

LEPHALALE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN:

REPORT No: 03

STRATEGY: WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

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Compiled by



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	5
2.	POLICY REQUIREMENTS	7
2.2	Relevant Legislation, Policies, Declarations And Strategies.....	7
2.2.1	The Constitution of the Republic Of South Africa Act 108 Of 1996	7
2.2.2.1	Key Features of the Policy Document	8
2.2.2.2	Mandate for environmental management policy	9
2.2.3	White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa: A Policy on Prevention, Waste Minimisation, Impact Control and Remediation.	9
2.2.3.1	The National Environmental Management Principles in terms of the National Environmental Management Act	10
2.2.4	Principles in terms of the Development Facilitation Act.....	11
	A Policy on Prevention, Waste Minimisation, Impact Control and Remediation.....	13
2.3	GUIDING ENVIRONMENTAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES	16
2.3.1	National Government Objectives	16
2.3.2	NWMS.....	16
2.3.3	Integrated Waste Management Planning	17
2.3.4	Development in Lephalale.....	17
3.	POLICY STATEMENT.....	18
4.	GOAL AND OBJECTIVES	19
4.1	By-Laws.....	19
4.1.1	Goal	19
4.1.2	Objectives:.....	19
	MISSION STATEMENT.....	18
4.2	Organisational Structure, Resources, Private Sector and Outsourcing.....	20

4.2.1	Goal	20
4.2.2	Objectives	20
4.3	Finances.....	20
4.3.1	Goal	20
4.3.2	OBJECTIVES.....	20
4.4	Waste Information System (WIS)	21
4.4.1	GOAL.....	21
4.4.2	OBJECTIVES.....	21
4.5	Education and Awareness	21
4.5.1	Goal	21
4.5.2	Objectives	21
5.	GENERAL POLICY PROVISIONS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	22
5.1	Council’s Responsibilities	22
5.2	Regulation and Control by the Council as a Service Authority.....	22
5.3	Intergovernmental Roles and Responsibilities.....	22
5.4	Stakeholder Responsibilities	23
5.4.1	The Council’s Responsibilities.....	23
5.4.2	Stakeholder Responsibilities	23
6.	POLICY PROVISIONS FOR WASTE MINIMISATION	24
6.1	Council’s Role in Waste Minimisation	24
6.2	Markets for Recycled Materials	24
6.3	Waste Exchange Programme	25
6.4	Green Procurement.....	25
7.	POLICY PROVISIONS FOR VARIOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	25
7.1	Structure of Council’s Departmental Waste Management Services.....	25

2.2 Waste Collection Services - Municipality 25

8. POLICY PROVISION FOR WASTE INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION 26

9. REFERENCES 28

1 INTRODUCTION

Up to the present, waste management was not regarded to be a priority issue in South Africa. The waste management that did take place focussed mainly on waste disposal and was reactive, in that it generally addressed pressing urgent needs on an ad hoc basis. Holistic, integrated waste management planning was rarely, if ever, undertaken. The low priority accorded waste management has resulted in waste impacting detrimentally on the South African environment and human health.

Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) states that the people of South Africa have a right to an environment that is not detrimental to human health, and imposes a duty on the state to promulgate legislation and to implement policies to ensure that this right is upheld. To date, a number of steps have been taken, to uphold this environmental right, including the publication of the Environmental Management Policy for South Africa, the publication of the Draft White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management (IP&WM), the promulgation of the National Water Act and National Environmental Management Act, and the development of a National Waste Management Strategy.

Traditionally, waste management was undertaken on an ad hoc basis to meet immediate needs. Prior to the development of DWAF's "Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill", the siting of landfills was generally haphazard, without adequate planning and design; the management and operation was, and still is in some cases, poor; and the control of waste types disposed at the landfills was inadequate. A number of waste disposal sites were located on previously undeveloped land, without any consideration for the possible expansion of nearby communities. This resulted from a lack of integrated planning and inadequate enforcement of proper buffer zones.

Local authorities had neither sufficient funding, nor adequately trained staff, to effectively plan and execute their waste management functions. Communities were not involved in the siting of waste disposal sites, and consequently resisted their development. The level of services varied between different areas and many people, particularly the previously disadvantaged, were left without proper waste management services.

Waste management planning within local authorities was primarily focussed on waste disposal. Some regional authorities initiated waste management planning projects for the location of transfer stations and landfill sites, as well as the establishment of regional landfill sites, which could be shared by different local authorities, which reduce the costs of developing new landfill sites. However, this type of waste management planning was, and still is, not commonly practised.

