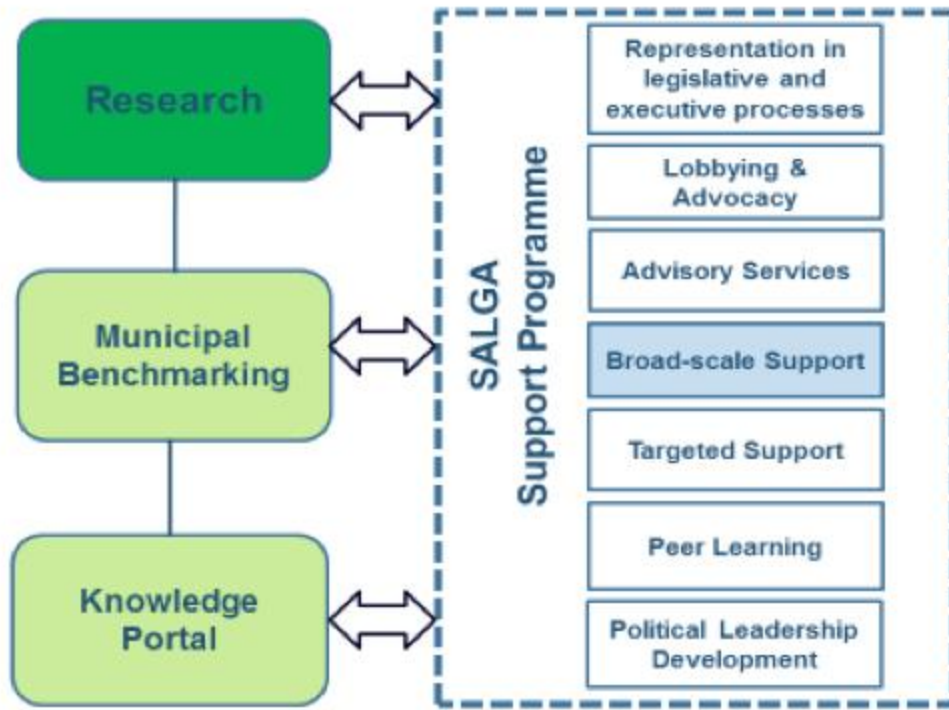
4. Informal Sector

- Waste pickers play an important role in the solid waste management system, acting in a parallel way to formal waste collection
 - Collection of recyclable materials that are reincorporated into the economy's production process.
- Currently an estimated 62,000 people are involved in collection of recyclables on an informal basis as waste pickers (SoWR, 2018).
- While the majority of waste pickers are not organised, they are forming and joining representative organisations such as SAWPA and ARO, other organisations. SALGA continues to engage with these organization regarding the working relationships between municipalities and waste pickers

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES - CONTINUED

5. Civil society

- Public awareness of the impacts of waste is critical to achieving a culture of compliance and civic responsibility around waste, particularly around the issues of littering and illegal dumping.
- In order to achieve this, political leaders, CBOs, NGOs, Trade Unions, Schools, etc. have an important role to play in raising awareness on the role of everyone in avoiding littering and taking good care of the environment they live in.
- The President initiated a campaign, (Good Green Deeds campaign) but it did not really get traction in communities because it became really a campaign of the national Department and the President.
- There is a need for political leaders (nationally, provincially and locally) to drive a campaign of civic responsibility (similar to Rwanda)



INTERVENTIONS

that of sector departments. SALGA's role is to facilitate access to support and to leverage support, though at times hands-on support and advice is provided in collaboration with sector departments, as and when necessary

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT STRATEGY

- The sector has recently developed a 5 year support strategy for municipalities to improve waste management and other environmental management functions
- The strategy is currently under implementation by all key sector stakeholders (national, provinces and relevant entities)
- The Strategy prioritizes the following, amongst others:



HANDS ON SUPPORT

- SALGA at times leads the provision of a hands-on support to low capacity and small municipalities as follows:

1. PROVISION OF AUTHORITY FUNCTION

- This support involves development of waste planning tools such as IWMPs and Bylaws.
- A model waste bylaws has been developed in order to assist municipalities to develop their own bylaws.
- All local municipalities have been informed (through circulars and workshops) of the model bylaw which can be used to develop their own.
- Those municipalities who are struggling to use these tools are being identified and given hands on support.
- To date approximately 50 small and low capacity municipalities have been assisted (A list can be made available).

