



# **INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HARRY GWALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

**Draft**

JANUARY 2020

**COMPILED FOR:**

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## TECHNICAL DEFINITIONS

**Building and demolition waste** means waste, excluding hazardous waste, produced during the construction, alteration, repair or demolition of any structure, and includes rubble, earth, rock and wood displaced during that construction, alteration, repair or demolition;

**Business waste** means waste that emanates from premises that are used wholly or mainly for commercial, retail, wholesale, entertainment or government administration purposes;

**Cell** is a volume of waste generally placed during one working day and covered on all horizontal surfaces by cover soil;

**Communal Waste Disposal Site** is the smallest waste disposal site classification with a capacity of less than 25 tonnes per day;

**Composting** is the controlled aerobic biological decomposition of organic matter, such as food scraps and plant matter, into humus, a soil-like material. Aerobic is the decomposition process in the presence of oxygen;

**Constitution** means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

**Container** means a disposable or re-usable vessel in which waste is placed for the purposes of storing, accumulating, handling, transporting, treating or disposing of that waste, and includes bins, bin-liners and skips;

**Decommissioning** in relation to waste treatment, waste transfer or waste disposal facilities, means the planning for and management and remediation of the closure of a facility that is in operation or that no longer operates;

**Department** means the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism;

**Disposal** means the burial, deposit, discharge, abandoning, dumping, placing or release of any waste into, or onto, any land;

**Domestic waste** means waste, excluding hazardous waste, that emanates from premises that are used wholly or mainly for residential, educational, health care, sport or recreation purposes;

**Environment** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the National Environmental Management Act;

**Environment Conservation Act** means the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No, 73 of 1989);

**General waste** means waste that does not pose an immediate hazard or threat to health or to the environment, and includes—

- a) Domestic waste;
- b) Building and demolition waste;
- c) Business waste: and
- d) Inert waste;

**Groundwater** is all waters flowing or existing under the ground surface;

**Hazardous waste** means any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics of that waste, have a detrimental impact on health and the environment;

**Industry** includes commercial activities, commercial agricultural activities, mining activities and the operation of power stations;

**Inert waste** means waste that—

- a) does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation after disposal;
- b) does not burn, react physically or chemically biodegrade or otherwise adversely affect any other matter or environment with which it may come into contact; and
- c) does not impact negatively on the environment, because of its pollutant content and because the toxicity of its leachate is insignificant;

**Integrated Waste Management Plan<sup>1</sup>** is a plan which has been compiled to provide the most cost-effective and technically and environmentally acceptable solutions to the total waste management in the municipality. It addresses the situation analysis, and offer solutions to ensure responsible waste management. As such it addresses waste generation, waste minimisation and re-use, collection of all waste, disposal infrastructure (disposal facility requirements) and disposal according to environmentally sound practises and within the requirements of relevant legislation and regulations. A plan prepared in terms of Section 12 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008);

**Licensing authority** means an authority referred to in section 43 and that is responsible for implementing the licensing system provided for in Chapter 5;

**Medical waste** is any waste generated by hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, doctor's offices, medical laboratories, research facilities and veterinarians, which are infectious or potentially infectious;

**Minimisation** when used in relation to waste, means the avoidance of the amount and toxicity of waste that is generated and, in the event where waste is generated, the reduction of the amount and toxicity of waste that is disposed of;

**Minister** means the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism;

**Municipality** means a municipality established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

**Municipal Systems Act** means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

**National Environmental Management Act** means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);

**Operating Plan** consists of drawings, descriptions and other documents regarding the operation of the waste disposal site, placement of waste, building daily cells and lifts, leach ate management, waste disposal gas management and all other functions related to the operation of the waste disposal site;

**Operator** is the person or organisation responsible for the operation of the waste disposal site. The operator may be the owner, another public agency or private contractor;

**Organ of state** has the meaning assigned to it in section 239 of the Constitution;

**Owner** is the person or organisation that owns the property and/or facilities that constitute the waste disposal site;

**Pollution** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the National Environmental Management Act;

**Reclamation** is the unauthorised separation of solid waste for recyclable materials and food for human consumption;

**Recycle** means a process where waste is reclaimed for further use, which process involves the separation of waste from a waste stream for further use and the processing of that separated material as a product or raw material;

**Re-use** means to utilise articles from the waste stream again for a similar or different purpose without changing the form or properties of the articles;

**Site Feasibility** is the initial step in the DEA permitting/licensing process that establishes the basic site features and general feasibility for a fully permitted/licensed waste disposal site;

**Solid Waste** is waste of a solid nature generated by a person, business or industry;

**Sorting** is the authorised separation of solid waste materials for the purpose of recycling or disposal, either at the source of generation or at a solid waste management facility;

**Special waste** is a non-hazardous waste, which due to its nature requires special or separate handling at a sanitary waste disposal site. Special wastes include but are not limited to tires, asbestos, demolition waste, industrial sludge of a non-hazardous nature, paper mill sludge, olive oil waste, abattoir wastes and petroleum waste oil;

**Storage** means the accumulation of waste in a manner that does not constitute treatment or disposal of that waste;

**Waste** means any substance, whether or not that substance can be reduced, re-used, recycled and recovered—

a) that is surplus, unwanted, rejected, discarded, abandoned or disposed of;

b) which the generator has no further use of for the purposes of production;

c) that must be treated or disposed of; or

d) that is identified as a waste by the Minister by notice in the Gazette, and includes waste generated by the mining, medical or other sector, but—

i) a by-product is not considered waste; and

ii) any portion of waste, once re-used, recycled and recovered, ceases to be waste;

**Waste Disposal Classification** is a system under the DWAFA Minimum Requirements for classifying waste disposal sites according to the type, size of waste stream and its potential for significant leachate generation;

**Waste disposal facility** means any site or premise used for the accumulation of waste with the purpose of disposing of that waste at that site or on that premise;

**Waste management activity** means any activity listed in Schedule 1 or published by notice in the Gazette under section 19, and includes—

a) the importation and exportation of waste;

b) the generation of waste, including the undertaking of any activity or process that is likely to result in the generation of waste;

c) the accumulation and storage of waste;

- d) the collection and handling of waste;
- e) the reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste;
- f) the trading in waste;
- g) the transportation of waste;
- h) the transfer of waste;
- i) the treatment of waste; and
- j) the disposal of waste;

**Waste Management facility** is a place, infrastructure, structure or containment of any kind, wherein, upon or at, a waste management activity takes place and includes a waste transfer station, container yard, landfill site, incinerators, lagoons, recycling and composting facilities;

**Waste management licence** means a licence issued in terms of Section 49;

**Waste management services** means waste collection, treatment, recycling and disposal services;

**Waste minimisation programme** means a programme that is intended to promote the reduced generation and disposal of waste;

**Waste transfer facility** means a facility that is used to accumulate and temporarily store waste before it is transported to a recycling, treatment or waste disposal facility;

**Waste treatment facility** means any site that is used to accumulate waste for the purpose of storage, recovery, treatment, reprocessing, recycling or sorting of that waste.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AP</b>	Action Plan
<b>APIG</b>	Action Plan Implementation Group
<b>CBD</b>	Central Business District
<b>CEC</b>	Committee for Environmental Co-ordination
<b>CONNEPP</b>	Consultative National Environmental Policy Process
<b>DEA</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs
<b>DACRD</b>	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Rural Development
<b>DEDET</b>	Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism
<b>DFA</b>	Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995
<b>DME</b>	Department of Minerals and Energy
<b>DTL</b>	Departmental Task Leader
<b>DWAF</b>	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
<b>DWEA</b>	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs
<b>ECA</b>	Environment Conservation Act, Act No. 73 of 1989
<b>IDP</b>	Integrated Development Plan
<b>IP&amp;WM</b>	Integrated Pollution and Waste Management
<b>IWM</b>	Integrated Waste Management
<b>IWMP</b>	Integrated Waste Management Plan
<b>LDO</b>	Land Development Objectives
<b>LUPO</b>	Land Use Planning Ordinance
<b>LGTA</b>	Local Government Transition Act 209 of 1993
<b>LFA</b>	Logical Framework Analysis
<b>NEAF</b>	National Environmental Advisory Framework
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998
<b>NEMWA</b>	National Environmental Management Waste Act, Act No. 59 of 2008.
<b>NWMS</b>	National Waste Management Strategy
<b>OLGA</b>	Organised Local Government Act 52 of 1997
<b>PMG</b>	Project Management Group
<b>PPA</b>	Physical Planning Act 125 of 1991
<b>PSC</b>	Project Steering Committee



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

The development of an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) is a requirement for all government spheres responsible for waste management in terms of the National Environment: Waste Act, 2008 (Act. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA) for government to properly plan and manage waste. The compilation of this IWMP will be done in line with the “Guideline for the Development of Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP’s) (DEA, 2012) and in accordance with Section 12 of NEMWA.

The focus was on “Situation Analysis” and “Desired End State” for waste management within the Harry Gwala District Family of Municipalities.

This is a concise document to which all four local Municipalities had contributed, it provides the overview of Waste Management per local Municipality and informs the support role the district will play.

It will be the responsibility of all Local Municipalities and the District Municipality to ensure that the IWMP is integrated in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and that there will be funding available for identified waste management projects.

## **2 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

Municipalities are expected to manage waste in accordance with the waste management hierarchy and should give effect to the legislation as listed below.

### **THE WASTE ACT: (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008)**

Chapter 3, section 11 of the Waste Act requires that certain organs of state must develop Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP's). Section 12 of the Waste Act outlines what the contents of IWMP's should be, whilst Section 13 stipulates the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of IWMP's.

In terms of section 11 (4) (a) (ii) of the Waste Act, municipalities must incorporate the approved IWMP in their IDP's as called for by chapter 5 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). The MSA, Chapter 5, sections 23-37 deals with the process of developing Integrated Development Plans. Section 36 of the MSA states that, a municipality must give effect to its IDP and conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP. This means that the development and implementation of the IWMP must be aligned with the IDP.

Waste is managed by different pieces of legislation such as the National Water Act, (Act 36 of 1998); Hazardous Substances Act, (Act 15 of 1973); Advertising on Roads and Ribbon Development Act (Act 21 of 1940); and the National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003).