The lack of capacity within all tiers of government, due to insufficient funding, as well as the low priority previously accorded to waste management were the main factors contributing to inadequate waste management planning. However, the development of the DWAF Minimum Requirements documents promoted a change within the waste management sector. Planning of landfill sites, proper site location, buffer zones, public participation and proper operating procedures led to an improvement in the disposal component of waste management.

Further change was initiated by the development of policy documents such as the Environmental Management Policy and the draft White Paper on IP&WM. These documents

introduced concepts such as ‘cradle-to-grave’ management and the waste management hierarchy, and placed an emphasis on waste minimisation.

The development of the National Waste Management Strategy was developed from the IP&WM policy and further emphasised planning as a critical element of environmentally sound integrated waste management.

1.1 Integrated Pollution and Waste Management Policy

The over-arching goal of the IP&WM policy is to move from a previously fragmented situation of uncoordinated waste management to that of integrated waste management. The IP&WM policy represents a paradigm shift in South Africa’s approach to waste management. Integration and planning are recognised prerequisites for integrated pollution and waste management in the IP&WM policy.

The National Waste Management Strategy process was undertaken to ensure that the IP&WM policy is translated into practice. Central to the development of the strategy for integrated waste management has been:

- The pollution avoidance/prevention and waste minimisation approach that focuses on the source of waste and moves away from “end-of-pipe” solutions.
- The need to extend an acceptable level of waste collection, waste transportation, treatment and disposal services to all communities and provide waste management services for the country as a whole.

The NWMS strategy follows the waste hierarchy approach (see Figure 1), which is internationally accepted as a rigorous approach to integrated waste management.

Waste Hierarchy		
Cleaner Production	Prevention	
	Minimisation	
Recycling	Re-Use	
	Recovery	
	Composting	
Treatment	Physical	
	Chemical	
	Destruction	
Disposal	Landfill	

Figure 1: Steps in Waste Hierarchy

Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) is a basic requirement for all waste management activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 59 OF 2008 and is a cornerstone of all waste management activities. Following the promulgation of Municipal Systems Act No.32 of 2000, all municipalities are obliged to participate in performance assessments and the compilation of well defined and comprehensive IWMPs.

2. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Relevant Legislation, Policies, Declarations and Strategies

2.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic Of South Africa Act 108 Of 1996

The South African Constitution (the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996) (“the Constitution”), is the supreme law of the land. All law, including environmental, waste management and planning laws, must comply with the Constitution.

2.1.2 The Bill of Rights

The Constitution contains a Bill of Rights, which enshrines certain fundamental rights, with environmental rights being guaranteed in section 24 of the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights also enshrines other relevant fundamental rights, such as the rights of access to information and administrative justice. These rights bolster or strengthen the environmental rights guaranteed in the Constitution.

Section 24 of the Constitution, guarantees everyone the right:

- to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:
 - i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - ii) promote conservation; and
 - iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”

Section 24(a) of the Constitution guarantees the right of every person to an environment that is not harmful to human health or well-being. Section 24(b) enshrines the right to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures which, among other things, prevent pollution and ecological degradation. Of importance in the context of waste management is the provision that requires legislative and other measures to “secure ecologically sustainable development ... while promoting justifiable economic and social development.” These provisions of section 24 bind the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and all organs of State. In other words, government at the national, provincial and local spheres are obliged to take reasonable legislative and other measures to ensure the rights contained in section 24 (b) are fulfilled. All departments of state or administration in the national, provincial or local spheres of government have similar obligations.

In terms of section 152 of the Constitution the objects of local government are to:

- provide democratic and accountable government for the local community;

- ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- promote social and economic development;
- promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

A municipality must in terms of section 153 structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and participate in national and provincial development programmes.

2.2.2 White Paper on Environmental Management

On 15 May 1998, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) published the White Paper on Environmental Management (“the Policy Document”) being the government’s national policy on environmental management. The Policy Document was published in Notice 749 of 1998 (Government Gazette No. 18894 of 15 May 1998). The purpose of the Policy Document is to inform the public of government’s objectives in relation to environmental management; how it intends to achieve its objectives; to inform government agencies and state organs what their objectives are and to guide them in developing strategies to achieve those objectives. The word “environment” as it is used in the Policy Document refers to the biosphere in which people and other organisms live. The environment consists of:

- renewable and non-renewable natural resources such as air, water, land and all forms of life;
- natural ecosystems and habitats and
- ecosystems, habitats and spatial surroundings modified or constructed by people, including urbanised areas, agricultural and rural landscapes, places of cultural significance and the qualities that contribute to their value.

The Policy Document is an overarching policy framework. The framework refers to all government institutions and to all activities that impact on the environment. It gives effect to many rights in the Constitution that relate to the environment and defines the essential nature of sustainable development as the combination of social, economic and environmental factors.

