Aspects of Waste Management and Recycling

in South Africa

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Presentation Outline

- Vision
- Background
- Legal Context
- Stakeholders
- Business and Government Partnering
- Waste to Energy Potential
- Calling for Country Partnerships
- Conclusion





BACKGROUND

- South Africa Prior to Democracy Pre 1994
 - Environmental laws focused on limited conservation
 - Water and energy management constituted supply at lowest feasible price
 - Cities developed around mines & mine dumps
 - Municipalities: waste removal to open dumps
- South Africa Since Democracy 1994
 - Participation at International Environmental Forums
 - Implementing MEAs including Agenda 21, Basel, UNFCCC and Kyoto
 - World Class Environmental Laws
 - Municipalities: Landfills, recycling initiatives



LEGAL CONTEXT

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) 1998: Minimise waste & recycle
- National Waste Management Act (NWMA) 2009: Compulsory waste management plans
- Revised Second Hand Goods Act Rules applicable to possession of second hand goods
- Waste Regulations and By-laws eg. Plastic Bags, Tyres, Hazardous etc Systems to underpin recycling
- Local By-laws Enforcement (* * *)

STAKEHOLDERS

Citizens

Increasing awareness and commitment to recycling
(* * *) Informal sector (pickers, scavengers, small collectors) (* * *)

Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)

- Environmental Acts and Regulations
- Green Jobs Programme within National Programme of Action

Department of Justice

- Second Hand Goods Act
- Law Enforcement

Local Authorities

- By-laws
- Landfill and waste removal services (waste not separated)
- Recycling and waste exchange initiatives
- Control landfills and municipal land

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERING

- Municipalities
 - Buy-back centres (marginal profits, volatile markets)
 - Materials Recovery Facilities (* * *)
- Large business
 - Invest in paper, plastic and glass recycling
 - Metals recycling is an established market
- Government: Acknowledge Environmental Goods and Services (EGS) Forum and its sub-sectors
 - Commercialised waste removal for industrial waste
 - Buyisa e-Bag Programme revenue from plastic bag taxes
 - Outcome of the workshop of 22 September 2009
 - Recycling Industry Body (RIB)
 - NCPC support

WASTE - TO - ENERGY

- Landfills emit green house gases including methane
- An extremely damaging green house gas (GHG)
- Options:
 - Do nothing negative health and climate implications
 - Flare negative climate implications
 - Capture and use to generate electricity best practice, long term CDM gains



PARTNERSHIPS

POSSIBLE PARTNERSHIPS

- Most Developing countries have efficient recycling systems.
- South Africa is calling for technical assistance:
 - Awareness raising, training and technology transfer
 - Advance recycling as part of bigger Sustainable Development Concepts (eg. Symbiocity)
 - Socio-economic gains: partnership opportunities, (dignified) green jobs, green trade
 - Environmental gains: Waste is used productively and no longer wasted, landfills are minimised, mindset changes to appreciate waste for the possibilities it holds

CONCLUSION

CITIZENS, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT ARE RECYCLING - READY

- SA is moving beyond the wasting of waste ...
- Maximise the sustainable development potential of waste
- Beyond fragmented initiatives into organised industry
- On 22 Sept : Recycling Industry Body (RIB)
 - > Get the governance measures required for success
 - Form partnerships to learn from advanced countries
 - Utilise NCPC as a host until matured
 - Make recycling a profitable green business

>Q & A

>Thank you

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