

# IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

DEFF: CHEMICALS & WASTE  
MANAGEMENT

WASTE MANAGEMENT KHORO – 18 SEPTEMBER 2019



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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

CONTENTS

## PURPOSE

BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

WASTE POLICY REVIEW

WASTE POLICY REVIEW INTERVENTIONS

POLICY INSTRUMENTS UNDER ASSESSMENT

UPCOMING REVIEW PROJECTS



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# PURPOSE

- To reflect on the implementation of the Waste Act and key legislative policy instruments developed over the period of review
- To highlight significant changes, amendments and/or introduction of new policy interventions
- Review progress in the implementation of the Waste Act
- Highlight key projects which form part of the waste policy development as well as M&E



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# BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

*Section 24 of the Constitution entitles everyone to an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being, which should be achieved through reasonable legislation and other appropriate measures. The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries exercises its mandate by developing policies to legislate the management of the environment.*



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# BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

## 7 Priorities of Government 2019-2024

1. Economic transformation and job creation
2. Education, skills and health
3. Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
4. Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
5. Social cohesion and safe communities
6. A capable, ethical and developmental state
7. A better Africa and World



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# BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION...2

- In 2015, at a Waste Summit that was held in White River, Mpumalanga Province, the participants reaffirmed their commitment to the objectives of the White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management (IP&WM), A Policy on Pollution Prevention, Waste Minimisation, Impact Management and Remediation and the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS).
- The 2015 Waste Summit had a theme “war on waste: driving the recycling economy in South Africa”.



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**WAR ON WASTE**

*Driving the Recycling Economy in South Africa*

Recycle

WE are declaring war on waste

ok sê. lahlela ka daar!

Recycle

WE are declaring war on waste

ok sê. lahlela ka daar!

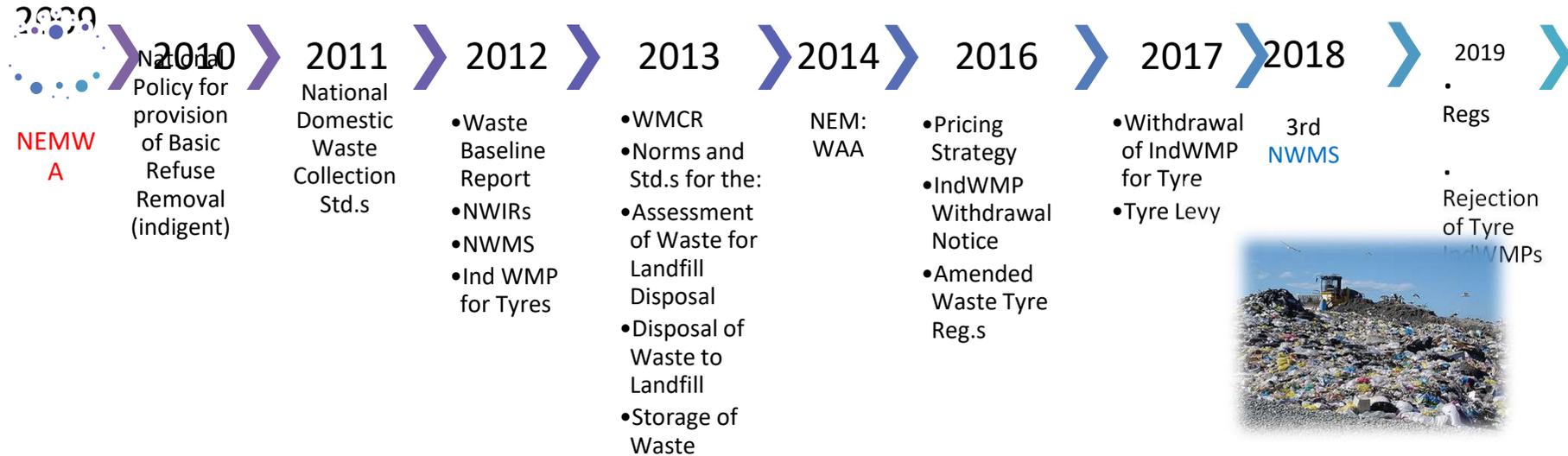
cans plastic

Call Centre: 086 111 2468  
Website: [www.environment.gov.za](http://www.environment.gov.za)