The Policy Document recognises that development and the environment are not in opposition to each other but are closely linked. To achieve environmentally sustainable development is regarded as essential for government to give effect to people’s environmental rights (for example, those rights enshrined in Section 24 of the Constitution) and to meet their development requirements.

2.2.2.1 Key Features of the Policy Document

(a) Sustainable development

The Policy Document endorses the definition adopted by the United Nations in 1987 namely: sustainable development is development, which meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains two key concepts:

- the concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor to which overriding priority should be given, and
- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organisation on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs.

The Policy Document seeks to ensure that environmental sustainability, health and safety are not compromised, and that natural and cultural resources are not endangered.

(b) Growth development and the environment

The need to grow and develop South Africa and to improve the quality of life enjoyed by South Africans must be integrated with the sustainable use of environmental resources. Growth refers specifically to increasing the size of the economy and development focuses on the quality of life rather than the quantity of economic activity.

(c) Opportunities and constraints

The Policy Document seeks to maintain natural life sustaining processes, by ensuring that the carrying capacity of the environment is not exceeded, and recognises that constraints can lead to innovation.

(d) People-centred development

Government needs to give attention to integrating population concerns into all development strategies, planning, decision making and resource allocation to meet the needs and to improve the quality of life of future and present generations as well as promoting social justice and reducing unsustainable consumption and negative environmental impact.

(e) Sustainable use

If government fails to address the sustainable use of natural resources, it will degrade the resource base on which we all depend. Consequently, environmental policy must set a course that will achieve the goal of sustainable use that will meet present and future needs.

(f) An environmentally sustainable economy

Environmentally sustainable growth and development must take precedence by addressing the needs of society in an equitable fashion, taking into account population dynamics while remaining in balance with ecological cycles.

2.2.2.2 Mandate for environmental management policy

The Constitution places government under a legal obligation to act as a responsible custodian of the nation's environment. It is the Constitution which provides government in all the three spheres with the mandate for the new policy on environmental management as contained in the Policy Document.

2.2.3 White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa: A Policy on Prevention, Waste Minimisation, Impact Control and Remediation.

This White Paper was published in General Notice 227 of 2000 (17 March 2000). The policy represents formal government policy regarding integrated pollution and waste management.

The overarching goal reflected in the policy is integrated pollution and waste management, with the intention being to move away from fragmented and uncoordinated pollution control and waste management towards integrated pollution and waste management as well as waste minimisation. Within this framework of the overarching goal, the following strategic goals apply:

- effective institutional framework and legislation;
- pollution and waste minimisation, impact management and remediation;
- holistic and integrated planning
- participation and partnerships in integrated pollution and waste management governance;

- empowerment and education in integrated pollution and waste management;
- information management; and
- International co-operation.

2.2.3.1 The National Environmental Management Principles in terms of the National Environmental Management Act

The principles set out in section 2 of the National Environmental Management Act apply throughout the Republic to the actions of all organs of state (this would include local or municipal government) that may significantly affect the environment and:

- apply alongside all other appropriate and relevant considerations;
- serve as the general framework within which the integrated environmental management , must be formulated;
- serve as guidelines by reference to which any organ of state must exercise any function when taking any decision in terms of the National Environmental Management Act or any statutory provision concerning the protection of the environment;
- guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of the Act and any other law concerned with the protection and management of the environment.

The principles include the following:

- environmental management must be integrated;
- environmental justice must be pursued;
- equitable access to environmental resources to meet basic human needs must be pursued;
- responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy programme exists throughout its life cycle;
- participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted;
- decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties;
- community well being and empowerment must be promoted;
- the social, economic and environmental impacts of activities must be considered;
- the right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and to be informed of dangers must be respected and protected;
- decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law;
- there must be intergovernmental co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment;
- actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures;
- global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest;
- the environment is held in public trust for the people

- the costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment;
- the vital role of woman and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised; and
- sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems require special attention in management and planning procedures.