Other applicable policies and standards including municipal by-laws are listed below which should be considered when developing an IWMP:

### **REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF THE WASTE ACT:**

- On 13 August 2012, the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms Edna Molewa published under Section 69(1)(y), (aa) and (ee) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (Waste Act) the National Waste Information Regulations, 2012 in Gazette No. 35583 for implementation on 1 January 2013. Any person who conducts activities which are listed in Annexure 1 of the Regulations needs to register on the South African Waste Information System at [www.sawic.org.za](http://www.sawic.org.za). The purpose of the national waste information regulations, 2012 is to regulate the collection of data and information to fulfil the objectives of the South African Waste Information System (SAWIS) as set out in Section 61 of the Waste Act. The Municipality should therefore comply with these regulations and follow the procedure and criteria to register on SAWIS (as required in Section 4 of the Regulations) and submit a quarterly report containing the information as prescribed in Annexure 2 of the Regulations, within 30 days of the end of a reporting period (as required in Section 7 of the Regulations).;
- National Waste Classification and Management System regulations
- Remediation of contaminated land
- Standards for soil quality

## **THE NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (NWMS)**

Gazetted by DEA in 2012, aims at giving effect to the objects of the Waste Act. Municipalities are required to align their IWMP's to the NWMS targets where possible in order to contribute to the attainment of the goals and targets set in the NWMS.

## **THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION, 1996 (ACT 108 OF 1996)**

Section 24 of the Bill of rights of the Constitution of South Africa clearly states that everyone has the right to:

- (a) An environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- (b) Should 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.

The Constitution places an emphasis on the need to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures i.e. IWMP. It is within this provision that IWMP's must strive or come up with measures to uphold the rights of all citizens within the jurisdiction of the municipality and should enhance and promote environmental protection from any form of degradation as enshrined by the South African Constitution.

The Constitution states that the people of South Africa have the 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. According to the Constitution, responsibility for waste management functions is to be devolved to the lowest possible level of government. Local government therefore is assigned the responsibility for refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

The responsibility of the **Local Municipality** regarding the above relates to:

- Compiling and implementing integrated waste management plans and integrating these into IDPs;
- Running public awareness campaigns;
- Collecting data and reporting to Waste Management System.
- Providing waste management services, including waste removal, waste storage and waste disposal services, in line with national norms and standards. Municipality specific standards for separation,

compacting and storage of solid waste that is collected as part of the municipal service, may be set and enforced by the municipality.

- Implementing and enforcing waste minimisation and recycling (including the encouraging of voluntary partnerships with industry and waste minimisation clubs).

The responsibility of the **District Municipality** regarding the above relates to:

- Ensure availability of relevant plans (IWMP) regarding waste management in all Local Municipalities.
- Provide support and guidance in the implementation of the IWMP's

### **NATIONAL DOMESTIC WASTE COLLECTION STANDARDS, JANUARY 2011**

The main purpose of these standards is to redress past imbalances in the provision of waste collection services, whereby it has become imperative that acceptable, affordable and sustainable waste collection services be rendered to all South Africans. The provision of waste collection services will improve the quality of life of citizens and will ensure that citizens live in a clean and more acceptable environment. The lack of waste collection services or poor quality waste collection services can result in a number of environmental and human health problems and therefore proper planning is crucial.

### **NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PROVISION OF BASIC REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES TO INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS**

This policy provides for the provision of basic refuse removal for Indigent households. The policy defines basic refuse removal service level as the most appropriate level of waste removal service that should be provided and this is based on site specific circumstances. Such a basic level of service be it in an urban or rural set-up, is attained when a municipality provides or facilitates waste removal. The policy further outlines the appropriate levels of service for different settlement densities, frequency of collection and provision of waste receptacles amongst others.

### **NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, (ACT 107 OF 1998) NEMA**

NEMA is the mother of all environmental management Acts in South Africa. The purpose of NEMA is to uphold the provisions of section 24 of the Bill of rights (The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa). It aims to promote and uphold the rights of South African citizens to live in an environment that is not harmful to its health or well-being.

### **MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (ACT 32 OF 2000)**

In terms of Section 25 of the MSA each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan (IDP) for the development of the municipality. In relation to waste management, the IDP is required to include sectoral environmental plans which would be an IWMP for waste management. In their IDP's municipalities are required to ensure proper resource allocation to achieve the targets set in the respective plans.

## **NATIONAL HEALTH ACT, 2003 (ACT 61 OF 2003)**

The National Health Act 61 of 2003 provides a framework for a structured uniform health system within the Republic, taking into account the obligations imposed by the Constitution and other laws on the national, provincial and local governments with regard to health services; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Section 32 of the Health Act (Act 61 of 2003) requires provincial Health MECs to assign environmental health functions to district and metropolitan municipalities. The definition of these functions in the Health Act includes environmental pollution control, waste management and water quality monitoring.

As a schedule B function in terms of the Constitution, municipalities are expected to continue to fund and provide the expanded definition of municipal health services (RSA 1996). The assignment and delegation of additional environmental health and management functions has led to recognition in the Health Act of the responsibility of the Provincial sphere to contribute towards meeting the additional financial burden. Many district municipalities are having difficulty in restructuring and implementing the new district-level arrangements envisaged by the Health Act for the financing and management of environmental health functions. Section 34 of the Health Act makes provision for transitional arrangements (RSA 2003) in which local municipalities are required to continue providing the services they provided before the Act, and until such time as a Service Level Agreement (SLA) is in place. In a number of districts the EHS devolution process has not yet been finalised. District Municipalities cannot raise income from property rates and do not receive equitable share finance for their given environmental health function. It follows then that the Provincial Department of Health is required, through an SLA to assess and make available the resources needed to perform the required environmental health functions. Local municipalities who previously provided environmental health services are expected to continue to provide the finances for these posts which are required to be transferred to the District Level. Additional posts to address newly assigned and delegated functions need to be funded in terms of Section 32 of the Health Act through an SLA which a) describes the services; b) determines the resources that must be made available by the province and those by the municipality and c) sets performance and monitoring standards.

The National Health Act does not address the disposal of health care risk waste as such.

Draft regulations for the control of environmental conditions constituting a danger to health or a nuisance were published in GNR21 of 14 January 2000. In terms of the proposed regulations, registration is required for: concerns that to carry out a scheduled trade, including waste incineration, waste (including medical waste) disposal sites and waste collecting, sorting, treating or processing sites.

## **WASTE SECTOR PLAN**

The Department has completed the Municipal Waste Sector Plan which was initiated in 2009. The development of the waste sector plan came as a response to the cabinet's call to all sector Departments

to account for all service backlogs and to develop a plan to address such service backlogs. The Municipal Waste Sector Plan aims to assist Municipalities to fast track the provision of waste services including the storage, collection, transportation, recycling and safe disposal of waste. The sector plan has three key strategic objectives namely; to reduce the amount of general and hazardous waste disposed in the country, to ensure that all waste is disposed of appropriately and does not damage the environment or human health and to provide adequate domestic waste collection services across the country.

The successful implementation of the Plan will be supported by the development of Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs) by municipalities as well as support from the Department and Provinces.

### **3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

As part of the process of developing IWMP, draft will be made available to the public and relevant organs of the state. Such draft will be made available to all the local municipalities. The draft document will also be available on website and libraries.

Various advertisement will be used for the purpose of public participation, this includes notice boards, local newspapers etc.

## 4 SITUATION ANALYSIS

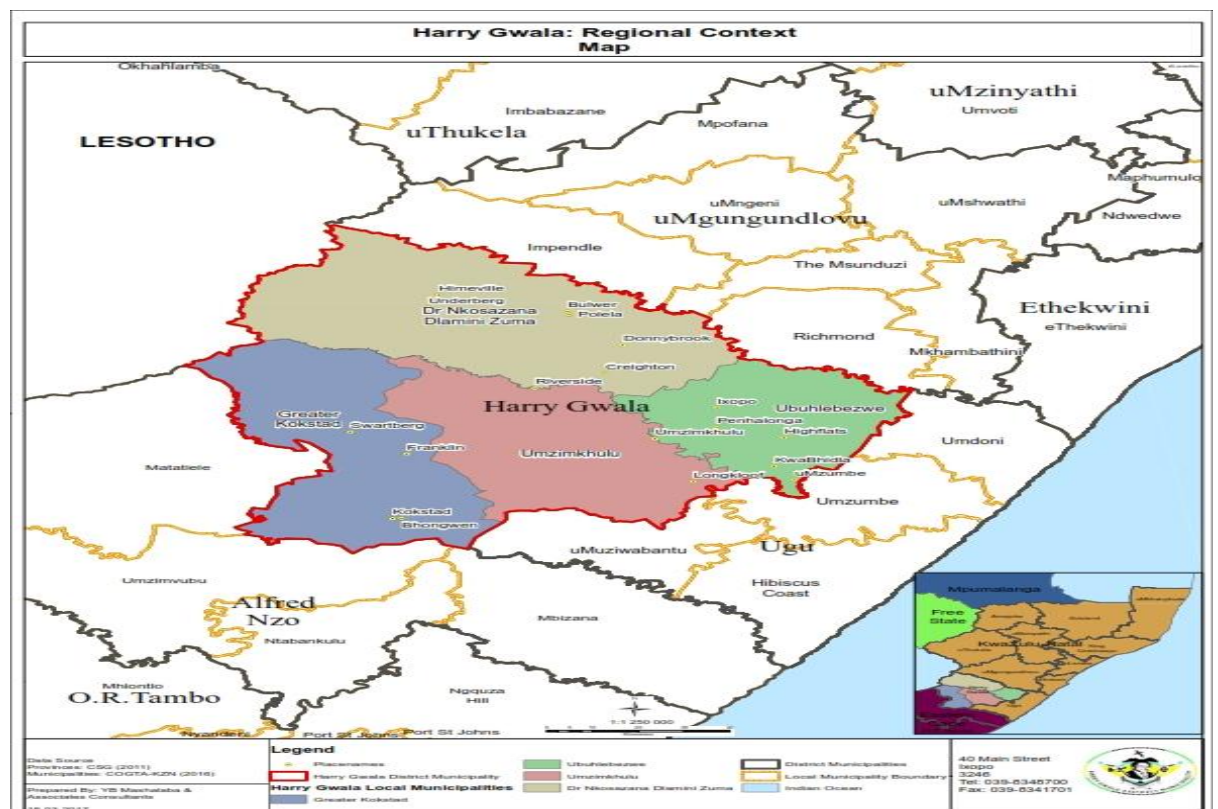
### 4.1 METHODOLOGY

The following methodology was followed for the Situation Analysis investigation:

