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cost accounting of waste services and infrastructure that considers social and environmental costs and benefits.

5.2 Waste Collection

There is a need to Intensify waste collection due to population increase and urbanisation, technology advances and changes in consumption patterns, which affect both the volumes and types of waste generated. Norms and standards for the collection of domestic waste were established in terms of the Waste Act and informed NWMS 2011. The challenge for the revised strategy is not only to achieve and surpass the service delivery targets set out in NWMS 2011, but to leverage waste beneficiation to improve the sustainability of service delivery in the long term.

5.2.1 Separate waste at source

Separation at source consists of separating waste into similar waste streams or categories for separate collection. This can be done by use of separate bin services or Kerbside collections, or through direct delivery of specific wastes to drop-off facilities. Waste separation may be conducted for any waste, including municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction and demolition waste. The benefits of separation at source include:

- Provision of more homogenous and higher value waste streams, allowing for better resource recovery
- Reduces contamination of waste streams
- Support the diversion of waste from landfill

Various waste reduction strategies have been attempted in most cities and countries in the field of municipal solid waste integrated management. The key to the success of such strategies has generally been found to be source separation – it is considered an effective means of reducing waste and enhancing recycling. Achieving successful waste separation at source depends on:

- Willingness and good practices among residents
- Market acceptance and incentives for the parties involved i.e. the consumers, investors and businesses
- Technology acceptance with respect to facilities and infrastructure that encourage the residents to adopt waste separation behaviour.

The waste RDI has noted the following as major obstacles for separation at source:

- A lack of end-markets for certain recyclables as a consequence of constraints in manufacturing capacity, and markets are subject to global economic trends and cycles.
- Linked to this, there are a limited number of recycling processors and Waste to Energy companies, and geographical and demographic constraints on the economies of scale needed to achieve commercial volumes of recyclables.
- Landfilling may be a cheaper option in the short term.
- Policy, legislation and regulation is either overly rigid, not implemented in the way it was intended or contains loopholes that lead to unintended consequences.
- Lack of implementation, monitoring of, and reporting on waste management plans by local government and industry, linked to a lack of reliable data on waste streams in terms of types and volumes.

The 2018 NWMS promotes separation at source through a concerted effort to raise public awareness and increase government and private sector investment in the delivery of infrastructure and services
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such as kerb-side collection, drop-off centres and buy-back centres linked to a national awareness campaign around recycling, Industry Waste Management Plans, and where feasible, economic incentives. This will need to be tailored to the different circumstances experienced by communities. There is scope for innovation and a variety of different models and tools to be developed for engaging the informal sector (waste pickers) in the delivery of waste collection services that accomplish separation at source.

The DEA together with the Waste Bureau, the DST and Innovation Hub, through the Waste RDI Roadmap need to be able to support local government planners and industry in supporting capacity development in waste innovation, disseminating information about new approaches and sharing lessons learned, leveraging existing forums such as the Waste Khoro and Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure where possible.

5.2.2 Safe disposal and recycling of hazardous household wastes and absorbent hygiene products

Hazardous waste is waste that has substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment. Hazardous waste management is a complex interdisciplinary field that continues to grow and change as global conditions change. Currently, guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health for the management of medical waste are in place, although capacity to implement them in hospitals and clinics is uneven. Biomedical waste is expected to be disposed through incineration; however some finds its way to the municipal landfill sites, illegal dumps and within sewage systems. Inadequate knowledge and societal habits and attitudes still dictate against hazardous waste management; current hazardous waste disposal in home health care needs better regulation and greater public awareness.

Absorbent hygiene products, particularly disposable infant diapers, represent a growing problem in relation to household waste disposed to landfill. Not only are they significant in terms of volume and the amount of time they take to degrade, but they represent a potential vector for the transmission of infectious diseases, particularly in unlined landfills and to waste pickers and are frequently dumped illegally. Potentially, these risks can be mitigated both through product design measures and through recycling and alternative waste treatment options. Recycling of diapers requires consumer awareness and measures to separate these products at source which may be difficult to achieve in some circumstances.

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6 Compliance and Awareness

A key element of the national strategy involves mitigating and preventing the environmental and social damage caused by waste due to non-compliance with local and international legislation and standards and littering and illegal dumping of waste. The country’s strategic goal in relation to pollution and compliance is:

Mainstreaming of waste awareness and a culture of compliance resulting to end pollution, litter and illegal dumping

The strategic approach to this goal is based on improving the visibility and effectiveness of enforcement of local legislation and international agreements and raising public awareness of the environmental damage caused by waste coupled with delivery of effective waste management services and environmentally compliant infrastructure.

It is a well know phenomenon that where there is poor municipal management of litter, a perverse incentive exists for residents to continue to litter. Breaking this cycle requires a combination of factors that include:

- Infrastructure – for instance, access to municipal skips to discourage illegal dumping, the presence of public bins that are regularly emptied, and municipal cleaning of streets, particularly in commercial districts.
- Enforcement – consistent implementation of by-laws (and failing that, national legislation in the form of the Waste Act) around littering and illegal dumping.
- Awareness and community participation – national and local media, outreach to schools and community-based organisations through clean-up campaigns (particularly around sensitive areas such as the coast, rivers and wetlands, and recreational areas such as parks), and in metros, involvement of Metro Improvement Districts.

The strategic objectives to support the goal of preventing pollution and achieving compliance are described in the sections below.

6.1.1 Reduce littering and illegal dumping

Measures to address litter and illegal dumping should be included in all integrated waste management plans and should include targeted awareness and community participation in waste management and prevention of littering. This can leverage national media and a national budget in DEA that is available for community-based initiatives around litter and illegal dumping and is focused on micro-grants for equipment and training.

This will support infrastructure development, improvement of services and enforcement to shift attitudes and community ownership.

Marine and coastal plastic pollution is of concern in terms of the environmental impact. The DEA will build on existing stakeholder initiatives to raise awareness and engage communities in and around riparian and coastal environments as well as the business community.