2.2.4 Principles in terms of the Development Facilitation Act

In terms of section 2 of the Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995, the general principles which are set out in section 3 of the Act apply throughout the Republic and:

- also apply to the actions of the state and a local government body (as defined);
- serve to guide the administration of any physical plan, transport plan, guide plan, structure plan, zoning scheme or any like plan or scheme administered by the competent authority in terms of any law; serve as guidelines by reference to which any competent authority shall exercise any discretion or take any decision in terms of the Act or any other law dealing with land development, including any such law dealing with the subdivision, use and planning of or in respect of land; A “land development” means any procedure aimed at changing the use of land for the purpose of using the land mainly for residential, industrial, business, small scale farming, community or similar purposes, excluding a procedure in terms of any other law relating exclusively to prospecting or mining. Amongst others, the following principles apply:
 - policy, administrative practice and the laws should promote efficient and integrated land development in that they:
 - i) promote the integration of the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development;
 - ii) promote integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other; and
 - iii) encourage **environmentally sustainable land development practices** and processes;
 - members of communities affected by land development should actively participate in the process of land development;
 - policy, administrative practice and laws should encourage and optimise the contributions of all sectors of the economy (government and non-government) to land development so as to maximise the Republic’s capacity to undertake land development;

Table 1: List of legislations, policies, international conventions and declarations applicable for the Lephalale Local Municipality

National Legislation	Objective
<p>Constitution, Act No. 108 of 1996 National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998</p>	<p>To provide for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote cooperative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; to provide for certain aspects of the administration and enforcement of other environmental management laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management Waste Act, 59 of 2008</p>	<p>(a) to protect health, well-being and the environment by providing reasonable measures for-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) minimising the consumption of natural resources; (ii) avoiding and minimising the generation of waste; (iii) reducing, re-using, recycling and recovering waste; (iv) treating and safely disposing of waste as a last resort; (v) preventing pollution and ecological degradation; (vi) securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development; (vii) promoting and ensuring the effective delivery of waste services; (viii) remediating land where contamination presents, or may present, a significant risk of harm to health or the environment; and (ix) achieving integrated waste

	<p>management reporting and planning;</p> <p>(b) to ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment;</p> <p>(c) to provide for compliance with the measures set out in paragraph (a); and</p> <p>(d) generally, to give effect to section 24 of the Constitution in order to secure an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being.</p>
Environment Conservation Act, No. 73 of 1989	To provide for the effective protection and controlled utilisation of the environment and for matters incidental thereto.
Health Act, No. 63 of 1977	
Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000	
Local Government Municipal Structures Amendment Act, No. 33 of 2000	
Hazardous Substances Act, No. 15 of 1973	
Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003	
Advertising on Roads and Ribbon Development Act, No. 21 of 1940	
Policies, and strategies	
White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management, 2000	A Policy on Prevention, Waste Minimisation, Impact Control and Remediation
The National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plans for South Africa	Holistic and integrated course of action, which specifies the institutional, infrastructural and technological support, as well as human and financial resources required to establish and implement an integrated waste management strategy commits all the people of South Africa to preventing and minimising waste generation

	at source in order to protect human health and the environment and to develop resources in a sustainable manner.

International Conventions and Agreements	
Ramsar Convention	Convention of wetlands of international importance: especially as waterfowl habitat, 2 February 1971 and Protocol to amend convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat, 3 December 1982 (Paris)
Basel Convention	Convention on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, 22 March 1989. The aim of the convention is to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects arising from the generation, trans-boundary movement and management of hazardous waste. South Africa has acceded to this convention and is a member of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention.
Lomé Convention	Fourth Caribbean and Pacific-European economic community convention, 15 December 1989. Articles 33 to 39 of this convention relate to environmental issues, and specifically deal with the control of the international movement of hazardous and radioactive waste. South Africa has signed, but not ratified, this convention.
Bomako Convention	Convention on the ban of import into Africa and the control of trans-boundary movement and management of hazardous waste within Africa, 29 January 1991. This Convention prohibits the importation of hazardous waste into Africa. South Africa has neither signed nor acceded to this convention.
Lephalale Waste Management By-laws	

2.3 GUIDING ENVIRONMENTAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

2.3.1 National Government Objectives

The Republic of South Africa has set out national objectives which all levels of government are required to implement. Amongst these objectives are poverty eradication, local economic development, creation of employment opportunities and environmental protection. Lephhalale Local Municipality in its Independent Development Plan (IDP) has included these priority objectives.

2.3.2 NWMS

The primary objective of the NWMS is to reduce the generation of waste and the environmental impact of all forms of waste, and thereby ensure that the socio-economic development of South Africa, the health of the people and the quality of its environmental resources are no longer adversely affected by uncontrolled and uncoordinated waste management (NWMS version D, 1999).

Key issues and needs to be addressed by the NWMS include:

- To bring about a shift from end-of-pipe control to waste prevention and minimisation.
- To provide basic waste management services for those sections of the population who do not have access to nor receive adequate waste collection services.
- To ensure that public health and occupational health issues receive due consideration in all waste management practices.
- To initiate a system of integrated waste management through the implementation of legislation, capacity building, institutional arrangements and funding instruments.
- To ensure integration of waste management initiatives with other governmental initiatives, programmes and administrative systems, e.g. Integrated Development
- Forums (IDFs) and IDPs, the Masakhane campaign and job creation projects.
- To integrate waste management with the overarching processes of environmental planning, management and protection.