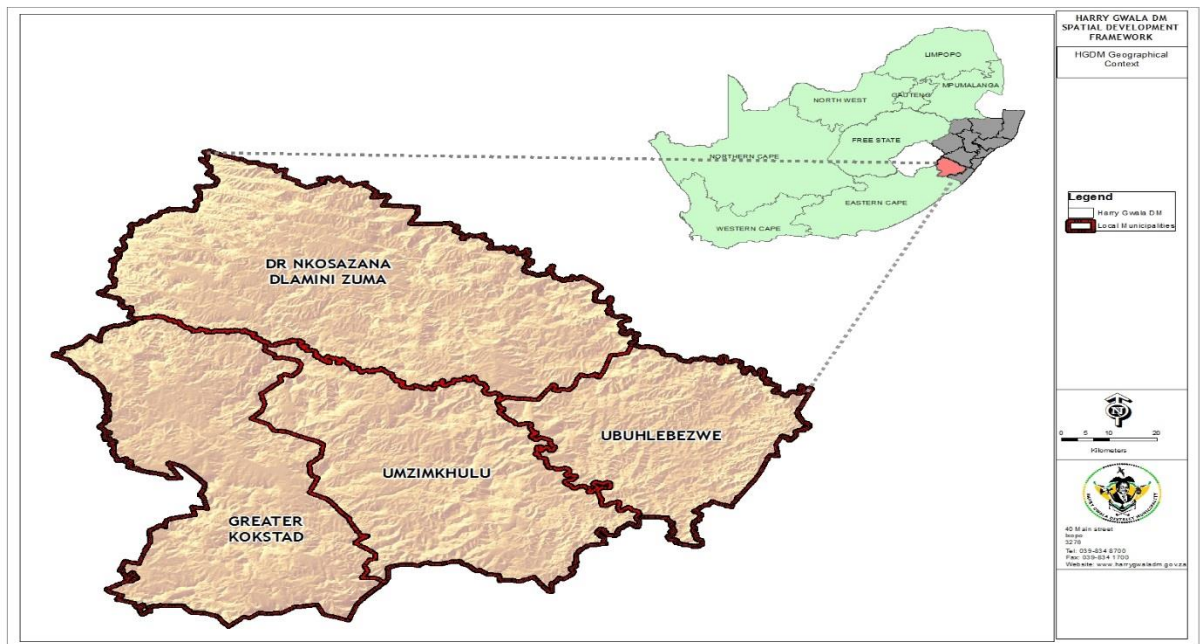
- (i) A situation analysis was conducted at each of the Local Municipalities within the District.
- (ii) Site visits were conducted and in-house session held with municipalities respectively.
- (iii) Existing IWMP were consulted.
- (iv) Draft IWMP will be made available for public participation process.

### 4.2 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Harry Gwala District Municipality is located to the South West of the KwaZulu-Natal province. Its population is sparsely spread throughout an area of 11 127. 89997 square kilometres. The Harry Gwala District municipality forms part of the border between KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Province. The Harry Gwala District Municipality (DC43) is composed of the following four local municipalities: UBuhlebezwe; Dr. Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma; Greater Kokstad and UMzimkhulu.

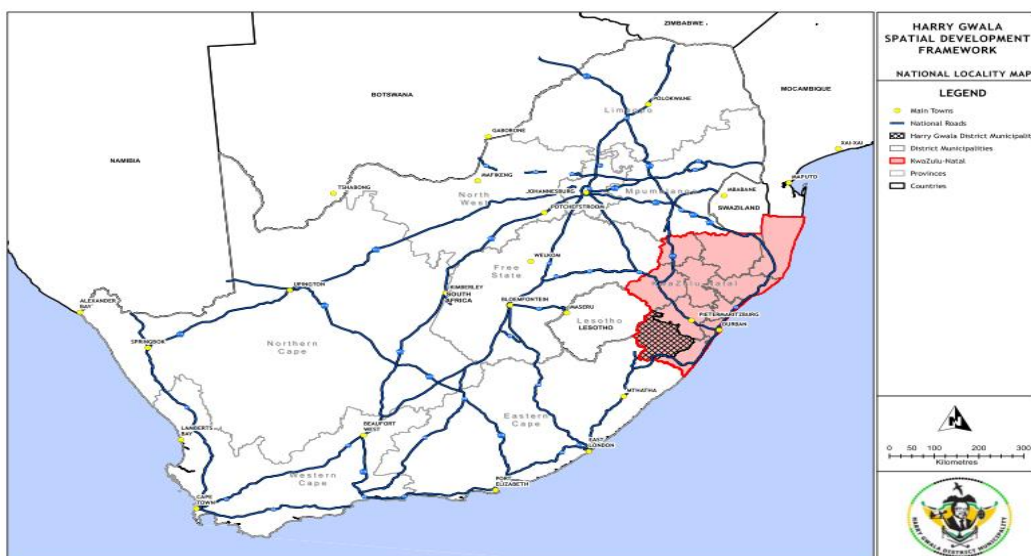






### 4.3 LOCALITY

The Harry Gwala District Municipality is one of the ten District Municipalities that forms part of the KwaZulu-Natal Province. It is located at the extreme south of the Province. The Harry Gwala District Municipality is bordered by the following District Municipalities: Uthukela to the North; Umgungundlovu to the North East; Alfred Nzo and Ugu to the South East. The location of the District in relation to the aforesaid District municipalities means that, any planning and development-taking place in each District will have an impact on the neighboring Districts. It is therefore imperative to align planning and development activities between the Harry Gwala District Municipality and the respective District Municipalities



The Harry Gwala District Municipality (DC43) is one of the ten District Municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal Province and is located South-West of the province. The District Municipality

forms part of the border between KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Province. The municipality area size is 10 618.0 km<sup>2</sup> and the population spread is 48.1 people per square kilometer. Key rivers in the district are the UMzimkhulu and Umkomaas rivers.

#### 4.4 STUDY AREA

The study area consists of the four Local Municipalities within HGDM, namely:

- Greater Kokstad Local Municipality
- uMzimkhulu Local Municipality
- uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality
- Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality

#### 4.5 DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the KwaZulu Natal Municipal Report from the 2011 Census, the following relevant demographics are applicable to the District. The HGDM has no additional information available on the household distribution per town or municipality and no additional information has been published by Statistics South Africa at the time of compiling this document.

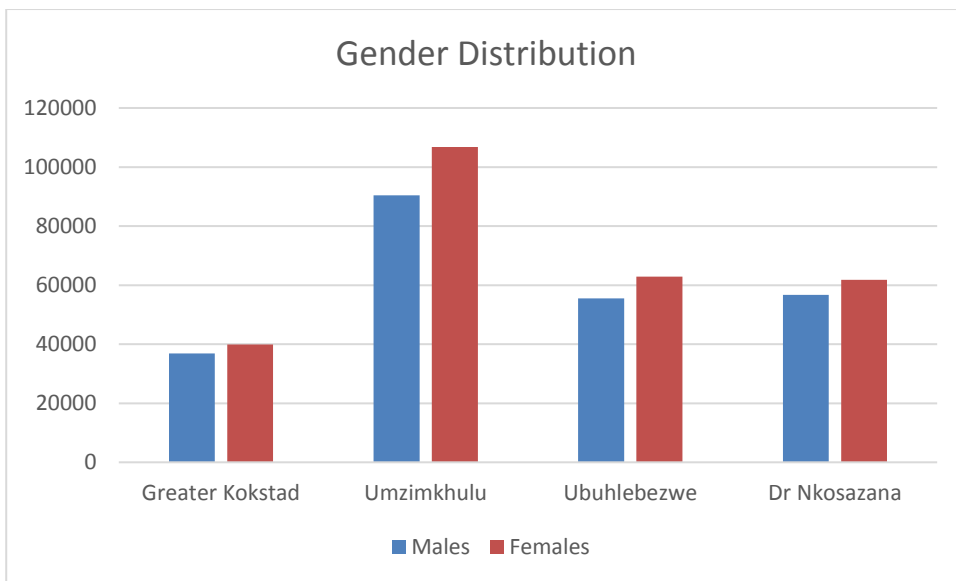
##### 4.5.1 Population

The average household size for the District is 6 persons per household. The District Municipality has a total population of 510865. The total population for the HGDM is summarised in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1: Total Population for the HGDM**

Municipality	Male	Female	Total	Number of wards	No. of Households
Harry Gwala District Municipality	239582	271284	510865	65	122 973
Greater Kokstad Local Municipality	36878	39875	76753	10	17 842
UBuhlebezwe Local Municipality	55513	62834	118346	14	26 801

UMzimkhulu Local Municipality	90459	106827	197286	22	49 616
Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality	56732	61748	118480	15	28 714



From the table and graph above, it indicates that Umzimkhulu Local Municipality has more households in comparison to other local municipalities.

This therefore provides prediction that Umzimkhulu will generate more waste. There should also be an assessment of areas that do not yet receive services for future intervention.

Generally, all locals have more females than males. This may inform employment decision on projects related to waste management. This includes recycling projects.

#### 4.5.2 Labour force and the percentage of the labour force to population, 2016

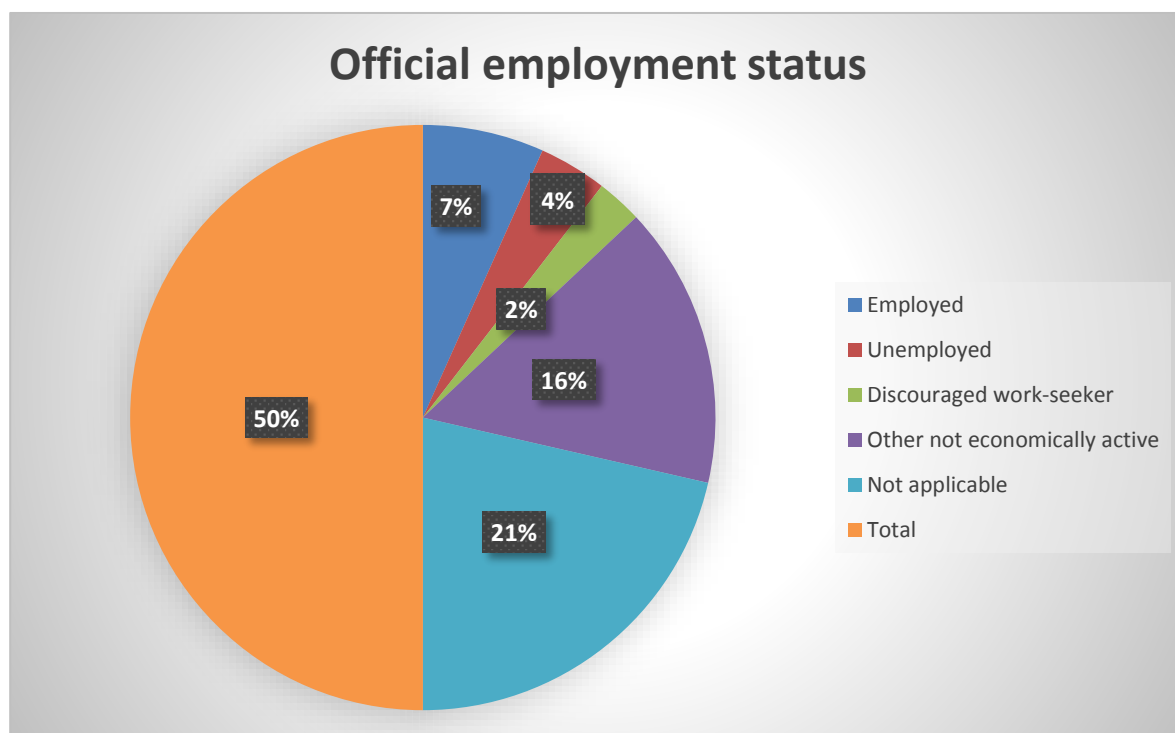
The labor force table below reveals that out of over 500 000 population that resides in Harry Gwala approximately 81 381 is employed by either formally or informally. And the majority of those that are unemployed as depicted in the graphs below is the youth between the ages of 14 and 34. This indeed

is a worrying factor for the District, the District has embarked on a number of programs to assist in this situation, from offering bursaries to needy students to go study at various institutions and has encouraged learners to pay more attention on rare skills like engineering and recently in 2013 a significant number of medical students have been sent to Cuba to study medicine.

