



## KIMBERLEY RESOLUTIONS

We, the delegates of the Waste Khoro 2019: Asbestos and Land Remediation Summit held on the 18-20 September 2019 in Kimberley, Northern Cape Province, with the theme of "Good Green Deeds towards a recycling economy and sustainable land remediation" which included government, industry, civil society, communities, organised labour, academia, NGOs, NPOs, state owned entities, research institutions and the general public.

### Acknowledge that:

- Waste management is becoming a critical issue and requires urgent intervention to ensure more efficient and effective management of waste;
- There is a need to raise awareness and educate the public on responsible waste management.
- The waste processing portion of the waste value chain is not transformed (Non-compliance to BBBEE policy intent)
- Waste Pickers' Integration into the waste management arena must be fast-tracked;
- National and Provincial Government provides limited support (as constrained by limited resources) to Municipalities and SMMEs;
- The dirtiness of the country is associated with culture and behaviour and the levels of education and awareness on waste management;
- AHP (absorbent hygiene products) is not Biodegradable;
- Illegal dumping of these AHP (e.g. diapers/nappies products) needs to be halted;
- Safer AHP alternatives are expensive;
- There is limited public awareness and education on environmental health impacts of chemicals;
- There is limited community engagement when developing strategies;
- The value of recyclables are often not disclosed and in many instances undervalued;
- There is a need for co-ordinated research and data sharing;



- There is a need to manage pollution resulting from historical mining activities; and
- Current “imported” technology products are often not appropriate to local waste management challenges or there is limited local capability to support post implementation – AWT ends up as stranded assets.

**Whereas - After deliberating on the following thematic areas:**

- Alternative waste treatment (AWT) technologies;
- Chemicals and Waste Economy, SMME’s Development and Support;
- Integrated Pollution Prevention;
- Chemicals Awareness;
- Good Green Deeds;
- Asbestos Management; and
- Land Remediation

We note the need for alignment with the 7 Government priorities within the new 6<sup>th</sup> Administration whilst using the District Municipality Service Delivery Model and a focus on rural municipalities.

**We the delegates of this Khoro resolve that ...**

- There must be an increase in SMME support through financial and non-financial measures;
- PFMA, MFMA, NEMWA, Municipal By-laws and Treasury regulations (practice notices S32) be amended to fast-track realization of economic opportunities;
- Bottlenecks that prevent viability of recycling and market access must be addressed;
- Research on the viability of an appropriate legislative tools for the implementation of the extended producer responsibility and circular economy must be investigated
- There is a need to enhance awareness on harmful effects of chemicals
- There is a need to safeguard our borders from illegal imports
- There is a need for more stringent chemicals and waste regulations
- The prosecution of offenders must be expedited
- There is a need for strengthening of compliance and enforcement
- The labelling of chemicals must be improved
- Government (dti) should explore ways of protecting the waste pickers from price-related exploitation;
- Government should intervene to ensure inclusive growth and transformation throughout the waste value-chain;
- Norms and standards for funding waste vehicles from MIG must be prioritized and availed to Municipalities;
- Partnerships with private sector and civil society should also be demonstrated in rural and impoverished areas for GGD implementation;
- SALGA shares tools and techniques that have proven to be successful in the eradication of illegal dumping;
- Waste separation at source legislation to be developed;
- There is a need to monitor and understand the levels of chemicals hazard exposure in human health in hot spots areas;
- The development of a Remedial Fund must be explored;
- Encourage private companies and government to develop an inventory of asbestos containing buildings / infrastructure;
- There is a need for research on technologies for the sustainable management of asbestos;

- Alternative landfill options be investigated for asbestos disposal;
- Asbestos transporters must be registered and regulated;
- With assistance from local authorities, demarcate asbestos affected areas to control access to land and unwanted exposure;
- Roles and responsibilities regarding the authorities responsible for contaminated land within mining areas as a result of secondary processing of minerals be clarified;
- There needs to be engagement with stakeholders on the fate of remediated sites which still remain on the contaminated land register especially as it relates to further use of that land;
- There is a need to explore partnerships with stakeholders;
- Further Co-ordination is required by DEFF with other government Departments in terms of the implementation of the Secondary Asbestos Remediation Plan (SARP) to get firm commitment and funding from the departments to remediate asbestos contaminated land in the priority areas of Northern Cape and Limpopo Provinces;
- There is a need to monitor progress internationally on emerging pollutants and the effects they have on environments, with a view to determining course of action, if any, for the South African perspective; and
- Stakeholders recognise the need for support in the implementation of appropriate alternative waste treatment technologies in South Africa. Support which is acknowledged can be provided by an independent, accessible and affordable Waste Technology and Innovation Centre.

**20 September 2019, Kimberley, Northern Cape Province, South Africa**