2.3.3 Integrated Waste Management Planning

The primary objective of introducing an integrated waste management planning system is to integrate and optimise waste management so that the efficiency of the waste management system is maximised and the impacts and financial costs associated with waste management are minimised, thereby improving the quality of life of all South Africans. The integration will be both horizontal and vertical within the institutional arrangement. Furthermore, integration will also be addresses in all waste generating sectors and throughout the "waste life-cycle". A number of stages are addressed in the integrated waste management planning process, which takes into account the need to develop clear objectives, while maintaining the existing system and investigating possible alternatives and selecting the most appropriate waste management system. The stages that are followed in implementing the waste management planning process include: identifying baseline needs; review of existing legislation; establishing objectives and system components; and developing and implementing a waste management plan.

2.3.4 Development in Lephalale

The Lephalale Local Municipality has several departments as set out in the IDP. These departments, including the waste management provide services throughout the entire municipal area. This Waste Management Policy as part of the sector plan document within the IDP will facilitate and ensure effective and efficient waste management services. Furthermore, the policy will be a guiding tool in the development and implementation of both current and future by-laws.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

Vision Statement

To become the most successful municipality in serving the needs and improving the lives of all members of our community

MISSION STATEMENT

In recognition of our commitment to transformation and that our community should come first, we strive to provide quality, affordable and financially sustainable services thereby promoting empowerment, local economic development, job creation and a better life for all

Values

- Empowerment
- Sustainability
- Excellence
- Participation
- Quality

In this Policy Document, the Lephalale Local Municipality commits itself to:

- use government resources in the most effective way to implement policy; and
- Integrate and co-ordinate its approach to waste management across municipal departments.

In order to attain this mission, the Policy Document states that the municipality will embody a shift in its approach to environmental management and waste management in particular and introduce an *integrated and co-ordinated management regime*. The Municipality has accepted its duty to manage the environment, in a sustainable way for the public good and benefit while protecting our environmental heritage. The Waste Management Unit of the Municipality will be responsible for ensuring the integrated and co-ordinated implementation of the policy on environmental management across the entire municipal area.

MISSION STATEMENT FOR WASTE DIVISION

Lephalale Local Municipality is committed to

- Deal with waste from cradle to grave
- Provide effective and efficient waste management services to the community
- Reduce the amount of waste disposal, thus encouraging and supporting waste minimization through recycling and re-use
- Provide waste management facilities that are acceptable and environmentally friendly and compliant with legislations
- Ensure safe disposal of waste in line with the minimum requirements for waste disposal
- Support the principle of proximity and regional self-sufficient in waste management
- Develop an integrated waste management plan which achieves policy objectives, environmentally sound, cost effective, technological feasible and publicly acceptable
- Ensure empowerment of local people on waste management, educational programmes

Zero tolerance to littering, throw it in the bin, dare to dream, dare to success

4. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 By-Laws

4.1.1 Goal

To have adequate waste management By-Laws in place that is in line with the NEM-waste act, up to date waste management practices, easily implementable, and enforceable.

4.1.2 Objectives:

- To have By-Laws that reflects current legislative considerations and reviewed on a cyclic basis.
- That the By-Laws indicate the intention of the Municipality and include accountability within the Municipality itself.
- Fines and penalties to be commensurate with nation-wide trends as well as statutory indicator.
- The By-Laws must be applicable to a wide set of circumstances such as urban, rural, tribal, mining etc.
- By-Laws to be well-publicized and critical information disseminated to the wider public.
- Enforcement of updated By-Laws to be effective and continuous and reflect the requirements of the policy objectives.

4.2 Organisational Structure, Resources, Private Sector and Outsourcing

4.2.1 Goal

- To optimize the waste management division within the Municipality by having sufficient skilled and trained staff, resources and facilities available to effectively manage throughout the area.
- Encourage and optimise local economic development and job creation initiatives in the provision of services.

4.2.2 Objectives

- The organisational structure should be reviewed in terms of managing the IWM planning process and related projects, and should ensure that sufficient capacity is available to implement Integrated Waste Management Plan.
- The LLM should support the national skills development objectives and skills priorities contained in the provincial plan and provide training and skills development in all aspects of waste management.
- The LLM should create opportunities for the local community based organisations to provide waste management services throughout the Municipality area including alternative mechanisms to deal with rural and outlying areas, labour intensive contracts to be supported.
- All support services providers (e.g. Finance and workshops) to the waste management division, should adhere to internal service delivery agreements which will improve on waste service delivery and promote cooperation among departments.
- The Municipality should ensure cooperation with business, labour, CNO's and NGO's and other relevant organisations in solving existing problems and determining common goals and standards for waste.
- To utilise current communication structure between the LLM, other local municipalities and the district to collaborate, discuss and cooperate on waste management issues.
- Negotiations, meetings and liaison and service delivery should be held between tribal areas and the LLM, to ensure an adequate and equitable service to all within the Municipal area.