6.1.2 Enhance capacity to enforce the Waste Act and International Agreements

Currently while the number of Environmental Monitoring Inspectors (EMIs) in the country exceeds the target stipulated in the 2011 NWMS, very few of these are dedicated to enforcing the Waste Act. The DEA will seek to not only increase the number of EMI’s actively involved in enforcing the Waste Act,
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but will clarify the mandate and duties of local authority EMIs in respect of the implementation of NEM:WA to allow national and provincial EMIs to enhance and assist implementation at local authority level. Further, local authority EMIs should report on their compliance and enforcement activities with respect to NEM:WA non-compliance.

While the overall approach of government is one of co-operative regulation with industry, the national capacity that exists within DEA to support local EMIs to undertake enforcement in relation to high profile, complex waste related contraventions, should be strategically leveraged—to contribute to create a culture of compliance in the business community.

Currently legislation around littering has been challenged for being disproportionate in that it potentially results in criminal convictions. The distinction between littering and illegal dumping needs to be clearly defined in law with reference to the type and volume of waste; i.e. the illegal disposal of hazardous waste or waste above a certain volume is illegal dumping, and therefore a crime—otherwise littering should be punishable as a misdemeanour by means of an admission of guilt and fine, without triggering a criminal record. Existing Standard Operating Procedures between the South African Police Service (SAPS), Metro Police and the Environmental Management Inspectorate need to be realigned accordingly.

The DEA will work with the Department of Transport in respect of enforcement and compliance on transportation of waste including transboundary movement and in promulgating regulations on the import and export of waste. Further to this, DEA will continue to support municipalities in the development of by-laws and support implementation and enforcement through health inspectors or metro police department where they exist.

6.1.3 Ensure municipal landfill sites and waste management facilities comply with licensing requirements

While the 2011 NWMS was successful in achieving targets relating to the licensing of landfills, many landfills currently do not operate in compliance with their licensing conditions, particularly where landfills are owned and operated by local government (SOWR, 2018). While in some cases non-compliance may be largely administrative—for instance, failure to undertake audits—in other cases it may have more serious consequences, such as failure to record quantities using mechanisms such as working weigh-bridges, or failure to ensure that landfills are properly fenced.

Failure to comply often needs to be understood within the context of many local municipalities experiencing severe constraints in terms of finances and skilled human resources. In these cases, financial penalties applied to the local municipality may be counter-productive. At the same time, there needs to be effective monitoring and enforcement to ensure that financial assistance allocated towards waste infrastructure development and maintenance is not misappropriated.

In conjunction with COGTA, SALGA and NT, the DEA will develop a national strategy for addressing non-compliant municipal landfill sites that includes the application of fiscal support measures, potentially including a landfill tax intended to generate revenue for improving compliance and monitoring and developing alternatives to disposal to landfill.
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7 Implementation Plan

The implementation plan consists of:

- A monitoring and evaluation framework that includes a description of reporting arrangements for implementation of the NWMS.
- A concise summary of the actions and interventions envisaged to support achievement of the strategic objectives for the waste management goals that includes targeted outcomes in relation to the strategic objective, and performance indicators and timelines for each action.
- A description of roles and responsibilities for implementation of the NWMS.
- A description of supporting initiatives with respect to information management and financing of the NWMS.
- A communications strategy for the 2018 NWMS.

Where relevant, targeted outcomes for the 2018 NWMS use the 2018 State of Waste Report as the baseline. For instance, this means that the target for reducing waste disposal to landfill by 50% within 5 years will be measured against the total volumes of general and hazardous waste disposed annually in 2017 as recorded in the 2018 State of Waste Report.

7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Whilst the Waste Act requires that the National Waste Management Strategy be revised every 5 years, there need to be reporting systems in place that ensure progress against the NWMS can be reviewed on an annual basis – and where necessary, adjustments made to targets or actions based on new information or new developments within the sector.

Provinces should be reporting to the department annually on progress in relation to the implementation of provincial IWMPs, and these reports should in turn reflect progress in the implementation of IWMPs by local government, who report annually to the relevant provincial MEC. As part of the implementation of the 2018 NWMS, SAWIS will develop guidelines for provinces and local government on the content and format of annual reporting on IWMPs.

The DEA, through the Waste Bureau, is responsible for monitoring the implementation of IndWMPs, and the reporting requirements for these plans should be aligned with SAWIS. Effective reporting on the implementation of IWMPs and IndWMPs should provide a steadily improving picture of the status and outcomes of both private and public investments in waste management services and infrastructure.

Several national departments have a significant role to play in the implementation plan for the national Strategy. Of particular importance is the Department of Trade and Industry as the host of the National Cleaner Production Centre, the Department of Science and Technology as the facilitator of the Waste RDI Roadmap and the Technology and Innovation Agency (TIA), as well as SAPS and the NPA in terms of enforcement of the Waste Act. It is suggested that the DEA establish relevant institutional mechanism for ongoing engagement with these departments and government entities and where required, develop MOUs to provide for transparent reporting and intergovernmental cooperation around the relevant aspects of the 2018 NWMS.
7.2 Waste Minimisation