The poster features a blue sky background with white clouds. At the top, the title 'WAR ON WASTE' is written in white on a dark blue banner. Below it, the subtitle 'Driving the Recycling Economy in South Africa' is written in a smaller, italicized font. The central part of the poster shows two identical scenes of a group of people in silhouette, holding up a large banner that reads 'WE are declaring war on waste'. To the left, a person holds a small flag that says 'Recycle'. To the right, a person holds a sign that says 'ok sê. lahlela ka daar!'. In the foreground, there are several recycling bins and bags, some labeled 'cans' and 'plastic'. At the bottom, the contact information for the call centre and website is provided.

# Waste Act & Associated Regulatory Framework

- Legislative Instruments



**Slide 8**

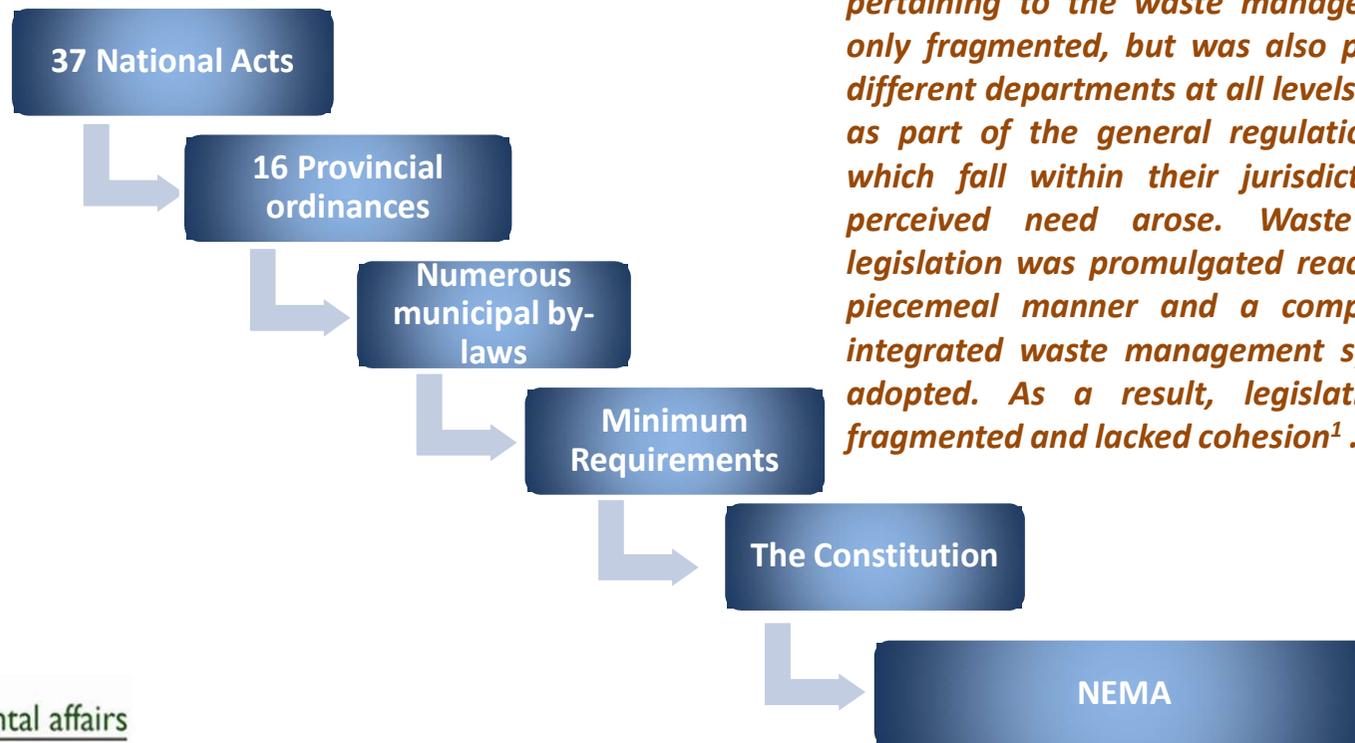
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**MG1**