4.3 Finances

4.3.1 Goal

To have adequate Financial Resources and mechanisms in place to ensure that waste management is managed cost effectively and in line with the budget.

4.3.2 Objectives

- To ensure accurate and complete accounting of all waste management costs.
- That accounting and budgeting systems are practical and transparent and are used for their intended purpose in waste management.
- Billing and payment for waste management services to be minimised through close cooperation with the finance directorate.

- Funding to be budgeted and or sourced for implementation of the IWMP and associated projects.
- Appropriate waste tariffs to be developed and implemented by the LLM for collection, skip rental, clearing of illegal dumps and landfill disposal to ensure cost recovery.

4.4 Waste Information System (WIS)

4.4.1 Goal

To have a functional operational information system which will assist LLM in its daily tasks, which will identify and qualify waste streams, generated, collate information required by provincial and national government and will assist in the successful management of waste improved decision making.

4.4.2 Objectives

- Develop a WIS and database, which is simplistic, user friendly and can be accessed by those directly and indirectly linked to waste management.
- Collection waste should be for all waste types including general, hazardous, health care risk waste and industrial waste.
- The system must cater for those departments who provide a service to the waste division.
- Correlation and integration of the waste information system into the environmental information system must be ensured.
- Ensure that the short-term situations provide for both paper and electronic based information, which can be entered into the electronic system.
- Ensured that adequate resources and capacity are available for data collection, capturing and analyses.
- Staff training to accommodate the establishment of the WIS system.

4.5 Education and Awareness

4.5.1 Goal

To ensure that the wider population , business and plan industrial sector and the LLM staff are knowledgeable on integrated waste management and understand their role relating to the public participation process for the IWMP and projects resulting from the plan.

4.5.2 Objectives

- Discourage illegal dumping throughout the Municipality through awareness , education and enforcement in order to prevent negative impacts on the environment and human health.
- Councillors should be educated and assisted in developing their understanding of the links between the delivery of basic service and environmental resources, thereby improving their ability to make informed decisions on environmental matters and to be able to communicate effectively with their respective communities.

- LLM should form partnerships with organisations of civil society in order to develop and implement programmes to educate consumers to play a role in waste management, reduction and recycling.
- Develop partnerships with potential educators and schools in promoting waste education and awareness.
- Develop and implement a communication and public awareness strategy and programme to facilitate the compilation and implementation of IWMP as well as to inform the public, community leaders, industry and business on general waste management issues.
- Waste division to be provided with communication resources capacity and mechanisms to develop and implement waste education and awareness projects.
- All private waste contractors to be contracted by the LLM for collection, recycling and disposal of waste will be required to implement an awareness campaign to all the areas they service.
- Utilise “Greenest Municipality Competition” as a tool to educate and create awareness on waste management issues.
- Develop waste educational programme in the community aimed at minimising generation of waste.
- Use community newspaper and radio stations to educate the community on waste management issues.

5. GENERAL POLICY PROVISIONS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.1 Council’s Responsibilities

The Lephalale Municipal Council shall ensure that waste management services are provided to all citizens of the municipality. These services shall consist cleansing, refuse removal, and solid waste disposal. Furthermore in line with the National Waste Management Act 59 of 2008, the council will facilitate and encourage waste minimization and recycling and where applicable it shall embark on recycling in partnership with organized business and communities.

5.2 Regulation and Control by the Council as a Service Authority

For the purposes of interpreting the Council’s policy, and in alignment with National policy, “waste management” is defined as “the avoidance, separation, reuse, containment, diversion, cleaning, handling, transportation, interim storage, recycling and disposal of waste other than untreated sewerage”. “Waste management services” include activities that individuals, organisations or business entities are responsible for on their premises or property. The provision of a waste management service is subject to statutory requirements, and conditions set by the Lephalale Municipal Council in terms of its mandate to govern and administer the Municipality. This includes specialized collection, processing or treatment by hand or machines, disposal services, the operation of vehicles and machines used for waste management, the establishment of infrastructure and equipment by external entities or individuals.

5.3 Intergovernmental Roles and Responsibilities

The Lephalale Municipal Council recognises that it has a responsibility to abide by statutes, policies and guidelines that are introduced by National and Provincial Departments and that it shall to the best of its ability ensure compliance with these regulatory mechanisms. In return,

both the national and provincial departments providing such regulatory mechanisms shall, ensure that the Council receives timely the provisions as required.