2. SUPPORT ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE VALUE CHAIN

- Analyzing the waste management status quo and implications on municipalities and citizens
- Development of a short and long term turnaround plan for the municipalities.

Case Study of KSD Local Municipality

- City of Mthatha was regarded as the dirtiest city in the country and SALGA is in the process of providing support to the municipality which includes.
 - Conducting an assessment of the state of waste management.
 - Worked with the municipality to develop a turn-around plan

LESSONS LEARNED

- Waste management service was critically under-capacitated in terms of equipment, fleet and personnel.
- The capacitation of waste services in terms of equipment, infrastructure and proper management systems will come at a huge cost that is unlikely to be affordable to the municipality.
- There is a need to explore private sector partnerships to improve the waste management to inject infrastructure and capacity investment in smaller municipalities.
- This process has to be guided through National Treasury PPP program.

SUPPORT ON WASTE TO ENERGY INITIATIVE

- Waste-to-energy (WtE) technology has the potential to reduce waste that would otherwise go into a landfill and beneficiate it.
- It also has potential to reduce the amount of methane released into the atmosphere from landfill or wastewater treatment sites, thus mitigating climate change.
- Methane has a global warming potential 21 times as high as that of carbon dioxide.
- The gas can be flared (to dispose of flammable constituents safely, control odor and mitigate climate change through conversion of methane to carbon dioxide).
- Methane can be used to generate electricity, or used directly for space and water heating.
- It can also be upgraded, concentrated and compressed, to pipeline-quality gas where the gas may be used directly or processed into an alternative vehicle fuel.
- Cities can explore WtE to promote their renewable energy profiles.

WASTE TO ENERGY INITIATIVE

- Considering the low uptake of waste technologies and innovation, SALGA in 2021, decided to engage all metros on the matter, with the purpose of:
 - Initiating a process to design a support programme for metropolitan municipalities on waste to energy as one of the initiative to improve waste management services;
 - Assess possibilities of coordinating and facilitating waste to energy projects between municipalities and investors;
 - Advance and promote waste to energy projects in the metropolitan municipalities thereby leveraging technical assistance and support to the cities;
- The outcomes of engagements indicated that metropolitan municipalities are willing and/or interested to generate electricity from waste. More than 60% of the metros have identified sites for the waste to energy projects.

WASTE TO ENERGY INITIATIVE - Continued

- Some metros are at an advanced stage in the waste to energy projects, for instance:
 - Cape Town has 2 landfill gas to electricity CDM registered projects, one in Bellville is operating, and the other one for 2 MW at the Coastal Park
 - 3 Gauteng metros (Tshwane, Ekurhuleni and Joburg) have completed feasibility studies with the assistance of Gauteng Infrastructure Finance Agent.
- The outcome of feasibility studies indicates that waste to energy initiatives are viable, however, implementation will require partnerships with private sector due to the amount of investment and capacity required.
- Gauteng Infrastructure Fund (GIFA) is implementing a Municipal Waste Treatment Technologies Initiative in City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, Ekurhuleni metro, as well as Sedibeng and West Rand Districts.
- This GIFA project has the potential to provide a framework that can be implemented throughout the country.