Goal: Prevent waste, and where waste cannot be prevented, reduce the total volume of waste disposed to landfill by 50% within 5 years; by 65% within 10 years; and at least 80% within 15 years through reuse, recycling, and recovery and alternative waste treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective: Prevent waste through cleaner production, industrial symbiosis, and extended producer responsibility</th>
<th>Targeted Outcomes:</th>
<th>Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduction in waste disposed to landfill in line with goal statement</td>
<td>• Reduced GHG emissions from disposal of waste to landfill and recovery of low carbon energy from waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduction in the toxicity of waste streams</td>
<td>• Reduced marine and terrestrial pollution from plastics packaging.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 80% reduction in the production of single-use plastics not covered by EPR deposit schemes</td>
<td>• Reduced requirements for new landfill airspace, resulting in avoided costs for local government.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• GDP growth and job creation in targeted sectors due to improved economic performance.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementing Agents</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IndWMPs for priority wastes (WEEE, Paper and Packaging, Lighting, and Tyres) to include measures for cleaner production, industrial symbiosis and extended producer responsibility. | NCPC-SA supported by the Waste Bureau (DEA) and in collaboration with industry associations. | • Tyres: 2019  
• WEE, Paper and Packaging, Tyres: 2020 | • Number of IndWMPs meeting or exceeding performance targets within 5 years. |
| Strengthen the capacity and national reach of the NCPC-SA, with waste symbiosis programs established in all provinces. | NCPC-SA in partnership with the DEA, DST (TIA and Waste RDI Roadmap), Provinces, Industrial Development zones, business chambers and industry associations | • W. Cape, Gauteng, KZN – 2019  
• E.Cape, Mpumulanga, N.West, Free State, Limpopo, N.Cape 2021 | • Number of provinces with well-established Industrial Symbiosis Programmes. |
| Restrict the production and retail of single-use plastics, to be replaced with bio-degradable alternatives. | DEA will work with dti, DST (TIA and Waste RDI Roadmap), retail and other affected industry associations | • Within 5 years, most single-use plastics to be covered by EPR deposit schemes | • Increase in training and technical support provided by the NCPC-SA. |
| | | | • Industry agreements to phase out single-use plastics |
### 2019 Revised and Updated National Waste Management Strategy

#### Strategic Objective:

**Prevent food waste**

#### Targeted Outcomes:

- 50% reduction in food waste within 5 years.

#### Socio-Economic and Environmental Impact:

- Job creation in the farm-to-table value chain.
- Poverty alleviation
- Improved child nutrition

#### Action Implementing Agents Timeline Performance Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementing Agents</th>
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<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop and implement a strategy for reducing food losses prior to retail associated with harvesting, processing, and transport of foods in collaboration with food producers and retailers.</td>
<td>The DEA will work with the DAFF in collaboration with food producers and retailers.</td>
<td>• Strategy Developed by 2020&lt;br&gt; • Annual Reporting on Strategy by DEA</td>
<td>• Reduction in food losses prior to retail.&lt;br&gt; • Reduction in food waste in the retail sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve consumer awareness and standards for labelling and marketing of perishable foodstuffs and “ugly” fruits and vegetables.</td>
<td>The DEA will work with the DoH, food retailers, the DTI and the National Consumer Commission (NCC) and South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) to promote compliance of food stuffs</td>
<td>• Marketing and labelling standards reviewed/revised by 2021&lt;br&gt; • Consumer awareness campaign launched in 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop guidelines and norms and standards, for redistributing surplus foods and composting of spoilt food.</td>
<td>The DEA will work with the DoH, food retailers, the hospitality sector and NPO's</td>
<td>• Guidelines/Norms and Standards: 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Objective:</td>
<td>Targeted Outcomes:</td>
<td>Socio-Economic and Environmental Impact:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Increase reuse, recycling and recovery rates | • 70% of paper recycled  
• 60% of plastic recycled  
• 90% of glass recycled  
• 90% of metals recycled  
• 40% of fly-ash recycled | • Job creation, entrepreneurship and SMME development in the recycling sector  
• Innovation in remediation of contaminated lands and addressing acid mine drainage using fly ash  
• Reduced requirements for new landfill airspace, resulting in avoided costs for local government. |

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop and implement a public procurement framework to support recycling, encompassing requirements for recycled content.</td>
<td>The DEA will work with NT and COGTA.</td>
<td>• Gazetting by 2021</td>
<td>• Achievement of procurement targets for recycled content in the public sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish Materials Recovery Facilities and recycle processing plants as Public Private Partnerships based on regionally integrated waste management planning.</td>
<td>The DEA will support provinces and local government in engaging with National Treasury (NT)</td>
<td>• All new landfills to include MRFs from 2019</td>
<td>• Number of new Materials Recovery Facilities and recycle processing plants established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry standards to align technology requirements between primary producers and recyclers of plastics by ensuring that the design of products and packaging facilitate reuse and recycling.</td>
<td>The Waste Bureau, dti, and industry associations. The DST and the Innovation Hub will be key partners in generating knowledge and technical capacity to implement the waste RDI Roadmap</td>
<td>• Industry standards by 2019</td>
<td>• Increased materials recovery rate for plastics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norms and standards for the recycling of fly-ash to be gazetted.</td>
<td>The DEA, in collaboration with the DoE, Eskom, and TIA</td>
<td>• Norms and Standards gazetted by 2020</td>
<td>• Volume of fly ash recycled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Strategic Objective:**
Diver organic waste from landfill through composting and the recovery of energy.

**Targeted Outcomes:**
- 50% reduction in volume of organic waste disposed to landfill within 5 years
- Reduction in GHG emissions as a result of waste to energy projects
- Improved resilience of communities with composting projects and/or schools participating in the biogas in schools program
- Reduced requirements for new landfill airspace, resulting in avoided costs for local government
- Job creation and SMME development in the biogas and composting industry

**Socio-Economic and Environmental Impact:**
- Reduction in GHG emissions as a result of waste to energy projects
- Improved resilience of communities with composting projects and/or schools participating in the biogas in schools program
- Reduced requirements for new landfill airspace, resulting in avoided costs for local government
- Job creation and SMME development in the biogas and composting industry

**2019 Revised and Updated National Waste Management Strategy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Targeted Outcomes</th>
<th>Socio-Economic and Environmental Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divert organic waste from landfill through composting and the recovery of energy.</td>
<td>50% reduction in volume of organic waste disposed to landfill within 5 years</td>
<td>Reduction in GHG emissions as a result of waste to energy projects</td>
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<td>Improved resilience of communities with composting projects and/or schools participating in the biogas in schools program</td>
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<td>Reduced requirements for new landfill airspace, resulting in avoided costs for local government</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Job creation and SMME development in the biogas and composting industry</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Action**
- DEA to work with DoE on enabling policy environment to produce biogas through anaerobic digestion of organic waste treating sewage and organic domestic waste.
- Programme linking National School Nutrition Programme to biogas digester projects.
- Local government to include composting in IWMPs.