5.4 Stakeholder Responsibilities

In order for the Council to provide the waste management service as stipulated in this policy, all stakeholders i.e. households, organised business, government departments and individuals within the municipality will store, and dispose of waste in appropriate containers provided. Furthermore, stakeholders shall assist the council by separating waste where possible with an intention to encourage waste minimization and recycling.

5.4.1 The Council's Responsibilities

The Council's general responsibilities to achieve integrated waste management are:

- i. 10.4.1.1 To exercise a prerogative to provide or contract for the provision of waste management services in the Municipality,
- ii. 10.4.1.2 To monitor and regulate services, in order to ensure that statutory waste management obligations and service standards are met, whether service provision is through an internal department, through Council-managed and contracted or partnership arrangements, or via external mechanisms;
- iii. 10.4.1.3 To ensure all residents and entities that own property and operate business premises, and who generate waste have a valid contract for the collection and disposal of waste, and that payment is collected as per relevant Council policies;
- iv. 10.4.1.4 To ensure that all waste management infrastructure, equipment and vehicles comply to statutory requirements for the handling, storage, transporting and disposal of different types of waste;
- v. 3.4.1.5 The council shall provide appropriate receptacles at a cost determined by the Tariff Policy, for storage and accumulation of waste prior to collection;
- vi. 10.4.1.6 To schedule days and routes, for easy of waste collection;
- vii. 10.4.1.7 To bill persons or entities receiving a waste management service, accurately and timeously, and recover incurred costs of clean-up and administration services from those who litter or pollute, as determined by the Tariff Policy;
- viii. 10.4.1.8 To provide appropriate waste receptacles in or at places visited by the public;
- ix. 10.4.1.9 To provide sufficient special waste management facilities at which recyclable materials including garden waste, which have already been recovered, can be deposited by residents and entities authorized to do so,
- x. 10.4.1.10 To set rates and tariffs for routine and special waste management services as per the Tariff Policy, which are affordable and payable by all property owners or a person or entity receiving the services,
- xi. 10.4.1.11 To promulgate and ensure compliance with by-laws relevant to waste minimisation and recycling.

5.4.2 Stakeholder Responsibilities

- i. 10.4.2.1 In line with the waste management hierarchy, all stakeholders must avoid generating waste as far as possible;

- ii. 10.4.2.2 All residents, property owners, government departments, non-governmental or community service organisations, and business entities must be registered with the Council for the planning and determination of waste management services.
- iii. 10.4.2.3 All entities and individuals wishing to engage in commercial waste minimization and recycling activities must have approval of council to do so;
- iv. 10.4.2.4 Health care risk waste generators, transporters and facility operators must have a valid permit issued by the Council;
- v. 10.4.2.5 Property owners of vacant land and occupants of occupied property are responsible for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene standards inside the boundaries of their property. Failure to maintain the standards will result in council rectifying the situation and in turn claiming costs from the owner.

6. POLICY PROVISIONS FOR WASTE MINIMISATION

In terms of the National Waste Management Act, 59 of 2008, **waste minimisation programme** means a programme that is intended to promote the reduced generation and disposal of waste. The Act as well as the National Waste Management Strategy sets waste minimisation as key in the implementation of both the Act and the strategy. Waste minimisation involves a number of processes, mechanisms and stakeholders in the production, marketing, packaging, selling and consumption of goods that produce waste at all stages of the consumption cycle.

6.1 Council's Role in Waste Minimisation

The Council recognises and acknowledges that:

- 5 it must manage waste minimisation in accordance with targets over time, which are based on the aims set by the "Polokwane Declaration" (2001);
- 6 It must draw up and implement an Integrated Waste Management Plan to give effect to all efforts to minimise and manage waste;
- 7 It must draw up and implement an internal waste minimisation plan, aimed at reducing impacts on resources and the environment;
- 8 it must play an enabling and facilitation role to provide an environment in which all stakeholders are able to contribute to the minimisation of waste in business or in society by establishing relevant partnerships and networks;
- 9 It must engage with business and industry, either through representative bodies, or with individual organisations to enable or provide certain infrastructure and services, through various private, industry-specific and public-private initiatives that will be needed for waste minimisation;

6.2 Markets for Recycled Materials

Most of the recycling companies are situated in urban areas especially in the Gauteng Province. Due to transport costs, any attempt to embark on waste minimization and recycling will become ineffective unless a comprehensive strategy is developed. It is therefore recommended as part of this policy that a feasibility study be conducted by the Waste Management Unit of the municipality.