WASTE TO ENERGY INITIATIVE - Continued

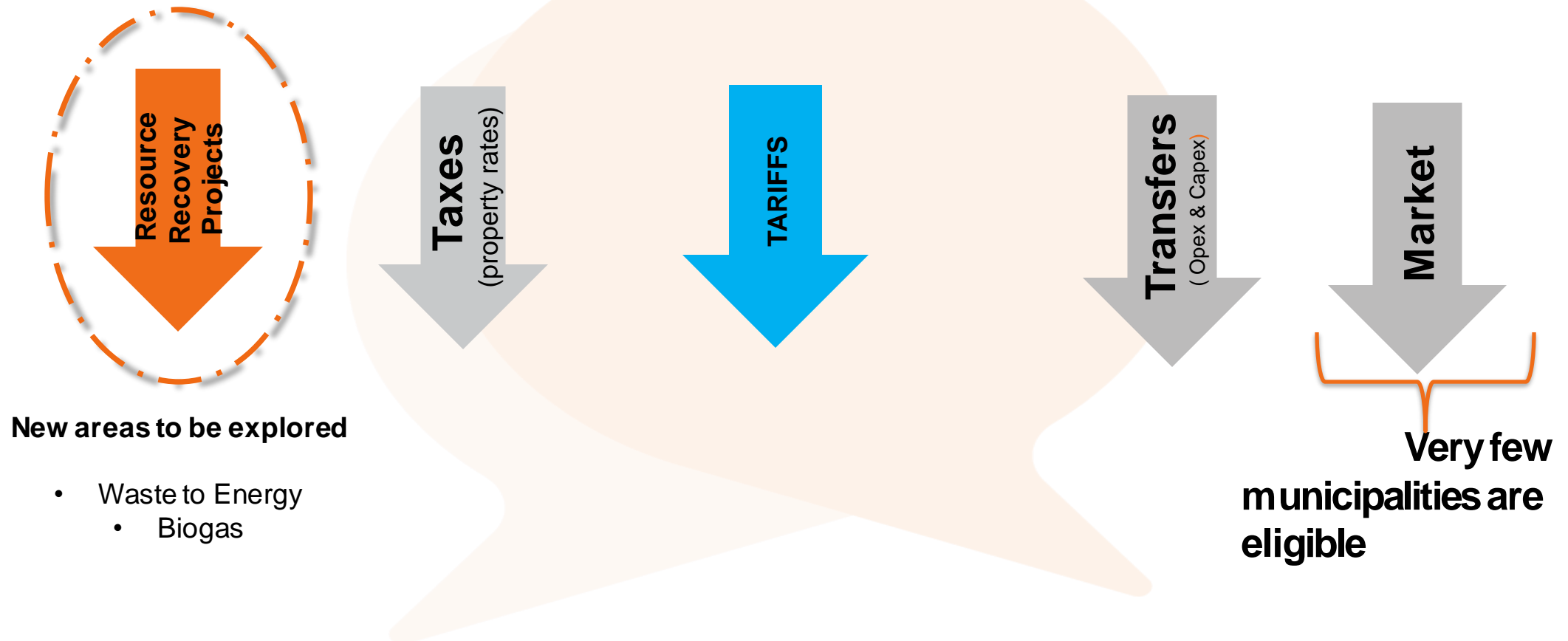
- Lessons learned:
 - It is important to obtain a political buy-in through Municipal Council approvals.
 - All departments related to each component of WtE should be included in the project planning and development from the start, i.e. Waste, Energy and Electricity, Environmental Sustainability, Air quality control, Finance and procurement.
 - Private sector requires conducive conditions for them to enter into partnership with municipalities (i.e., guarantee of waste materials, etc.)
 - Municipalities need support to put together WtE Public Private Partnerships.
- SALGA is currently playing a coordination role in ensuring that key stakeholders (DFFE, DBSA, CSIR, DSI, Academic institutions) are assisting metropolitan municipalities in getting waste to energy initiatives off the ground.

SALGA'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Despite all the support initiatives by SALGA and the sector departments (national and provinces) and relevant sector partners - waste management services has not been improving. Open spaces throughout the country remain littered with waste.
- SALGA would like to bring to the attention of the Portfolio Committee the following 3 keys issues that are beyond the environment sector and require urgent attention:
 1. Resourcing and Fiscal Support for waste management services in municipalities.
 2. The role of the broader public in ensuring that waste does not pollute the environment.
 3. The role of partnerships with private sector

RESOURCING & FISCAL SUPPORT FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN MUNICIPALITIES

(Funding Sources for Waste Management in Municipalities)



RESOURCING & FISCAL SUPPORT FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN MUNICIPALITIES

Table W1.25 Amounts per basic service allocated through the local government equitable share, 2021/22