in 2013, it should read WCMR. Please correct

Mishelle Govender, 2019/09/16

## Evolution of Waste Legislation prior to Waste Act



*Prior to Waste Act promulgation, Legislation pertaining to the waste management was not only fragmented, but was also promulgated by different departments at all levels of government as part of the general regulation of activities which fall within their jurisdiction and as a perceived need arose. Waste management legislation was promulgated reactively and in a piecemeal manner and a comprehensive and integrated waste management system was not adopted. As a result, legislation was both fragmented and lacked cohesion<sup>1</sup>.*



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# *The National Environmental Management Waste Act, Act No.59 of 2008*

## *Regulations and Standards*



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# BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

- Prior to the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act in 2008 (The Waste Act), there was no common vision for waste management in South Africa.
- In 2010 a National Policy for the Provision of Basic Refuse Removal Services to the Indigents was developed as a strong Government's commitment to offering waste services
- A second version of the National Waste Management Strategy came in in 2012
- The 2014, National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act brought about the new developments such as the National Pricing Strategy for Waste, the new approach to Industry Waste Management Plans (IndWMPs), and the Waste Bureau to contribute to waste economy through recycling



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# BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

## Economic Policy Instruments

- **Carbon Tax** – aim of the carbon tax is to put a price on the environmental and economic damages caused by excessive emissions of greenhouse gases
- **Electricity generation levy** – applies to non-renewable based electricity generation including fossil and nuclear based generation
- **Fuel taxes** – raise general revenue, fund compensation for road accidents, and help to address pollution and congestion
- **Motor vehicle CO<sub>2</sub> emissions tax** – aims to encourage consumers to use more fuel-efficient, low-carbon-emitting vehicles, and manufacturers to improve fuel efficiency
- **Incandescent globe tax** – to encourage the use of more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs and reduce electricity demand
- **Plastic bag levy** – aims to counter the dispersion of plastic bags that end up as wind-blown litter or in waste facilities
- **Tyre Levy** – intended to encourage reuse, recycling and recovery, and discouraging disposal into landfills (R2,30/kg tyre)



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# WASTE POLICY REVIEW

- The Department, as custodians of the environment is responsible for guiding the country's policy direction and most importantly waste management policy in this case.
- The Branch Chemicals and Waste Management have developed more than 40 policy instruments that regulate the management of waste.
- There is a need to continually assess the relevancy of these policy instruments and strengthen or amend such policies in line with current environmental, and socio-economic situation.
- The M&E directorate has developed the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework which was later adopted and approved by the branch. The framework sets a road map in how the monitoring and evaluation has to be carried out.



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# WASTE POLICY REVIEW...2

Key focus areas of the M&E Framework include:

- Evaluating impact of policy
- Monitoring and/or research on policy assumptions
- Review pre- and post-policy implementation
- Evaluating National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS)
- Reporting – Knowledge Management & Dissemination



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# KEY POLICY REVIEW INTERVENTIONS

The main policy review focus areas of the Branch are:

- The State of Waste Report
- The Review of the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS)
- 25 Year Review Report
- Assessment of the Socio- Economic Impacts of the Implementation of the Waste Classification and Management regulations and the associated Waste Norms and Standards (WC&MR)Reporting – Knowledge Management & Dissemination
- Review the Waste Management Policy Instruments Developed prior the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008)
- Socio- Economic Impacts Assessment Study (SEIAS) for Waste to Energy
- Monitoring of the implementation of the implementation of the Chemicals and Waste policies