**Table 2** shows the average household income levels for all the Local Municipalities in the HGDM.

**Table 2: Income levels for the HGDM**

Area	No. of unemployed people	Total employment	Labour force	Population	Percentage of the labour force to population
KwaZulu-Natal	731 128	2 615 869	3 346 998	10 864 049	30.8
Harry Gwala	28 721	81 381	110 102	480 313	22.9
Greater Kokstad	5 864	24 673	30 537	71 961	42.4
Ubuhlebezwe	5 956	14 359	20 315	112 199	18.1
uMzimkhulu	10 836	19 907	30 743	185 406	16.6
Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma	6 065	22 441	28 506	110 747	25.7



Community Survey 2016

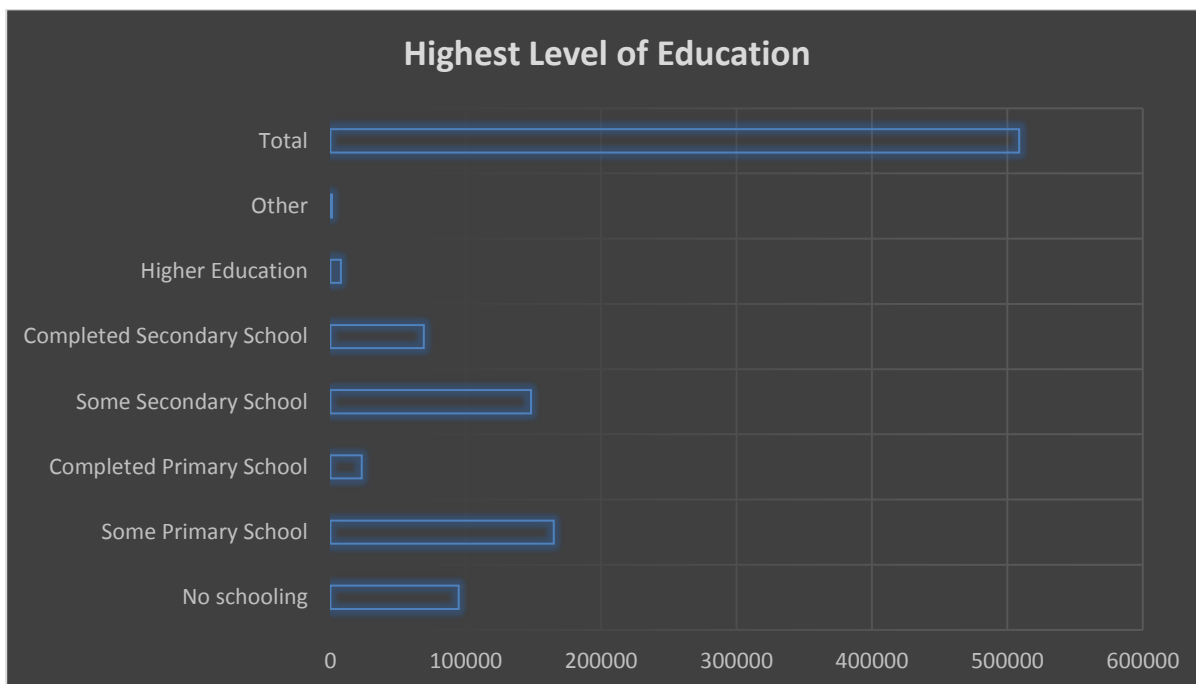
### 4.5.3 Education levels

#### Percentage of the population with no schooling, 2005 to 2016

years	Harry Gwala	Greater Kokstad	UBuhlebezwe	UMzimkhulu	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma
2005	7.3	4	10.9	5.1	8.8
2006	6.8	3.6	10.7	4.6	8.2
2007	6.4	3.3	10.3	4.2	7.6
2008	5.8	3	9.4	3.7	7.1
2009	5.3	2.7	8.7	3.3	6.6
2010	4.9	2.5	8	3.0	6.2
2011	4.5	2.3	7.4	2.7	5.8
2012	4.3	2.1	7.1	2.6	5.8
2013	4.2	2.1	6.7	2.6	5.8
2014	4.2	2.1	6.3	2.6	5.9
2015	4.1	2.1	6	2.7	6

#### Global insight 2016

The table above show a significant drop in population with no schooling from 7.3% in 2005 to 4.1% in 2015. This is a clear sign that more and more people are getting educated. This becomes a challenge for district if there are limited places of work that will employ this generation.



#### Community Survey 2016

The bar graph above indicates the highest level of education within the district.

#### 4.5.4 Refuse Removal per Household

##### Greater Kokstad Local Municipality

The Greater Kokstad Local Municipality has had a significant increase in the number of households that receive a refuse removal service. Greater Kokstad Municipality embarks on massive programme for awareness education clean-up campaign which focuses in all wards.

##### uMzimkhulu Local Municipality

The uMzimkhulu Local Municipality has high population which leads to high generation of waste especially in strategic nodal places namely: Clydesdale, Rietvlei, Ibisi etc. However the Municipality has extended waste collection services as per the demand to nodal areas.

##### uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality

The uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality has got Ixopo as the main town with an increasing population due to migrant labour and increase of informal settlement. There are a few nodal areas within uBuhlebezwe with increasing generation of waste. Waste collection services cover all these areas. uBuhlebezwe is making good progress on waste collection services with consideration of improvement.

### **Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality**

The Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality has had a significant increase in the number of households that receive a refuse removal in particular Underberg where waste services has been expanded through EPWP participants.

## 4.6 WASTE QUANTITIES AND TYPES

### 4.6.1 Waste Generation

The Local Municipalities within the HGDM do not currently use any prescribed method to determine the waste generation rates for their areas due to unavailability of Weigh Bridge in all waste disposal facilities. Waste quantities are estimated using the mode of transport for collection and disposal ( tons for trucks/ tractors). HGDM is the rural Municipality and the waste generated is dominated by general domestic waste.

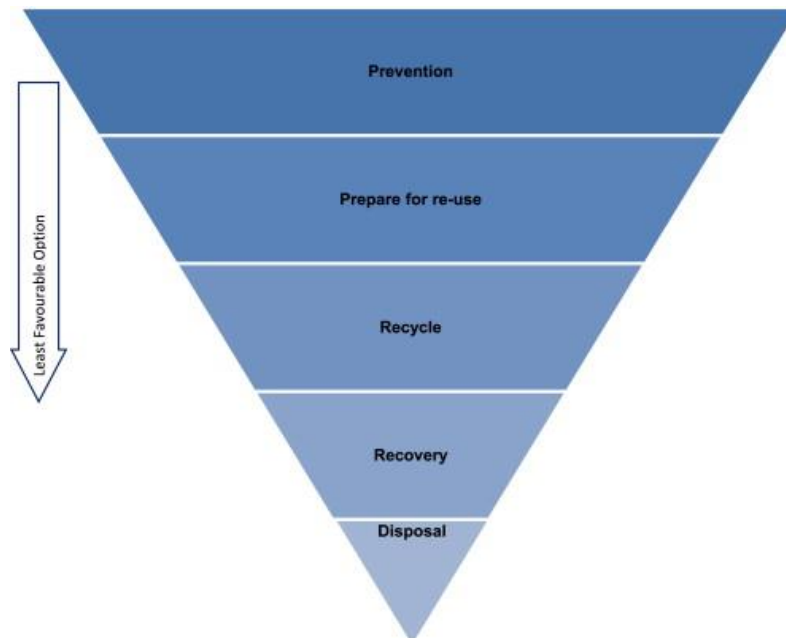
### 4.6.2 Future Waste Generation Rates and Quantities

We expecting increase in waste quantities in the district due to population growth especially in uBuhlebezwe, uMzimkhulu and Greater Kokstad local municipalities.

uBuhlebezwe population expected to increase due to an influx of migrant workers.

Greater Kokstad attracts people from Easter Cape.

All Local Municipalities and the District should take into account waste generation predictions into their planning. This includes waste collection services and compliant waste disposal. All local municipalities are encouraged to observe waste management hierarchy.



There is a predicted increase in generation of waste tyres and disposable nappies.



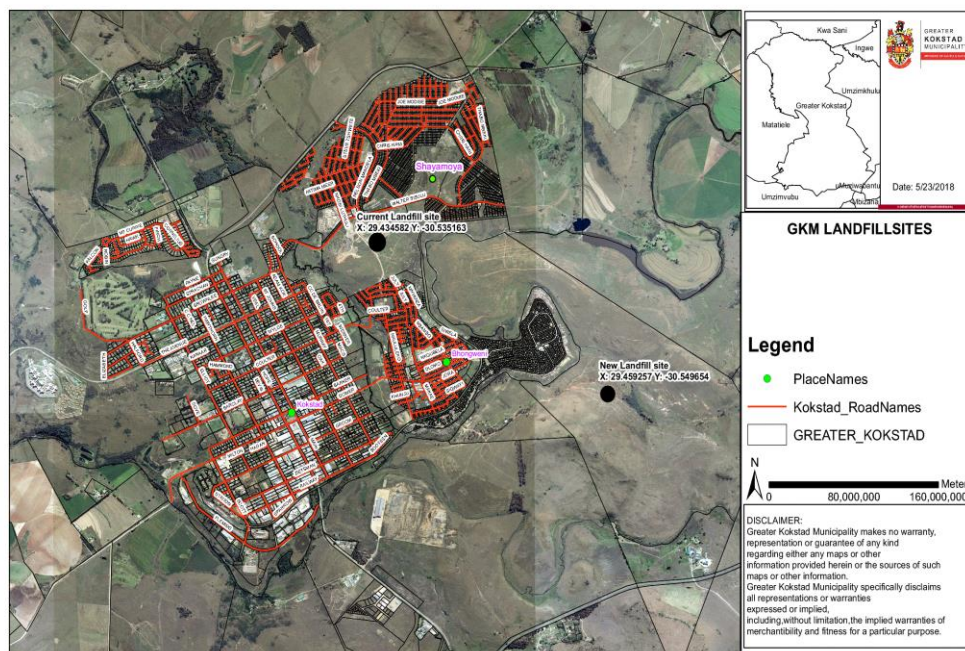
### 4.6.3 Waste Type Analysis

Dominant waste within the District is general domestic waste. There is an increasing generation of bottles in towns Ixopo, Kokstad, Underberg and uMzimkhulu.