**Implementing Agents**
- DEA, DBE, DoE
- The DEA will work with stakeholders including the DoE, DST, DWAS, and Biogas Association.
- MOU with DBE by 2019
- Number of new composting projects
- Number of new biogas projects involving organic waste
- Volume of biogas produced from waste
- Number of schools with biogas digesters
- Number of new composting projects

**Performance Indicators**
- DEA to work with DoE on enabling policy environment to produce biogas through anaerobic digestion of organic waste treating sewage and organic domestic waste.
- Programme linking National School Nutrition Programme to biogas digester projects.
- Local government to include composting in IWMPs.

**Timeline**
- Strategy and Regulatory framework finalised by 2020
- MOU with DBE by 2019
- All metros by 2019
- All districts by 2022
- All municipalities by 2023

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### Strategic Objective:
*Divert construction and demolition waste from landfill through beneficiation*

### Targeted Outcome:
- Construction and Demolition waste only disposed to landfill as cover.

### Socio-Economic and Environmental Impact:
- Reduced environmental footprint from construction.
- Reduced requirements for new landfill airspace, resulting in avoided costs for local government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Performance Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The DEA will work with SANRAL and the South African Standards Bureau around best practice guidelines and standards for the reuse of C&amp;D waste in roads and other building materials such as bricks.</td>
<td>DEA, SANRAL, construction industry association and SABS</td>
<td>Publishing of best practice guidelines and guidelines by 2020</td>
<td>Construction and Demolition waste only disposed to landfill as cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Objective: Increase technical capacity and innovation for the beneficiation of waste</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Implementing Agents</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Promote research and innovation in the waste sector and ensure that legislation and regulations are kept abreast of technical developments and remove unnecessary regulatory barriers to the uptake of new technologies.</td>
<td>MOU between DEA and DST by 2019</td>
<td>Number of waste beneficiation projects supported by TIA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase technical capacity and skills in the waste sector.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targeted Outcomes:</th>
<th>Implementing Agents</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased capacity to deliver well-managed and innovative waste services.</td>
<td>The DEA will work with the DST through the Waste RDI Roadmap and TIA.</td>
<td>Number of waste management graduates.</td>
<td>Number of waste management graduates by 2023.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 7.3 Effective and Sustainable Waste Services

| Strategic Objective: Separate waste at source | Targeted Outcomes: 50% of households to be separating waste | Socio-economic and environmental impact:  
- Job creation.  
- Reduction in costs to local government in relation to collection and disposal of waste. |
|---|---|---|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| Integration of waste pickers into municipal collection services. | DEA, Waste RDI Roadmap, Local government, SALGA, Waste Pickers Association | Guidelines for integrating waste pickers into domestic waste collection published by 2020  
- All metros to have programs in place for integrating waste pickers by 2021  
- All secondary cities by 2023 | Number of sustainable jobs/decent livelihoods created in collecting recyclables |
| DEA to publish online and annually update guidelines, case studies and planning tools on separation at source for municipal managers. | DEA (Waste Bureau), Waste RDI Roadmap, SALGA | Annual updates | Downloads from online portal |
| A national awareness campaign around recycling. | DEA, Provinces, Municipalities | Campaign launched in 2019 | % of residents separating at source. |
### Strategic Objective:
**Safe and environmentally sustainable disposable of hazardous household wastes and absorbent hygiene products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Targeted Outcomes</th>
<th>Socio-economic and environmental impact:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduction in the toxicity of municipal waste disposed to landfill.</td>
<td>• Reduction in risks of leachate at landfill sites and • Reduction of hazardous compounds in sewage • Reduced risks to human health.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Implementing agents</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As part of separating waste at source, develop and implement a strategy for the safe disposal of domestic hazardous wastes that includes a communication and awareness strategy and extended producer responsibility as core components.</td>
<td>DEA, DoH, DTI, Industry Associations.</td>
<td>Strategy developed by 2020. Implementation of the strategy from 2020 going forward</td>
<td>Reduced incidence of hazardous wastes in general landfill sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop and implement a strategy and standards relating to the design and disposal of Absorbent Hygiene Products (AHPs) such as baby and adult diapers, feminine care products.</td>
<td>DEA, DoH, Private sector, DTI, SABS</td>
<td>Strategy developed by 2020. Implementation of the strategy from 2020 going forward.</td>
<td>Reduced disposal of AHPs to landfill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Strategic Objective: Effective integrated waste management planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targeted Outcomes:</th>
<th>Socio-economic and environmental impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 95% of households receive waste collection services in compliance with DWCS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- 80% of IWMPs reflected in municipal budgets</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Increased private sector investment in the recycling sector, resulting in job creation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Appropriate and well managed waste services lead to reduced disease and illness, particularly in the young and old, and informal settlements</td>
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### Actions

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All provinces to have 5-Year Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plans approved by the Minister</td>
<td>DEA, Provinces, Municipalities</td>
<td>• Guidelines and reporting standards for provincial IWMPs to be released in 2019.</td>
<td>• All provinces to have updated IWMPs in place by 2020 as per the requirements of the Waste Act, and to be reporting annually, including data from metro, local and district IWMPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Bureau and Waste RDI Roadmap to build capacity in integrated waste management planning, provide revised guidelines for IWMPs</td>
<td>DEA (Waste Bureau), Waste RDI Roadmap, SALGA, Provinces and Municipalities.</td>
<td>• In 2019, Waste Bureau to have business plan, organisational strategy, CEO appointed.</td>
<td>• All municipalities with IWMPs reporting on SAWIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipalities to include provisions for recycling drop off/buy-back/storage centers in their IWMPs — supported by fiscal mechanisms/linked to IndWMPs</td>
<td>DEA (Waste Bureau), Waste RDI Roadmap, National Treasury, SALGA, Provinces and Municipalities.</td>
<td>• Paper and Packaging IndWMPs to be implemented from 2021. • MOU with treasury/conditional grant by 2021.</td>
<td>• Number of new recycling drop off/buy-back/storage centres established.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Targeted Outcomes:
- 95% of households receive waste collection services in compliance with DWCS
- 80% of IWMPs reflected in municipal budgets