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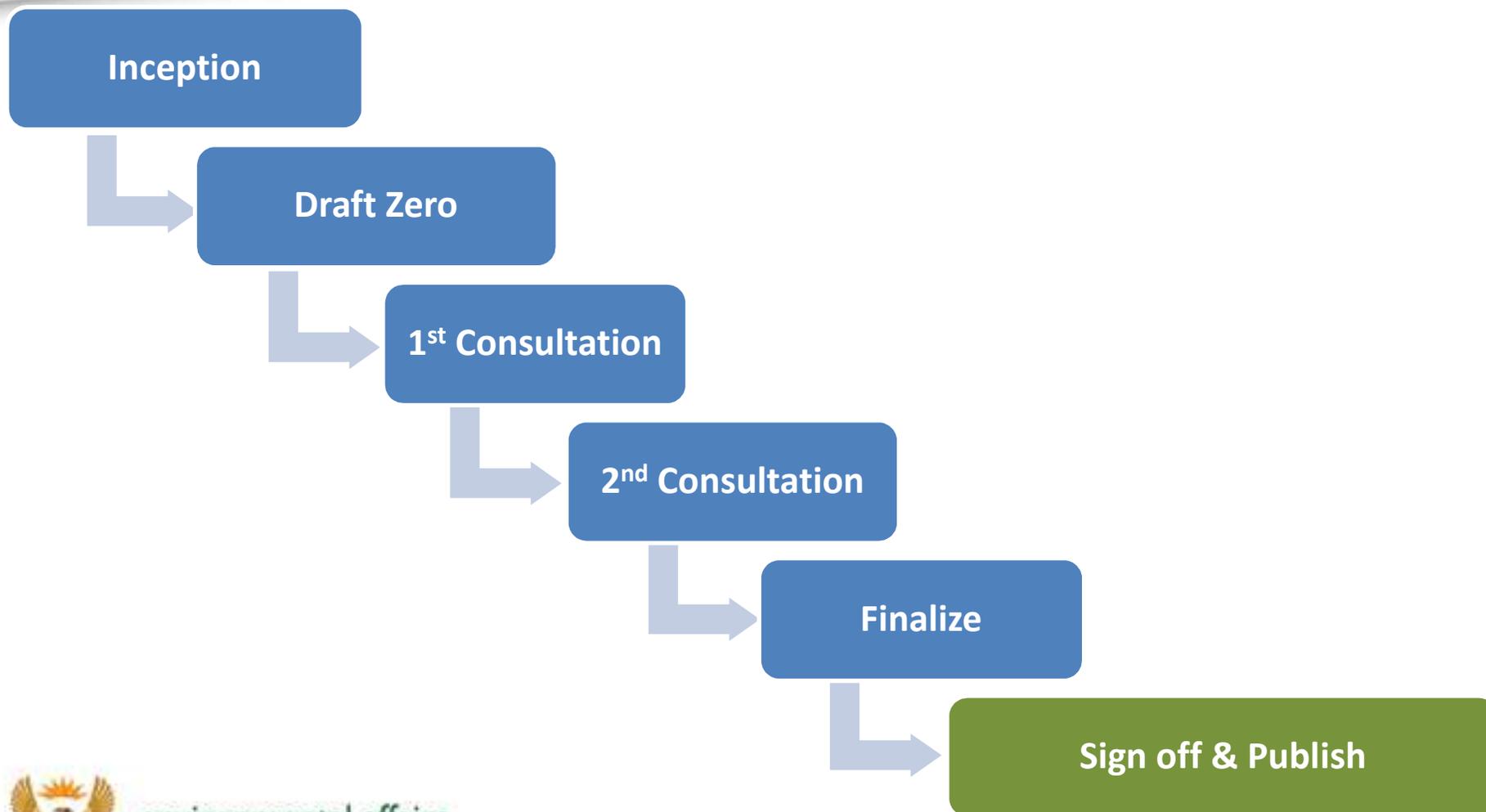