The following waste fractions are not the challenge:

- Paper
- Plastics
- Card board boxes
- Metal (tins)
- Garden waste
- Non Recyclables
- Building rubble

#### Greater Kokstad Local Municipality



#### Shaya moya landfill site and Kransfontein landfill on pinned locations

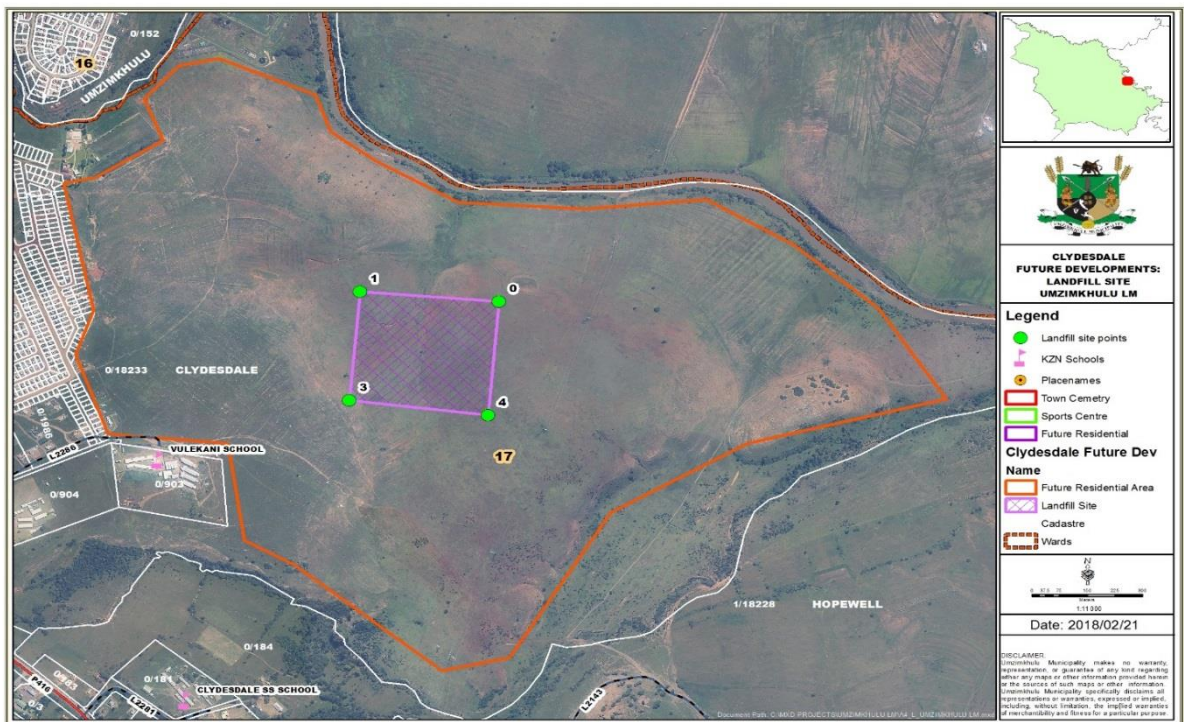
**Coordinates: S: 29,434582 Y -30,535163**

**X 29.45957; Y -30.549654**

**Table 1: Shayamoya Landfill waste types**

<b>Shayamoya landfill</b>		
<b>Waste type/streams</b>	<b>Waste generated per annum (tons)</b>	<b>Total percentages</b>
Organic waste	2500	2.22214 %
Cans	1000	0.888857 %
Paper	8000	7.11086 %
Glass	8	0.00711086 %
Plastic	900	0.799972 %
Construction and demolition waste	100000	88.8857 %
Tyres	96	0.0853303 %
Other	0	0 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>100 %</b>

**uMzikhulu Local Municipality**



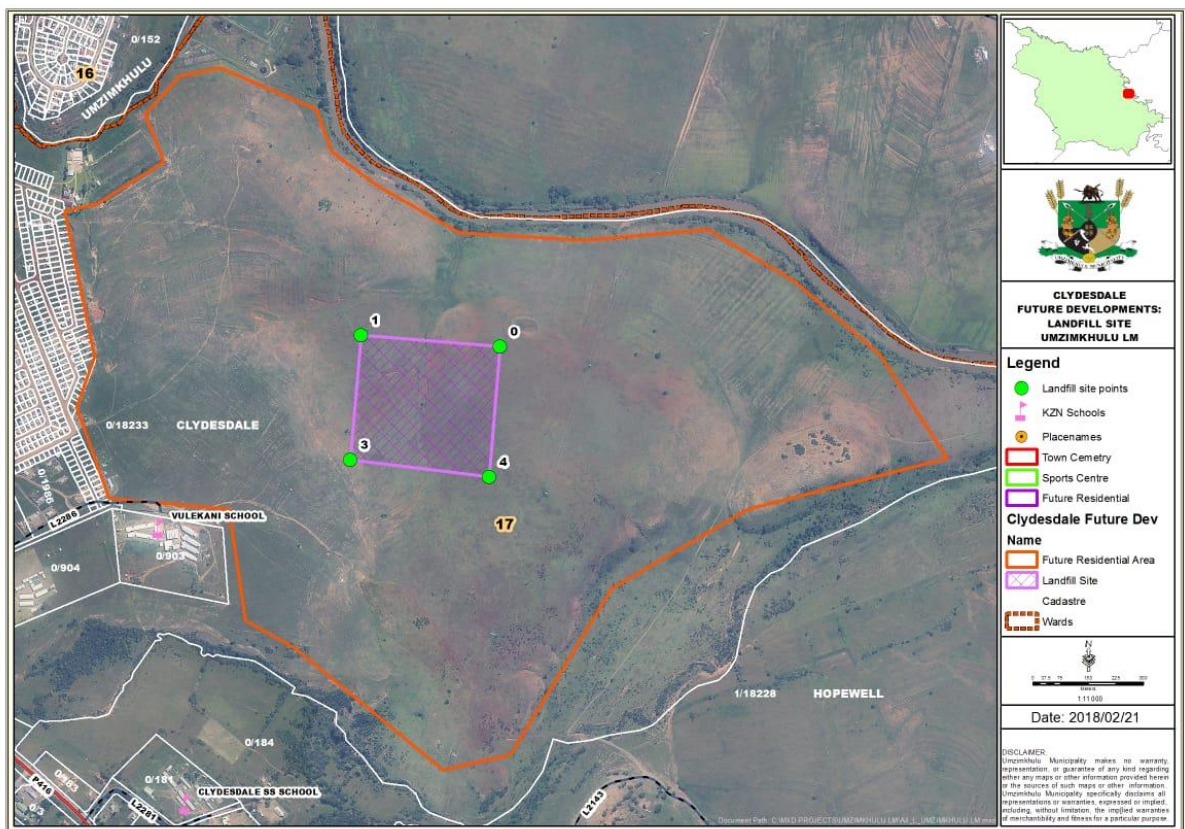
**Mankofu Landfill site coordinates (Co-ordinates 30° 15 '45.27 " S 29° 54 " 19.82 E )**



**Table 2: Mankofu landfill waste types**

<b>Mankofu disposal site</b>		
<b>Waste type/streams</b>	<b>Waste generated per annum (tons)</b>	<b>Total percentages</b>
Organic waste	1120	1.57363 %
Cans	25	0.0351257 %
Paper	50000	70.2514 %
Glass	25	0.0351257 %
Plastic	20000	28.1005 %
Construction and demolition waste	0	0 %
Tyres	3	0.00421508 %
Other	0	0 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>100 %</b>

**Umzimkhulu New Landfill site**



## UBuhlebezwe Local Municipality

Currently do not have landfill site, they are using Mankofu disposal site at uMzimkhulu. But there is a need for construction of disposable facility.

## Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma Local Municipality.



1. <b>Himeville Transfer Station</b>		
2. <b>Waste type/streams</b>	3. <b>Waste disposed per annum (tons)</b>	4. <b>Total percentages</b>
5. Organic waste	6. 11	7. 17.7419 %
8. Cans	9. 8	10. 12.9032 %
11. Paper	12. 6	13. 9.67742 %
14. Glass	15. 16	16. 25.8065 %
17. Plastic	18. 21	19. 33.871 %
20. Construction and demolition waste	21. 0	22. 0 %
23. Tyres	24. 0	25. 0 %
26. Other	27. 0	28. 0 %
29. <b>Total</b>	30.	31. <b>100 %</b>