### Socio-economic and environmental impact
- Increased private sector investment in the recycling sector, resulting in job creation
- Appropriate and well managed waste services lead to reduced disease and illness, particularly in the young and old, and informal settlements

### Implementing Agents
- DEA, Provinces, Municipalities
- DEA (Waste Bureau), Waste RDI Roadmap, SALGA, Provinces and Municipalities.
- DEA (Waste Bureau), Waste RDI Roadmap, National Treasury, SALGA, Provinces and Municipalities.

### Timeline
- Guidelines and reporting standards for provincial IWMPs to be released in 2019.
- In 2019, Waste Bureau to have business plan, organisational strategy, CEO appointed.
- Paper and Packaging IndWMPs to be implemented from 2021.
- MOU with treasury/conditional grant by 2021.

### Performance Indicators
- All provinces to have updated IWMPs in place by 2020 as per the requirements of the Waste Act, and to be reporting annually, including data from metro, local and district IWMPs.
- All municipalities with IWMPs reporting on SAWIS.
- Number of municipal IWMPs submitted to provinces and approved.
### 7.4 Compliance and Awareness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective:</th>
<th>Targeted Outcomes:</th>
<th>Socio-economic and environmental impact</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| *Reduce littering and illegal dumping* | - Reduction in litter and illegal dumping | - Reduction in coastal and marine plastics pollution  
- Culture of compliance and civic responsibility |

#### Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
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<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
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</table>
| DEA to launch a national awareness campaign around litter and illegal dumping. | DEA, Provinces, local municipalities and the private sector.                         | - National awareness campaign to be launched in 2019.                    | - Media spend – print, television, radio  
- Social media campaign statistics |
| DEA to establish microgrant facility for training and equipment for community-based cleanup operations | DEA (Waste Bureau), civil society, City Improvement Districts, National Treasury     | - First micro-grants issued by 2020                                     | - Number of microgrants issued  
- Reports by micro-grant recipients |
| Reform and enforce the legal framework for fines and prosecution of litter and illegal dumping and align the Standard Operating Procedures between SAPS and the EMI. | DEA, SAPS, NPA                                                                       | - National workshop on enforcement of the Waste Act in 2019  
- MCU in 2019                                                               | - Annual reports on administrative action and prosecutions undertaken with respect to NEM:WA  
- Number of training sessions with prosecutors relating to environmental crimes, including the brown issues at national, provincial, district and local level |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective:</th>
<th>Targeted Outcomes:</th>
<th>Socio-economic and environmental impact:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhance capacity to enforce the Waste Act and International Agreements</td>
<td>Compliance with the Waste Act and International Agreements on Chemicals and Waste</td>
<td>Culture of compliance</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Reduction in pollution and associated social and environmental costs</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarify the mandate and duties EMIs in respect of the implementation of NEM:WA (national, provincial and local)</td>
<td>DEA, Provinces, local municipalities</td>
<td>Defined roles and responsibilities in place by 2020.</td>
<td>Reporting on roles and responsibilities in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promulgating regulations on the import and export of waste</td>
<td>DEA, Department of Transport</td>
<td>Regulations in place by 2022</td>
<td>Enforcement actions in terms of regulations on the import and export of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEA to strengthen national capacity to prosecute in terms of the Waste Act.</td>
<td>DEA, SAPS, NPA</td>
<td>Annual national workshop on enforcement of the Waste Act, commencing in 2019</td>
<td>Number of administrative actions and criminal prosecutions.</td>
</tr>
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### 2019 Revised and Updated National Waste Management Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective:</th>
<th>Targeted Outcomes:</th>
<th>Socio-economic and environmental Impact:</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Ensure municipal landfill sites and waste management facilities comply with licensing requirements | • Local government compliance with the Waste Act | • Culture of compliance  
• Reduction in pollution and associated social and environmental costs  
• Increased cost of disposing waste to landfill |

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<thead>
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<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
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</table>
| Financial mechanisms such as a landfill tax in place to support compliance and monitoring. | DEA (Waste Bureau), National Treasury, Provinces, local municipalities | • Policy recommendations by 2020.  
• Financial mechanisms in place by 2021. | • Revenue allocated to monitoring and compliance of licensed waste facilities. |
| National Action Plan on landfill licensing compliance. | DEA (Waste Bureau) | • National Action Plan by 2020, implementation from 2021 | • 80% of municipal landfills comply with licensing conditions by 2023. |

This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za
7.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Although the NWMS is implemented in terms of NEMA and the Waste Act, for which the Minister for the Environment is responsible, waste is generated by all social and economic sectors and therefore implementation of the NWMS requires a high degree of cooperation and understanding between government departments, spheres of government, the private sector and civil society.