	Allocation per household below affordability threshold (R per month)			Total allocation per service (R million)
	Operations	Maintenance	Total	
Energy	89.84	9.98	99.83	12 215
Water	140.16	15.57	155.73	19 055
Sanitation	100.15	11.13	111.28	13 616
Refuse removal	83.96	9.33	93.28	11 414
Total basic services	414.11	46.01	460.12	56 301

Source: National Treasury

RESOURCING & FISCAL SUPPORT FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN MUNICIPALITIES

- Earlier slides have shown the limited resources that are being deployed to municipalities to provide waste management services
- The StatsSA data shows that 64.7% of households are receiving waste collection services
- Efforts to increase waste collection are impaired by lack of adequate waste infrastructure and capacity, especially in small to large towns municipalities.
- There has been an increased emphasis on the need to improve waste management and compliance to the legislative framework, but little effort into examining the funding mechanisms affecting solid waste services.
- We are appealing to the Portfolio Committee that they support the lobbying for appropriate funding of waste services as compared to other basic services

ROLE OF PUBLIC IN ENSURING THAT WASTE DOES NOT POLLUTE THE ENVIRONMENT

- While various stakeholders have been putting some efforts in order to shift behaviour in South Africa from a throwaway culture to a responsible waste management culture (anti-littering, reduce; reuse; recycle), these efforts to date have been irregular and not consistent (on both a time and geographical scale).
- In order to meaningfully shift waste and recycling behaviour in South Africa, a change of mindset of the public is important.
- It requires a systematic and holistic campaign on behavioural change to be put on a national agenda.
- It is our plea to the Portfolio Committee and all parliamentarians to assist with profiling the call to action for our communities to keep South Africa clean.

Comparing Alternative Service Delivery Options

Procurement Alternatives

Option	Asset Ownership	Operations and Maintenance	Capital Investment	Commercial Risk	Duration
Service Contract	Public	Public and Private	Public	Public	1-2 Years
Management Contract	Public	Private	Public	Public	3-5 Years
Lease	Public	Private	Public	Shared	8-15 Years
Concession	Public	Private	Private	Private	25-30 Years
BOT/BOO	Private and Public	Private	Private	Private	20-30 Years
Divestiture	Private or Private and Public	Private	Private	Private	Indefinite (may be limited by license)



There is a need to explore various ways of bringing the role of private sector in order to augment the capacity of municipalities to deliver efficient and reliable waste management services

- Strategic partnerships are important in augmenting capacity gap in municipalities
- Case studies have shown that the capacitation of municipal waste services in terms of equipment, infrastructure and proper management systems comes at a huge cost, which may unlikely be affordable to the municipality.
- In his February 2022 State of the Nation Address, his excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa, indicated that there should be a new consensus which recognises that the state must create an environment in which the private sector can invest and unleash the dynamism of the economy.
- This provides an opportunity for municipalities to harness on the waste expertise and resources of the private sector through an appropriate mechanisms of partnership to improve waste management.

CONCLUSION

- Waste management is one of essential services provided by municipalities in order to keep the country clean as well as ensuring good health and well-being of citizens.
- Providing waste collection services is also an integral element of modern society hence urgency on the need to extend waste collection services to areas that are currently not serviced as well as the need to ensure quality service in areas where it is being rendered.
- The experience has shown us that in order to provide waste management services to the required standard there is a need for municipalities to build appropriate institutional capacity and necessary infrastructure, which requires high cost. This in most cases is a challenge to most of municipalities, especially the small and rural towns.

CONCLUSION - Continued

- It is crucial to decrease the reliance of the municipalities on landfill sites by introducing alternative waste treatment technologies, beneficiate the waste and create job opportunities in the process.
- It is believed that the participation of the private sector will have a critical role in taking waste management in SA to the desired level
 - In respect of small and medium size municipalities this will be towards augmenting the capacity of municipalities to provide efficient and reliable waste management services
 - In respect of metros is could be investment in alternative waste treatment technologies
- Lastly, parliament has to take a lead in convincing the whole of government and society to play a role in ensuring that South Africa is clean.



THANK YOU