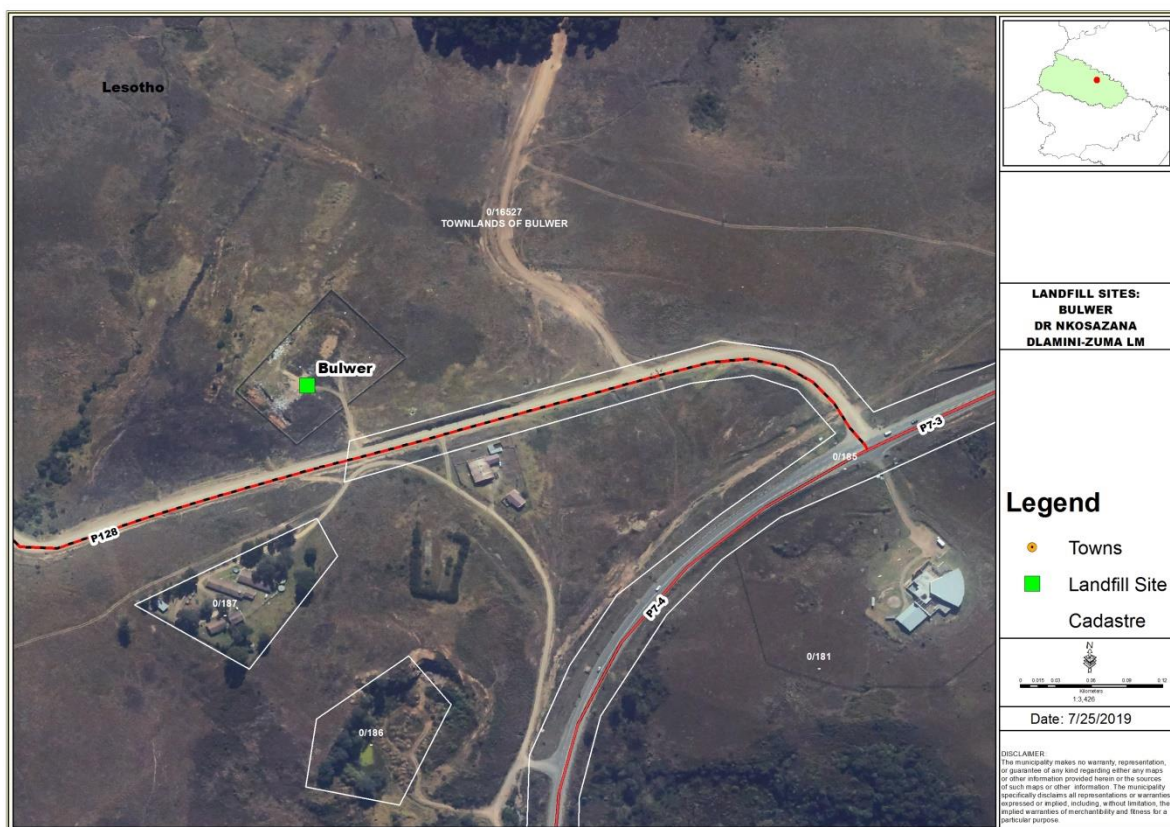


# Creighton Landfill site



Coordinates S27° 47'48.189" S 29° 45'52.542" E

## Bulwer Landfill site



### 4.6.4 Hazardous Waste

The Local Municipalities within the HGDM provide services for the collection of general/light industrial and commercial general waste (non-hazardous wastes). The Local Municipalities do not collect hazardous industrial waste. The possibility of hazardous industrial waste disposal on the municipal waste disposal sites is therefore minimal. Hazardous waste is usually collected and disposed off by the generators themselves or by a specialist waste contractor and taken to a hazardous waste disposal site for disposal.

Industries should however be informed about the hazardousness of certain waste streams e.g. fluorescent tubes, empty paint containers, asbestos waste etc.

It is proposed that the District Municipality and Local Municipalities compile a combined list or database of all industries and commercial businesses that may generate industrial/hazardous waste (including those not serviced by the municipality) in their area of jurisdiction, with a contact person/number and an indication of how their hazardous waste is handled, who collects the waste and where is it being disposed of. This information could also be of assistance should hazardous waste be dumped illegally on the municipal waste disposal sites.

#### **4.6.5 Medical Waste**

Medical waste is produced by hospitals, clinics and old age homes located within the HGDM area, during waste characterization for UMzimkhulu and Ubuhlebezwe municipalities at Mankofu landfill site in June 20, 2019 medical waste was observed on the disposal sites, even though hospitals are contracted with private service provider – Compass Waste. They still mix up general waste with medical waste. These specific findings of medical waste were referred to Harry Gwala District Environmental Health Services.

With regard to this IWMP, the responsibility of the Local Municipalities is to ensure that no medical waste is disposed of on the municipal waste disposal sites. Collection, handling and disposal of medical waste are the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Health. Private health care institutions must appoint a service provider for the safe collection, handling and disposal of medical health care risk waste. Continuous monitoring is still required on management and disposal of medical waste.

Volumes of medical waste generated within the District Municipality could not be attained, since private contractors contracted to deliver the waste services do not give out that information, and the Health Department does not keep records of the amount of waste that is generated or disposed. It must be further noted that the arena of medical waste disposal is contentious due to the amount of illegally dumped waste found from time to time. Medical waste is classified as hazardous waste and should be treated before disposal is allowed on a hazardous waste disposal site.

It is proposed that the District Municipality and Local Municipalities compile a combined list or database of all medical waste facilities (including old age homes) in their area of jurisdiction, with a contact person/number and an indication of how their medical waste is handled, who collects the waste and where is it being disposed of. This information could also be of assistance should medical waste be dumped illegally on the municipal waste disposal sites.

### **4.7 RECYCLING, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL**

#### **4.7.1 Recycling**

There is an existing informal recycling initiatives across the local municipalities, these are private recyclers. Local municipalities allow access to the recyclables and ensure that they operate within compliance. The following items are priority to recyclers, paper, cans, glass and cupboard.

Municipalities are encourage to improve the scope of recycling in line with provision of waste management hierarchy.

Effectively recycling depends on the quantities of recyclables available. Harry Gwala Family of Municipalities is rural, waste quantities do not have high profitability. It is worth mentioning that the distance between Harry Gwala and the markets for recyclables adds to a challenge.

#### **4.7.2 Garden Refuse**

Garden refuse remains the challenge across the district. There is provision for management of garden refuse, however it is not effective as it is supposed to be. Garden refuse contributes a lot to illegal dump in open spaces.

The management of garden refuse varies from one local to the other. There is a need for raising community awareness on management of garden refuse.

#### **4.7.3 Treatment and Disposal**

Out of four local municipalities three have licensed waste disposal site (Kokstad, uMzimkhulu and Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma). Status of each local municipality disposal site is described below.

##### ***Waste disposal sites: Greater Kokstad Municipality***

##### **Shayamoya landfill site**

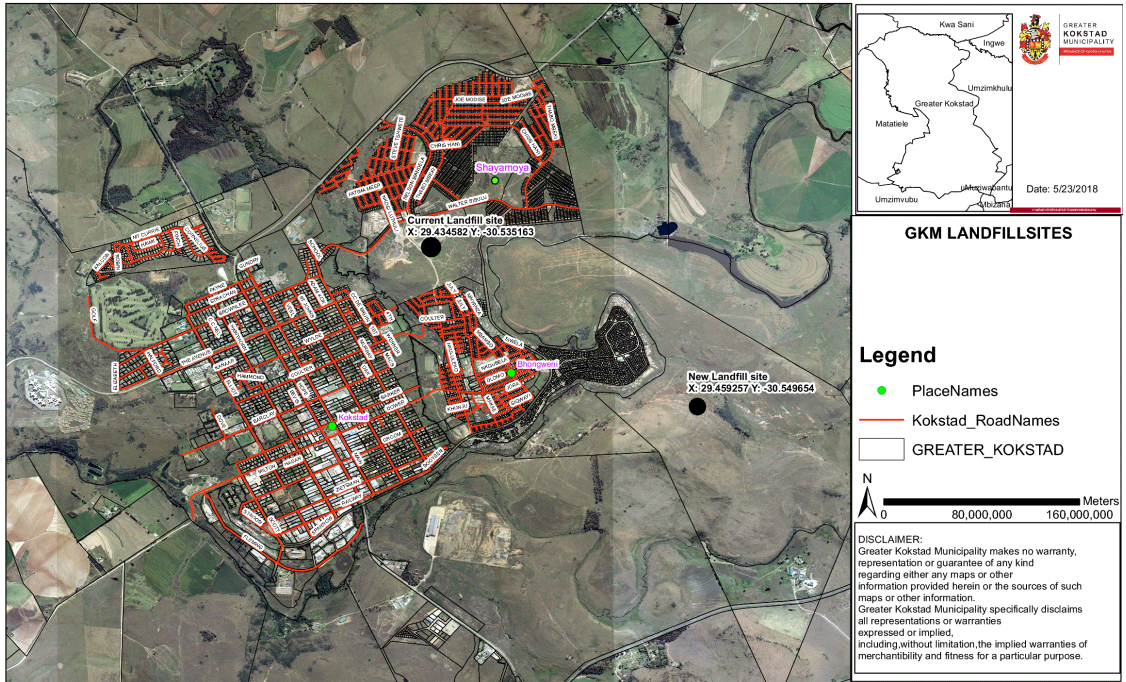
The Greater Kokstad Local Municipality has got one licenced operational landfill site. This landfill site has reached its life span and there is no remaining air space. The status of this disposal site is a licenced landfill site which meets the minimum requirements. To address the air space challenge the municipality is re using the old rehabilitated cell while waiting the completion of Krantsfontein landfill site.

From the waste characterization conducted on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 2019 in this landfill site, the following were findings of concern. Garage waste was discovered in high quantities. The observation is that they come from workshops during services. Items identified included oil filters with remaining oils, oil containers, old batteries and tyres

##### **It is recommended that:**

- There should be display of landfill rules at the landfill entrance.
- There should be confirmation of waste being disposed on arrival
- The municipality makes a formal communication with motor vehicles garages and service centres.





**Krantsfontein landfill site (Coordinates X:29,434582 Y:30,535163)**

This is a new disposal facility which is currently under construction and it is licenced. The anticipated completion date is June 2020.

**Table 3: The status of the Shayamoya Landfill site**

Location	Approximately 3.5 km east of the centre of Kokstad.
Co-ordinates	Coordinates
Site classification	G:S:B+
Permit status	Permitted (permit number)
Status	Valid
Buffer	No formal buffer in place.
Access	Accessible
Surrounding land use	Communal grazing land
Informal Residential area	Out skirt of CBD
Facilities	Not a formally constructed site. There are no trenches used or formal cells constructed. The dumpsite is fenced; however the fence is in a dilapidated state. An access road around the site is under construction.
Plant	TLB used to move waste around
Description of waste management	No waste management practises in place.
Personnel on site.	Personal available on site for various activities.
Waste on site	General, building rubble. Garage waste. Nature of incoming waste is not controlled.
Stormwater management	Adequate
Recycling	Informal collection on site.
Challenges	Waste covers a large area, There is significant dumping along the access road leading to the site.