7.5.1 National Government

The Minister of Environment and Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) have overall responsibility for implementation of the National Waste Management Strategy. To ensure the successful implementation of the strategy, the DEA will issue annual progress reports on its implementation, and these reports may include amendments and/or clarifications to the strategy or its implementation plan. The Department of Environmental Affairs will establish appropriate governance mechanism for coordination the implementation and will where required, enter into Memoranda of Agreement with other national departments and agencies that are involved in the implementation of the strategy. These include:

- The Department of Trade and Industry (dti) and the National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa (NCCP-SA) which have an interest in the socio-economic impact of Industry Waste Management Plans and a critical role to play in promoting waste minimisation and the circular economy through cleaner production and Industrial symbiosis, as well as an interest in industries associated with a secondary economy around waste, such as the recycling industry.
- The Department of Trade and Industry, the South African bureau of Standards and the National Consumer Commission on standard setting, labelling and consumer awareness of products.
- The Department of Science and Technology, the CSIR and Technology and Innovation Agency (TIA) in relation to Waste Research, Development and Innovation Roadmap (Waste RDI Roadmap). The Waste RDI Roadmap has a critical role to play in building technical capacity within the waste sector and undertaking research to support development and innovation in the Waste Sector. As such, the implementation of the Waste RDI roadmap should provide scientific support for integrated waste management planning by provinces and local government on IWMPs, and to the private sector in terms of Industry Waste Management Plans. The Technology and Innovation Agency has an important role to play in supporting innovation and the uptake of new technologies within the sector.
- The Department of Energy (DoE), which has responsibility for regulation of Waste to Energy projects as they pertain to energy generation. The DEA and DoE will collaborate on the development and implementation of policy and strategy around promoting waste to energy projects, particularly involving organic waste. The DoE are also responsible for regulation of coal-powered energy generation, which is responsible for the largest single waste stream by volume in the country, in the form of fly-ash.
- The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), which has responsibility for regulation of agriculture, is an important partner in the development and implementation of a strategy to reduce food losses and manage agricultural waste, which represents a significant volume of organic waste with beneficiation opportunities, especially around waste to energy projects involving biogas and other waste derived fuels.
- The Department of Health (DoH), which has responsibilities in relation to regulations around the food safety that potentially affect handling of food as a waste prevention measure, as well as regulations around Health Care Risk Waste and Absorbent Hygiene Products.
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- The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWAS), which has regulatory responsibilities and an interest in domestic wastes, sewage, contaminated lands, and landfills to the extent that they potentially impact on water quality.
- The Department of Basic Education (DBE) which plays an important role in raising awareness around waste and recycling in schools through the school curriculum, and is responsible for standards around school buildings and the National School Nutrition Programme with which there are important synergies in relation to projects involving the use of biogas digesters in schools to process organic waste and generate biogas and fertiliser, which can be used to cook school meals and as fertiliser in school food gardens.
- The Department of Transport responsible for regulating the transportation of goods and services and tracking and tracing transboundary waste including maritime services (waste from airborne cargo and maritime cargo and dumping at sea
- The Department of Home Affairs and South African Revenue Service customs services that monitor ports of entry and movement of waste
- The South African Police Service and National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) which have responsibilities in relation to enforcement of the Waste Act and municipal by-laws and need to work closely with the monitoring and enforcement arm of the DEA.

In addition to the above, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) is responsible for government wide monitoring and evaluation of national outcomes in line with the NDP 2030. DEA will work with DPME to mainstream NWMS 2018 targets and monitor and evaluate on a regular basis.

Further to this, DPME host the implementation of the Operation Phakisa, which includes the Chemicals and Waste Phakisa. The Chemicals and Waste Phakisa provides detailed plans for both local and national interventions around waste management, particularly in relation to industrial wastes, that align with the goals of the NWMS, and should be considered part of the implementation plan for the NWMS 2018.

As part of the process of adopting the NWMS, the DEA will include a budget for implementation of the NWMS that will be finalised in consultation with National Treasury. National Treasury and the South African Revenue Service (SARS), which both fall under the mandate of the Minister of Finance, have important roles to play in implementation of the NWMS that are inherent to their function. SARS is responsible for collecting revenue from waste management levies such as Plastic Bag Levy and the Waste Tyre Levy, and National Treasury is responsible for allocating this revenue to the Waste Bureau for disbursement to stakeholders and projects as per Industry Waste Management Plans, where these apply.

The 2014 Amendment to the Waste Act provides for the establishment of the Waste Bureau as an independent juristic entity reporting to the Minister for Environment. As part of implementation of the 2018 NWMS and associated indWMPs, the Waste Bureau needs to be properly capacitated in accordance with a business plan and organisational strategy. The Waste Bureau will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of Industry Waste Management Plans and the disbursement of revenues associated with these, as well as providing technical support and capacity building to industry and government in relation to waste management plans. It is therefore important that the dti and DST, through the Waste RDI Roadmap and NCPC-SA, are involved in determining and implementing the Waste Bureau’s organisational strategy.

As part of shifting the focus of municipal services from simply collection and disposal, to separation at source and recycling of waste, municipalities will need to invest in systems and facilities to support
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separation at source and the recovery of recyclable material. No single model or approach is going to meet the needs of all municipalities and metros, which are likely to require varying combinations of public investment and public private partnerships but will in both cases need a level of technical and financial support from National Treasury for project preparation and infrastructure investments.

In addition, DEA will work with National Treasury to include green procurement principles around recycling into the public procurement policy.

7.5.2 Provincial Government

In terms of the Waste Act, Provincial MECs are responsible for developing Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs). This was only imperfectly achieved during the implementation of the 2011 NWMS and will be a focus for the implementation of the 2018 NWMS. Primary functions that provincial waste management plans should perform include:

- Improving the quality of waste information by aggregating, consolidating and analysing information on waste flows, services and infrastructure (existing and planned) drawn from district and local IWMPs. Provinces should be reporting this data to the DEA and the national WIS.
- Planning and Guiding public and private investment in regional waste management facilities (including landfills, material recovery facilities and recyclate processing plants) that may draw waste from multiple local municipalities and/or districts.
- Addressing waste management issues that are specific to the provincial economic, social, and environmental profile.

The DEA, through SAWIS, will support provincial government by providing guidelines for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of IWMPs.

7.5.3 Local Government:

Metropolitan (Metro), district and local municipalities are critical to the implementation of the NWMS as they are responsible for the planning and delivery of waste collection and disposal services and infrastructure. In relation to waste, district municipalities are primarily responsible for providing technical support to local municipalities and assisting with regional planning and coordination. Waste collection and disposal to landfill is typically undertaken by local municipalities and metros, although in some cases – particularly for metros – these services may be accomplished by subcontracting waste services companies.