# STATE OF WASTE REPORT (SoWR)

- This first **South African State of Waste Report (SoWR)** provides a snapshot of the state of waste generation and management in South Africa, the key driving forces and pressures, and how South Africa is performing in terms of short and medium terms responses to contemporary changes in the waste sector.
- The SoWR not only presents the quantities of the different waste types generated, but also looks at the drivers and pressures of the state of waste in South Africa; the current management of waste; and the resulting impacts, short and medium-term actions or responses to identified drivers, pressures and impacts. It is therefore similar in structure to the 2nd South Africa Environment Outlook (SAEO).



# SoWR DEVELOPMENT



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# REPORT STRUCTURE (DPSIR FRAMEWORK)



Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Drivers and Pressures

Chapter 3: State

Chapter 4: Impacts

Chapter 5: Responses

Chapter 6: Conclusion

- References

- Appendices

Data Sources & Methodology for Calculations



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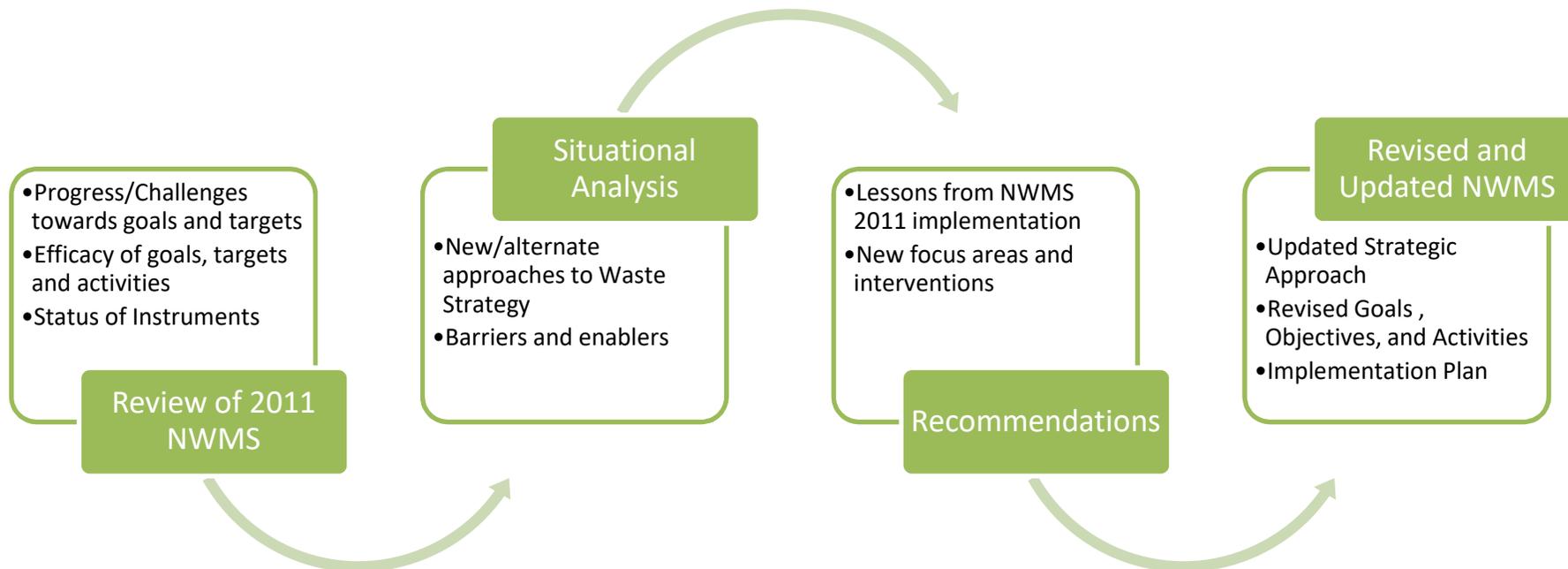
# REVIEW OF NWMS