**Table 5: The status of the Mankofu Landfill site**

Position of site	Co-ordinates 30° 15 '45.27 " S 29° 54 " 19.82 ' E
Permit	Licenced
Year Issued	1990
Classification of Site	G:S:B+
Type of operation	end-tip method
Estimated size of the site	
Estimated remaining life of site	+/-3yrs
Separation- fresh and contaminated water	No
Ground water monitoring	No
Volumes per day, week or month	+/- 290 tons per month
Is cover material available?	Yes
Is the drainage sufficient?	No
Is there access control?	Yes

Is the site fenced?	Yes
Does the site have sufficient buffer zone	Yes
Type of equipment utilised on site	TLB
Operating	Yes

Table 5: The status of the Creighton landfill

Position of site	<b>S 27° 47 '48.189 " S 29° 45 " 52.542" E</b>
Permit	Yes
Year Issued	2015
Classification of Site	G:S:B+
Type of operation	end-tip method
Estimated size of the site	
Estimated remaining life of site	+/-5years
Separation- fresh and contaminated water	No
Ground water monitoring	No
Volumes per day, week or month	+/- 290 tons per month
Is cover material available?	Yes
Is the drainage sufficient?	No
Is there access control?	Yes
Is the site fenced?	Yes
Does the site have sufficient buffer zone	Yes
Type of equipment utilised on site	TLB
Operating	Yes

Table 6: The status of the Bulwer landfill

Position of site	<b>S 29° 47 '48.19 " S 29° 45 " 52.54" E</b>
Permit	Yes
Year Issued	2015
Classification of Site	G:S:B+
Type of operation	end-tip method
Estimated size of the site	6 131m2
Estimated remaining life of site	+/-5years
Separation- fresh and contaminated water	No
Ground water monitoring	No
Volumes per day, week or month	+/- 290 tons per month

Is cover material available?	Yes
Is the drainage sufficient?	No
Is there access control?	Yes
Is the site fenced?	Yes
Does the site have sufficient buffer zone	Yes
Type of equipment utilised on site	TLB
Operating	Yes

#### 4.8 STATUS OF WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES

The section below outlines the holistic overview of waste management services within HGDM family of municipalities. The focus is on waste collection and disposal.

##### ***The service area and refuse collection: Kokstad***

Waste services is currently offered to CBD, townships, Franklin and Swartberg. These are waste generating nodal points in Kokstad. Municipality provides waste plastic bags per house hold. Waste collection is scheduled as follows:

- CBD
- Residential

The collection schedule is deemed adequate for the demand, collection equipment is also meeting the demand.

##### ***The service area and refuse disposal: Kokstad.***

Waste collected is disposed of to the existing operational landfill site. With existing informal recycling initiatives disposal is the last option as informed by the waste hierarchy. The municipality is also promoting separation at source. Municipality is under continuous research to improve waste management practices.

##### ***The service area and refuse collection: uMzimkhulu***

Waste services is currently offered to CBD, townships and Rietvlei. These are waste generating nodal points in uMzimkhulu. Municipality provides waste plastic bags per house hold. Waste collection is scheduled as follows:

- CBD
- Residential
- Temporal station collection

The collection schedule is deemed adequate for the demand, collection equipment is also meeting the demand.

**The service area and refuse disposal: UMzimkhulu**

Waste collected is disposed to existing Mankofu landfill site. Completion of the new Clydesdale landfill site will allow the closure and rehabilitation of Mankofu landfill site.

There are informal recyclers in the existing site who need to be capacitated to become more formal.

**The service area and refuse collection uBuhlebezwe**

Waste services is currently offered to CBD, townships and neighbouring nodal places. These are waste generating nodal points in uBuhlebezwe. Municipality provides skips, wheely bins in strategic areas and waste plastic bags per house hold. Waste collection is scheduled as follows:

- CBD
- Residential

The collection schedule is deemed adequate for the demand, collection equipment is also meeting the demand.

**The service area and refuse disposal: UBuhlebezwe**

Currently uBuhlebezwe does not have a disposal landfill site. Waste collected is disposed to existing Mankomfu landfill site at Mzimkhulu municipality.

**The service area and refuse collection: Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma**

Refuse collection is done in the following areas:- Bulwer, Donnybrook, Creighton, Underberg and Himeville (Residential, business and low income settlement)

- CBD
- Residential

The collection schedule is deemed adequate for the demand, collection equipment is also meeting the demand.

### **The *service area and refuse disposal*: Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma Municipality**

Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma has got three operation disposal site, these are: - Bulwer, Creighton and Himmeville.

Himmeville transfer station finally after recycling transports its waste to Pietermaritzburg in New England landfill site.

Bulwer and Creighton landfill site receive domestic waste from all other areas within the municipality.

## **4.9 FINANCING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Financing of waste management focuses on budget and revenue generation. There is allocation for waste financing from the main budget and there is revenue generated from waste services which goes to financial funding. There are also external funded projects which are waste related in all four local municipalities.

## **4.10 ORGANISATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS**

The location of waste management units varies from one local municipality to other (community services/ technical services)

A waste management service in local municipalities is located within different Departments. Each local municipality has got waste management organogram. The existing organograms across all municipalities seem to be relevant and adequate to effective waste management services. Posts which become vacant are filled. There is also continuous support from relevant stakeholders (Environmental affairs, Harry Gwala District Municipality and Provincial Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs. (EDTEA).

## 4.11 LEGAL MATTERS

### 4.11.1 Legal Compliance

In compliance with provisions of waste act disposal facilities within Harry Gwala District family of municipalities is summarised below

**Table 4: Legal compliance for the waste management facilities of the Kokstad Local Municipality**

Municipality	Waste Management Facility	Status	Operated according to licence conditions or minimum requirements
Greater Kokstad Municipality	Bhongweni Landfill site	Licensed- Due for closure because of reaching its capacity.	Compliant
	New Landfill site	Licensed	Operations have not commenced.
uMzimkhulu Municipality	Mankofu landfill site	Licensed- Due for closure because of reaching its capacity.	Non-Compliant
	Clydesdale Landfill site	Licensed – under construction	Operations have not commenced.
Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma Municipality	Creighton landfill site	Licensed	Partially compliant
	Bulwer landfill site	Licensed	Partially compliant
	Himeville transfer station	Licensed	Partially-compliant
uBuhlebezwe Municipality	Not applicable	N/A	N/A

Greater kokstad Municipality has an existing landfill site which has reached its capacity. However the new landfill site is being completed. Commencement of the use of the new landfill site will allow the closure and rehabilitation of the old one.

UMzimkhulu Municipality is in the process of closing Mankofu site and commence with closure and rehabilitation, this shall take place when the new Clydesdale site is operational. Recycling will be promoted within compliance.

UBuhlebezwe Municipality does not have a landfill site and arrangement of disposal exists with uMzimkhulu Municipality which is only 20km away.

Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma Municipality as a merger of former Ingwe and Kwasani Municipality has two licenced landfill sites one in Bulwer and one in Creighton. Both sites do not meet minimum standards.

## **Bulwer and Creighton sites**

Bulwer has been identified by the municipality as the site to be constructed to a fully operational landfill site that will take waste from all the areas being serviced. These areas are Bulwer, Donnybrook, Creighton, Underberg and Himeville (Residential, business and low income settlements), Centocow hospital and Hlanganani clinic

## **Himeville Transfer station**

Currently waste generated in Himeville transfer station is transported to New England in Pietermaritzburg using the service provider which is not the desired option in terms of costing and carbon foot print. Recycling activities in the transfer station are performed by local co-operative. From site visits conducted to the transfer station the condition of the transfer station is undesired due to the management of recycling and general management of the site. This includes the accumulation of the recyclables.

It is anticipated that when Bulwer landfill is operational it shall also take waste from the transfer station.

### **4.11.2 Municipal By-Laws**

The focus of these By- Laws is on Environmental and waste management. Existing waste and environmental By- Laws require review every five years. It is important that existing by laws are enforceable. These by laws are enforced by traffic department in all the local municipalities.

The existing arrangement of waste and Environmental being enforced by traffic officers has gaps given that their understanding of waste act is limited. However it is an understandable option given the absence of environmental personnel.

It is recommended that traffic officers who enforce waste management by laws be capacitated on implications of waste act.

All municipalities have designated waste management officers who have an oversight on enforcement of by laws.

The responsibilities of the WMO in the Municipality will be as follows:

- Stakeholder management in relation to implementation of NEMWA.
- Liaison with Environmental Management Inspector (EMI) compliance monitoring activities in the Municipality.
- Municipal and local IWMP: alignment of planning and reporting cycles.
- Capacity building in relation to NEMWA implementation.
- Monitoring adherence to norms and standards in the delivery of waste services.



Chapter 7 of NEMWA addresses compliance and enforcement matters and stipulates the powers of the Minister in relation to the NEMWA provisions for:

- Preventing and remedying the effects of pollution.
- Rectifying contraventions of NEMWA.
- Obtaining a high court interdict against any person contravening the NEMWA.

Chapter 7, Section 66 of the Act provides for Waste Impact Reports which can be requested by EMIs in cases where a contravention of the Waste Act is suspected and by WMOs where a review of a waste management license is undertaken.

Section 67 of NEMWA lists provisions of NEMWA which constitute an offence if not complied with. The penalties for the offences are listed in Section 68 of NEMWA, as mentioned earlier in this section of the report.

Section 6(1)(e) of NEMWA requires that the National Waste Management Strategy which is in the process to be developed provides approaches for securing compliance with the provisions of NEMWA, including “monitoring of compliance”. Effective capacity to undertake compliance monitoring and the concomitant action where required is essential for the achievement of the objectives of NEMWA.

Chapter 7 of the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (NEMA) provides for Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) to be designated by the Minister and MECs. EMIs are situated at all three levels of government. A key principle to inform the allocation of responsibilities is that an institution cannot police itself. A principle specifically relevant to the Municipality is that in circumstances where the NEMWA act regulates or controls issues that are typically covered by the by-laws and that fall within the competence of the local Municipality (e.g. public nuisance/cleansing), these issues needs to be dealt with by the Local Municipality.

The role of EMIs in the Municipality will therefore be as follows:

- Local EMIs will work in conjunction with provincial and national EMIs to execute compliance activities in respect of waste management licenses (reacting to complaints and conducting routine inspections). In accordance with the principal that an institution cannot police itself, local EMIs are not expected to monitor the Municipality’s compliance.

The Municipality may address non-compliance in that the EMI or WMO may request a waste impact report. The findings of the waste impact report may trigger an enforcement procedure to correct the illegal activity.

Chapter 4 of the National Domestic Waste Collection Standards can be incorporated into the amended by-laws. It addresses separation at source, collection of recyclable waste, receptacles, bulk containers, communal collection points and frequency of collection.

### **4.11.3 Illegal Dumping**

Illegal dumping is a challenge in all the four municipalities. Items being dumped include domestic waste in residential areas, building rubble, garden wastes, used tyres and disposable napkins. Illegal dumps threaten open spaces. Challenge is more severe in low cost houses areas.

It is recommended that local municipalities come with interventions in managing illegal dumps including raising awareness, clean up campaigns and branding (vehicles, skips and electronic displays)

### **4.12 NEW DEVELOPMENTS**

With an increase in the population and the demand for development the increase in the generation of wastes is anticipated. Possible new developments including settlement require municipalities to confirm their capacity in rendering waste management services to such new developments (Low cost houses) and middle income houses. This includes waste collection and disposal.

## **5 REVIEW OF THE IWMP**

All local municipalities within the district have IWMP's which according to waste act should be reviewed in five years. With the exception of Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma municipality which is a new merger municipality, IWMP's for former Ingwe and KwaSani municipalities will be consolidated into an IWMP for NDZ

In preparation for this district IWMP, all IWMP' from locals were reviewed and will be subjected to public participation process. This will make these IWMP's latest document.