However, in the short term it is recommended that companies which have shown interest in recycling be invited to be part of a comprehensive programme for waste minimization and

recycling. These may include Buyisa-e-Bag, Plastic Federation of South Africa, Mondi, and Glass Recycling Company.

6.3 Waste Exchange Programme

Waste Exchange Programme (IWEX) is a web-based programme where citizens within a municipality may access certain types of waste as part of a waste minimization and recycling. With the advent of heavy industries including Medupi Power Station and EXXARO, it is recommended that a waste exchange programme be developed as part of the Waterberg District Initiative, hosted by the Lephalale Local Municipality.

6.4 Green Procurement

The Council subscribes to the principle by which it will procure goods on a preferential basis from manufacturers, agents and providers that undertake to minimise waste during production and manufacturing, and who align their production and waste management policies with waste minimisation guidelines nationally.

7. POLICY PROVISIONS FOR VARIOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

7.1 Structure of Council's Departmental Waste Management Services

The Council's own services are structured per the following categories and the services required for managing waste through an internal service mechanism:

- i. *General waste collection services:* Through this service waste is collected from all households and commercial centres.
- ii. **Cleaning/cleansing.** This entails cleaning services for all public spaces and streets under the Council's jurisdiction. This includes litter bin provision and servicing, street sweeping, litter picking, the clearing of illegal dumping and animal carcasses, and the cleaning of industrial pollution.
- iii. **Disposal services. This entails** the maintenance and operation of landfill sites;
- iv. **Technical support services:** The Council operates a fleet of vehicles that are specially equipped for the task of waste collection, cleaning and transportation of waste to landfill sites. A variety of support infrastructure, such as provision of refuse bulk containers to dispose off rubble is provided.

7.2 Waste Collection Services - Municipality

The Department of Environmental Affairs has developed a Waste service collection standards. Through these standards, municipalities are expected to provide the minimum waste services. The standards stipulate types of receptacles, and vehicles and the frequency of waste collection.

The Lephalale Local Municipality through this policy undertakes to provide the waste collection receptacles and use vehicles ideally suited for the collection of waste. The waste will be collected frequently as stipulated in the waste service levels below:

7.2.1 Standard Service Level for Waste Collection: Informal Settlements

The standard service level for residential waste collection, to informal settlements is aligned with the Council's Indigent Policy. This will be once-a-week, door-door waste collection service

provided to indigent families per dwelling. Black bags for utilization in clean-up campaigns may be provided at no cost subject to the availability of funds. ,

7.2.2 Standard Service Level for Waste Collection: Formal Residences

The standard service level for formal residences is a once-a-week, kerbside waste collection service. The waste bin should be placed outside of the property for easy of waste collection.

7.2.3 Standard Service Level for Commercial Centres.

The municipality undertakes to provide refuse bulk containers at commercial centres. These receptacles will be collected once a week. The commercial centres are encouraged to provide additional waste receptacles and to further make own arrangements for the collection and disposal of waste collected by these receptacles.

7.2.4. Private Waste Collection Companies

Waste management companies appointed privately shall abide by the contents of this policy. These requirements include the collection, transportation and disposal of waste.

7.2.5 Cleaning Services

The municipality is responsible for general cleanliness in public spaces in its area of jurisdiction. To this end, the Council provides services which consist of the following:

- i. Provision and servicing of street litter bins;
- ii. Litter picking where required;
- iii. Street sweeping;
- iv. Clearing of illegal dumping
- v. Animal carcass removal from public space.

8 POLICY PROVISION FOR WASTE INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION

8.1 Waste Information System (WIS)

In terms of the National Waste Management Strategy, 1999, the Department of Environmental Affairs will develop a waste information system. Through this system waste generators including the Lephalale Municipality are required to provide the type of waste generated, collected, transported and disposed of in their area of jurisdiction. Through this policy, the council undertakes to provide resources to facilitate capturing of information on waste as per the requirements by DEA. The Waste Management Unit will be responsible to develop and manage the waste database. The database will be used as a tool to report regularly to both council and to the Waste Information Centre developed by DEA. To ensure accurate reporting weigh bridges will be provided at the landfill sites.

8.2 Communication, Education and Awareness

The Council undertakes to communicate with all citizens of the municipality and to encourage integrated waste management that focuses on waste minimization and recycling. Several ways will be employed to ensure maximal education and awareness throughout the municipal area.

The mechanisms to be employed include but not limited to the following:

- Use of municipal website
- Education and awareness campaigns
- School competitions
- Celebration of internationally and nationally environmental days, for example World Environment Day, Wetland Day and National Harbour Day.

In the long term council undertakes to establish a call centre through which citizens of the municipality could report incidents of illegal dumping and any other matter requiring attention by council.

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