As part of the implementation of the 2018 NWMS, local government needs to shift the focus of waste collection services to incorporate separation at source to promote diversion of waste from landfills through reuse, recycling and recovery. The DEA has already developed detailed guidelines for the content and format of IWMPs, but these need to be updated and augmented to support the required shift in focus. In particular:

- The DEA (Waste Bureau) needs to provide guidance on models for incorporating the informal sector (waste pickers), waste collectives and SMME’s into municipal collection services to accomplish separation at source.
- All municipalities should include the provision of drop-off/buy back centres and storage facilities for recyclables in their IWMPs. The DEA (Waste Bureau) will work with partners and stakeholders such as National Treasury and SALGA to develop models for the financing of this infrastructure that may leverage Industrial Waste Management Plans and/or additional fiscal transfer mechanisms such as conditional grants.
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DEA will work with National Treasury to investigate the feasibility of implementing a landfill tax and prepare policy to assist municipalities in financing monitoring and compliance of landfills as part of a national campaign around compliance with waste management licensing.

IWMPs should include awareness and enforcement strategies aimed at creating a culture of compliance with the Waste Act and municipal by-laws involving waste collection and disposal, littering and illegal dumping. These will be supported by a national waste awareness campaign.

In accordance with the Waste Act, all district and local authorities must appoint a Waste Management Officer, who should work closely with one or more EMI’s to ensure compliance with the Waste Act.

7.5.4 Private Sector

The private sector is involved throughout the waste sector as generators of waste, providers of waste-related services, recyclers of waste and consumers of recycled materials – as well as providing an important interface to consumers. The involvement of the private sector is therefore critical to the implementation of the National Waste Management Strategy.

The 2018 NWMS provides a range of waste prevention measures that depend on collaboration with the private sector for implementation. Of general relevance to companies involved in production and manufacture, is the promotion of waste prevention through cleaner production and industrial symbiosis, which government will support through the NCPC-SA. The Waste RDI Roadmap and TIA will play an important role in supporting private sector innovation, adoption of new technologies, and research. The DEA will seek to work with the private sector to identify and remove unnecessary regulatory barriers to private sector innovation and adoption of new technologies.

The DEA is collaborating with the private sector around priority wastes in relation to electronic waste, paper and packaging, lighting and tyres with a call for Industrial Waste Management Plans to be developed by the private sector, and which will be finalised and implemented during the 2018 NWMS.

The DEA also intends to create an enabling policy environment and provide support to the private sector around opportunities for waste prevention and minimisation through product design, innovation and the adoption of new technologies and standards in relation to waste streams of concern due to their toxicity or volume. These include:

- Organic waste in general, and food waste in particular
- Construction and demolition waste
- Absorbent hygiene products and other hazardous domestic wastes
- Fly ash and bottom ash

Private sector companies, particularly in the recycling sector, play an important role in raising consumer awareness around waste. With the rollout of a national waste awareness campaign and the introduction of extended producer responsibility in relation to priority wastes, there will be opportunities for government and the private sector to collaborate on raising public awareness, particularly in relation to recycling of priority wastes, food waste, and safe disposal of hazardous domestic wastes and absorbent hygiene products.

7.5.5 Informal sector

Currently an estimated 60,000 people are involved in collection of recyclables on an informal basis as waste pickers (SOWR, 2018). The interests of waste pickers are represented by the South African Waste Pickers Association (SAWPA), which is allied to a global movement of informal recyclers. Waste
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pickers collect food and recyclables directly from domestic and commercial bins as well as retrieve recyclables from landfill sites.

Waste Picking is unregulated, the working conditions may be dangerous, and the monetary rewards generally only provide marginal livelihoods. Waste pickers are often regarded with distrust by homeowners, and is little positive collaboration between waste pickers, the private sector and local municipalities. At the same time, waste pickers have been estimated to save municipalities approximately R700 million per year in collection and disposal costs.

The National Waste Management Strategy is not intended to exclude the informal sector from waste management and views waste pickers as playing a necessary an important role in the recycling industry. The concerns of government in relation to waste pickers are:

- To minimise health risks to waste pickers through raising public awareness around safe domestic disposal of waste and integrating waste pickers into municipal collection and disposal services, particularly with respect to separation at source programs.
- To improve the market value of recyclables through stimulating demand and thereby improving waste picker livelihoods.

Waste picking on landfills is undesirable, and where this currently happens local government and private sector recyclers should put in place material recovery facilities that can be safely worked by waste pickers before waste is disposed to landfill. In general, there needs to be closer collaboration between government, recycling industry associations and SAWPA in the design and implementation of industry Waste Management Plans to ensure the role of the informal sector is recognised and accommodated in these plans and, where necessary and appropriate, regulations are put in place to protect the interests of informal waste pickers.

The DEA also recognises that there is scope to for entrepreneurship within the informal sector that can lead to a formalisation of jobs and improve livelihoods and working conditions. Municipalities and IndWMPs can support this process—for instance, waste collectives can be incorporated into municipal collection services to increase recovery rates of recyclables.

7.5.6 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. While local government can and should provide infrastructure such as public bins and services such as street sweeping, it is important to recognise that littering and illegal dumping represent a major public cost within a context in which government has many competing demands on tightly constrained resources. Litter and unmanaged waste cannot only be regard as an issue of government service delivery and government should support community-based initiatives to tackle these issues both in terms of practical response such as clean-up drives and in terms of raising public awareness and effecting behaviour change.

There are a number of local and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) as well as Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and civil society institutions such as churches that should be considered partners in changing behaviour around waste. Schools are another potential locus for community-based action on waste.

In terms of community participation in preventing and cleaning up litter and illegal dumping, public spaces such as playgrounds and parks represent an obvious source of social impact and in terms of...
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Environmental impact, wetlands, estuaries, beaches and rivers are important. While EPWP programmes are mitigating these issues, government recognises that behaviour change and community engagement are fundamental components of a sustainable solution.