The district has not had the IWMP, this is the first IWMP which will be reviewed every five years.

## **6 SUPPORT FROM THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

The District Municipality needs to support the Local Municipalities in waste management. The following are the needs that have been identified for the HGDM.

- The District Municipality should ensure that all local municipalities have appropriate and licenced disposal facilities.
- Ensuring that locals are reporting to South African Waste Information System.
- Facilitate assistance for funding on waste related activities and infrastructure.
- Ensuring support for public awareness and education

## 7 GAPS AND NEEDS ANALYSIS FOR THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

### Kokstad Municipality

- Illegal Dumping
- Public awareness and education
- Branding
- Ensuring proper disposal of medical waste
- Insufficient funding
- Garage waste

### uMzimkhulu Municipality

- Illegal Dumping
- Public awareness and education
- Illegal developments
- Branding
- Ensuring proper disposal of medical waste
- Insufficient funding

### uBuhlebezwe Municipality

- Illegal Dumping
- Public awareness and education
- Branding
- Ensuring proper disposal of medical waste
- Insufficient funding

### Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma Municipality

- Illegal Dumping
- Public awareness and education
- Branding
- Landfill sites which are not fully operational
- Ensuring proper disposal of medical waste
- Insufficient funding
- Condition of Himeville transfer station
- Outsourcing of waste transportation.

## **8 PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The performance of local municipalities in waste management services is at acceptable level. This includes:-

- Street cleaning and sweeping
- Waste storage
- Waste collection
- Waste disposal
- Public awareness and education
- Provision of suitable equipment

All municipalities have operational organograms which are considered adequate for effective waste management services. The local municipalities should review their organograms in terms of service delivery.

Municipalities continuously engaged in research in persuade of improved waste management

## 9 DESIRED END STATE

### 9.1 DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Desired End State for the Harry Gwala District Municipality

Item	Target	Timeframe	Responsibility/ Support
Disposal Facilities	Compliant Disposal facility( Landfill sites and transfer stations)	5 years	Local Municipalities, District municipalities and National department of Environmental Affairs.
Reporting	All Local Municipalities reporting to SAWIS	May 2020	
Education and awareness	Continuous and sustainable public awareness and education.	Quarterly	
Illegal Dumping	Effective open space management, cleanup and awareness.	Quarterly	
Recycling	Promotes waste Hierarchy.	Continuously	
Waste management projects	Source funding for waste management initiatives.	As per demand	
Greenest municipality competition	Source funding for the GMC	Bi-Annually	

## 9.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Specific **Local Municipality** functions include:

- Compiling and implementing IWMPs and integrating these into IDPs;
- Running public awareness campaigns;
- Collecting and reporting data for the SAWIS;
- Providing waste management services, including waste removal, waste storage and waste disposal services, in line with national norms and standards. Municipality specific standards for separation, compacting and storage of solid waste that is collected as part of the municipal service, may be set and enforced by the municipality.
- Implementing and enforcing waste minimisation and recycling (include the encouraging of voluntary partnerships with industry and waste minimisation clubs).

The roles and responsibilities in terms of the NWMS for **local government** include:

- *Integrated waste management planning:* Local (Local and District Municipalities) government will be responsible for the review of existing general waste management plans at the determined intervals before submission to provincial government.
- *Waste information system:* Local government will be responsible for data collection.
- *Waste minimisation:* Local government will implement and enforce appropriate national waste minimisation initiatives and promote the development of voluntary partnerships with industry.
- *Recycling:* Local government are to establish recycling centres and/or facilitate community initiatives.
- *Waste collection and transportation:* Local government are to improve service delivery. Private public partnerships to assist service delivery are encouraged.
- *Waste disposal:* Local government is to take responsibility for the establishment and management of waste disposal sites, and to promote development of regionally based facilities. Formalising and controlling of scavenging is the responsibility of the permit/license holder.

**Provincial government** is the primary regulatory authority for waste activities, except for activities for which the Minister is the authority. It must promote and ensure the implementation of the NWMS and national norms and standards. Similar to local government, it must designate a provincial waste management officer responsible for coordinating waste management matters in the province. It must also prepare a Provincial IWMP and an annual performance report on its implementation, both of which must be submitted to the Minister for approval. Provinces have a number of discretionary powers, some of which may only be exercised in consultation with the Minister. These powers include setting provincial norms and standards, declaring a priority waste, listing of waste management activities, registering waste transporters, requesting the preparation of industry waste management plans, identifying contaminated land and establishing a provincial waste information system. To provide a nationally harmonised regulatory environment for waste management, the provinces will only exercise these discretionary powers where clear and compelling reasons exist, after consultation with DEA.



**National government**, and in particular DEA, is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the Waste Act is implemented and that the various provisions are harnessed in the most appropriate and effective way. The Waste Act specifies various mandatory and discretionary provisions that DEA must address.

In terms of mandatory provisions, DEA is responsible for:

- Establishing the National Waste Management Strategy.
- Setting national norms and standards.
- Establishing and maintaining a National Contaminated Land Register.
- Establishing and maintaining a National Waste Information System.
- Preparing and implementing a National Integrated Waste Management Plan.

As discussed earlier, the Minister is the licensing authority for hazardous waste, activities performed by a provincial environmental authority or statutory body other than municipalities, or an activity that takes place in more than one authority or that traverses international boundaries. The Minister is responsible for international obligations relating to waste.

The Minister must designate a waste management officer from the DEA's administration to co-ordinate waste management matters.

DEA has numerous discretionary responsibilities that it may invoke. These include developing national norms and standards for waste minimisation, re-use, recycling, recovery and tariffs. DEA can declare priority wastes; identify products for extended producer responsibility programs, list waste management activities, request industry waste management plans, register transporters of waste and initiate investigations of land that may be contaminated.

## **10 FUNDING/RESOURCES AND FINANCES**

The District Municipality will have to source funding for the proposed targets. The funding mechanisms used could be from internal sources (operational budgets) or outside sources like government departments, private sector, and international funders/donors.

Possible donor sources for the District Municipality are as follows:

- National Treasury Funding;
- The Equitable Share Grant;
- Infrastructure conditional grants (mainly the MIG);
- Department of Environmental Affairs;

## 11 RECOMMENDATIONS

Item	Target	Implementation Detail
Disposal Facilities	Compliant Disposal facility( Landfill sites and transfer stations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All local municipalities should be disposing on licensed landfill sites.</li> <li>• Where need arises there should be transfer stations, by back centers and other receptacles.</li> </ul>
Reporting	All Local Municipalities reporting to SAWIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be a designated waste officer collecting data and ensuring reporting monthly.</li> <li>• Waste facilities should have records of waste quantities( weigh bridge)</li> </ul>
Education and awareness	Continuous and sustainable public awareness and education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised awareness in schools and public society.</li> <li>• Promote the observation of environmental calendar days.</li> <li>• Promote partnership with other departments and stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Illegal Dumping	Effective open space management, cleanup and awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify existing illegal dump site in potential areas.</li> <li>• Come up with open space management plan.</li> <li>• Emphasize on public awareness and education</li> </ul>
Recycling	Promotes waste Hierarchy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote waste hierarchy in</li> </ul>

		<p>ensuring disposal as the last option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support recyclers.</li> <li>• Engage in trials for separation at source.</li> </ul>
Waste management projects	Source funding for waste management initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified waste management projects might need external funding.</li> <li>• Compile business plan for such projects.</li> <li>• Identify potential funders.</li> </ul>

## 12. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Each local municipality must ensure that the IWMP is implemented.

The district shall have support role in ensuring that targets identified per local municipality are achieved. This includes providing support and facilitating stakeholder support.

District shall ensure that IWMP's for local municipalities are adhered to and implemented adequately.

## 13. SUMMARY

### 13.1 HARRY GWALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The Harry Gwala District Municipality is not responsible in providing waste management services as it is the primary function of local municipalities. However the district provides the supporting and oversight role to local municipalities on waste management services. Waste support to local municipalities is performed by Infrastructure Services Department within the district.

The district has previously rolled out green municipality competition (GMC) to the family of municipalities by annually. Municipalities were assessed on their performance in waste and environmental management services. Last financial year (2018/19) the competition did not take place due to financial limitation.

In spite of the financial challenges this project remained very crucial in supporting the municipalities and promoting healthy competition. The district is in continuous search for funding.

### 13.2 LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

***Kokstad local Municipality*** waste management services are satisfactory. There is adequate personnel, scheduled for waste collection and appropriate equipment.

Existing challenges are manageable, given the population flow from Eastern Cape which creates pressure on the municipality. Municipal working relationship with stakeholders and waste management is noted. These include clean-up campaigns, public awareness and education.

***uMzimkhulu Local Municipality*** is the highest populated municipality in the district. However their performance in waste management is commended. uMzimkhulu has had challenges with their disposal site which is due for closure. There is always an alternative to challenges. uMzimkhulu will be encouraged to ensure compliance with conditions of the new landfill sites licence. The new landfill site must have landfill site management plan. This is crucial given the cost and value of the facility.

***uBuhlebezwe Local Municipality*** provides waste services from street cleaning connection, transportation and disposal. The effort displayed by uBuhlebezwe is noted, however there are challenges in certain areas eg: Highflats. Highflats is facing serious illegal dumps and burning of skips. There is also an increasing growth of slums on the periphery of town which keeps waste generation increase. uBuhlebezwe disposes off its waste at uMzimkhulu as per the arrangement.

In 2018 uBuhlebezwe visited Nkandla and iNdumeni local municipality with an intention of observing best practices and understanding the cost of having a landfill site (Construction and operations). The findings of the trip indicated that the option of utilising uMzimkhulu is best. Such an arrangement shall continue until the new landfill site approaches its capacity at uMzimkhulu

Five years before the Clydesdale site reaches its capacity uBuhlebezwe shall commence with logistics of the new landfill site. The same arrangement will apply for uMzimkhulu to dispose at uBuhlebezwe.

**Dr Nkosazane Dlamini Zuma local Municipality** is resulting from the major of Ingwe and Kwasani. Hence more support is required for NDZ municipality. Waste management services include street cleaning waste collection and disposal. Disposal occurs in Bulwer, Creighton landfill sites and Himeville transfer station. Himeville transfer station is operated by private service provider which was appointed by Kwasani municipality.

It is worth noting that these three facilities are not operating within minimum standards. Waste from the transfer station is disposed off to Pietermaritzburg by external service provider. The piling of recyclables in the transfer stations remains a course of concern.

The municipality has opted for Bulwer site to be properly constructed. This site shall take all waste from NDZ.