- In 1999 the first generation **National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS)** was developed.
- While this was a good initiative, without supporting legislation it was not considered binding by many.
- In 2000, there came the Integrated Pollution and Waste Management Policy.
  - This policy set the objectives for the country in relation to pollution control.
  - The policy was for all pollution and not for waste management only.
- In 2001, a Conference on Waste was held in Polokwane in recognition that waste management should be a priority for all South Africans and that there is an urgent need to reduce, reuse and recycle waste in order to protect the environment.



# REVIEW OF NWMS

Logical process for developing the NWMS, and the role of the Status Quo Assessment in this process



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# NWMS REVIEW CROSS CUTTING CHALLENGES

- Framing and alignment of goals, targets and actions
- Waste minimisation needs to target particular waste streams
- Top (waste prevention) and bottom (energy recovery, alternative waste treatment) of the waste management hierarchy need greater attention
- Green economy argument needs to go beyond job creation
- Research, development and Innovation – role of DST (and other government departments, private sector, civil society)
- Budget for implementing strategy and approach to mobilising finances
- Focus on improving reporting and data reliability



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# SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

- Policy Review – “Command and Control” approach to regulating sector as opposed to co-regulation with private sector and dissonance with role of Waste Pickers
- Waste Bureau – perceived uncertainty about role, needs institutional plan/strategy
- Chemicals and Waste Economy Phakisa
- Waste RDI Roadmap (DST and CSIR)



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# SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS – EMERGING CONCEPTS

- Circular Economy
- Waste Prevention
- Waste as a Resource
- International Lessons related to waste diversion:
  - Energy recovery
  - Composting
  - Ban on disposal of plastics to landfill/landfill tax
  - Public Awareness/Culture of compliance



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# PRIORITIES FOR REVISED NWMS

- Waste Prevention and Waste Resource Management as Waste Minimisation strategies to implement the circular economy
- Industrial Symbiosis and Extended Producer Responsibility
- Separation at Source
- Awareness and Enforcement to build culture of compliance
- Innovation



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# PRIORITIES FOR REVISED NWMS

- Diversion from landfill:
  - Paper and Packaging, CFL lighting and WEEE
  - Organic Waste (including food waste)
  - Construction and Demolition Waste
- Prevention of pollution:
  - Energy Waste (fly-ash)
  - Problematic/hazardous domestic wastes (e.g. diapers)
  - Single-use plastics (marine pollution)



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# 25-YEAR REPORT ON GOVERNANCE AND SERVICE DELIVERY

## Relevant Focus Areas:

### DECENT EMPLOYMENT THROUGH INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Strengthening coordination and responsiveness in the process of implementing economic policy;
- Measures to stimulate aggregate demand in a sustainable way in order to counter declining growth;
- Scaling up measures to improve incomes and more broadly to broaden economic and social inclusion especially for unemployed working-age adults;
- Support economic transformation; and
- A few key interventions to lay the basis for sustainable and inclusive growth in the longer run.
- Improve our education and skills environment to meet future growth demands
- Support the growth of SMME, with a particular focus on growing township economies.



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# RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Khoro notes the progress on the implementation of legislative framework on chemicals and waste management in the consideration of the new strategic plans.



Thank You

**Kgauta Mokoena**

**Chief Director: Chemicals and Waste Policy, M&E**

Tel: 012 399 9825 / 9764

E-mail: [Kmokoena@environment.gov.za](mailto:Kmokoena@environment.gov.za)

<http://sawic.environment.gov.za>

[www.environment.gov.za](http://www.environment.gov.za)



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