In relation to achieving a culture of compliance, particularly in relation to the workplace and occupational health and safety issues pertaining to waste, trade unions have an important role to play in ensuring employers comply with regulations and norms and standards around waste, as well as in raising workers awareness both in terms of workplace issues around waste, or more general awareness around waste.

7.6 Supporting Initiatives

Improving the quality and reliability of data on waste streams and addressing challenges in the financing of waste services and infrastructure, which are closely related, is critical to the successful implementation of the revised NWMS.

7.6.1 Information Management

Collection of waste data enables proper recording and tracking of waste in the value chain. This allows for evidence-based planning of service requirements and infrastructure provision for integrated waste management and can be used to inform both public and private investment. The South African Waste Information System (SAWIS) serves as a central repository of waste data that is being incrementally developed and implemented.

While in principle NEMWA requires all licensed waste management activities to be registered on SAWIS and report on waste quantities on a regular basis, and progress has been made in establishing SAWIS under the South African Waste Information Centre (SAWIC), in practice significant gaps exist in terms of mechanisms for enforcing compliance as well as in the design of the reporting framework. This has resulted in both under-reporting to SAWIS and inconsistencies in the data currently stored.

While SAWIS is intended to provide a national repository of waste information, NEMWA provides for creation of provincial Waste Information Systems that must at least contain the information required in the national repository and empowers provinces to request this information from municipalities.

Improving the quality of information in the SAWIS requires an investment in upgrades to the SAWIS itself to improve ease of use, reporting templates and data integrity to ensure consistent data formats and mitigate the risks of double-counting along the waste value chain. This needs to be complemented by regulatory interventions to make reporting to SAWIS mandatory that are coupled with a training and outreach strategy to improve capacity to report, particularly on the part of municipalities.

Currently, data on provincial and local IWMPs is limited to recording whether they exist or not. There is a need for reporting templates on the implementation of IWMPs to be designed and integrated into the SAWIS.

7.6.2 Financing of Waste Services

The provision of waste service is capital intensive function as it requires adequate infrastructure such as landfill sites which are expensive to establish and operate. At the same time ongoing operational expenses are significant due to the high cost of vehicles and the maintenance and fuel costs. Many municipalities do not have adequate landfill sites nor sufficient waste vehicle fleets to reliably provide collection services on a weekly basis.
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Although the DEA has provided tariff guidelines to assist municipalities in determining cost-reflective tariffs, the proposed methodology has proved to be time consuming and cumbersome and in many cases its application results in suggested tariff increases that would be politically unsustainable, particularly in municipalities with a large percentage of poor and indigent households.

At the same time, environmental levies on waste such as the plastic bag levy yield significant revenues to the national fiscus that have not been effectively ring-fenced for waste management. Breaking the vicious cycle of underinvestment in waste management requires partnership with the private sector to invest in waste minimisation measures that extend the life of municipal landfills and create opportunities for private sector involvement in separation at source and recycling that reduce the costs of delivering waste collection services for municipalities. Relatively small catalytic investments in recycling infrastructure such as drop-off centres and material recovery facilities by National Treasury have the potential to not only reduce waste management costs for local municipalities, but also to improve the economic efficiency of large MIG grants for landfills.

The DEA will work in consultation with National Treasury and SALGA to develop and cost a framework for investment in separation at source and waste beneficiation that will leverage private sector investment on the basis of integrated waste management planning at a local and provincial level and effectively reinvest environmental levies charged on waste streams.

7.7 Communications Strategy

A communication plan is critical to the successful implementation of the 3rd NWMS which will involve a range of stakeholders such as different governmental departments, local, provincial and national government, industry associations, the private sector, academic institutions, and the general public. For strategic plans to be effectively implemented, they rely upon the input and commitment of a wide range of organisations, government and industry who need to be involved and informed in the process from its earliest stages to the generation of results.

The importance of communication sometimes is overlooked or underestimated during the creation and implementation of a strategic plan. While those involved in the planning effort may be aware of what is going on, those outside of the process are often uninformed and uninvolved. Effective communication ensures that all stakeholders are aware of the plan, its importance and how they might be impacted. After all, to achieve success, the 3rd NWMS will rely on the activities of all stakeholders - not just the DEA.

Communication also plays a vital role in monitoring and evaluation. Continuing to communicate with multiple stakeholders as the plan is implemented, to share updates on progress, roadblocks and changes to the plan, helps to keep the plan alive. As governmental departments or associations are assigned responsibility for achieving certain plan objectives, they should also be required to report on their progress on a regular basis.

The following activities are suggested for successful communication to support the implementation of the 3rd NWMS:

Publicise the NWMS

This will involve distributing printed A5 booklet versions of the 3rd NWMS and amended NEMWA across all spheres of government, to industry associations and civil society and ensuring availability of a pdf version of both documents on relevant websites and social media platforms e.g. DEA; SAWIS;
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Dti; DST; DoE; DoH; DWAS; DAFF; CSIR; Industry Associations; Provincial and Municipal websites etc. This should be initiated within 6 months of the NWMS being approved.

Integrate the NWMS into local planning

Develop and issue guidelines for municipalities in interpreting, applying, and implementing the National Waste Act and the 3rd NWMS in their IWMPs and IDPs. This will be accomplished in partnership with SALGA and will target metropolitan, district and local municipalities, and will be followed through with an annual report on progress and case studies. The initial guidelines will be made available within 6 months of approval of the NWMS.

Integrate the NWMS into the National Waste Awareness Campaign

Integrate the 3rd NWMS into social media activity as part of the National Waste Awareness Campaign. The target audience for this will include schools, tertiary education, and the general public and this will be accomplished within 18 months of approval

NWMS Roadtrip

This will involve undertaking workshops around the understanding, application and implementation of the 3rd NWMS across South Africa. The DEA will run workshops in each province with all district and local waste management officers based on a ‘train the trainer’ approach that will provide them with the skills and media to run workshops within their municipal structures and communities. This will be accomplished within 12 months of approval.