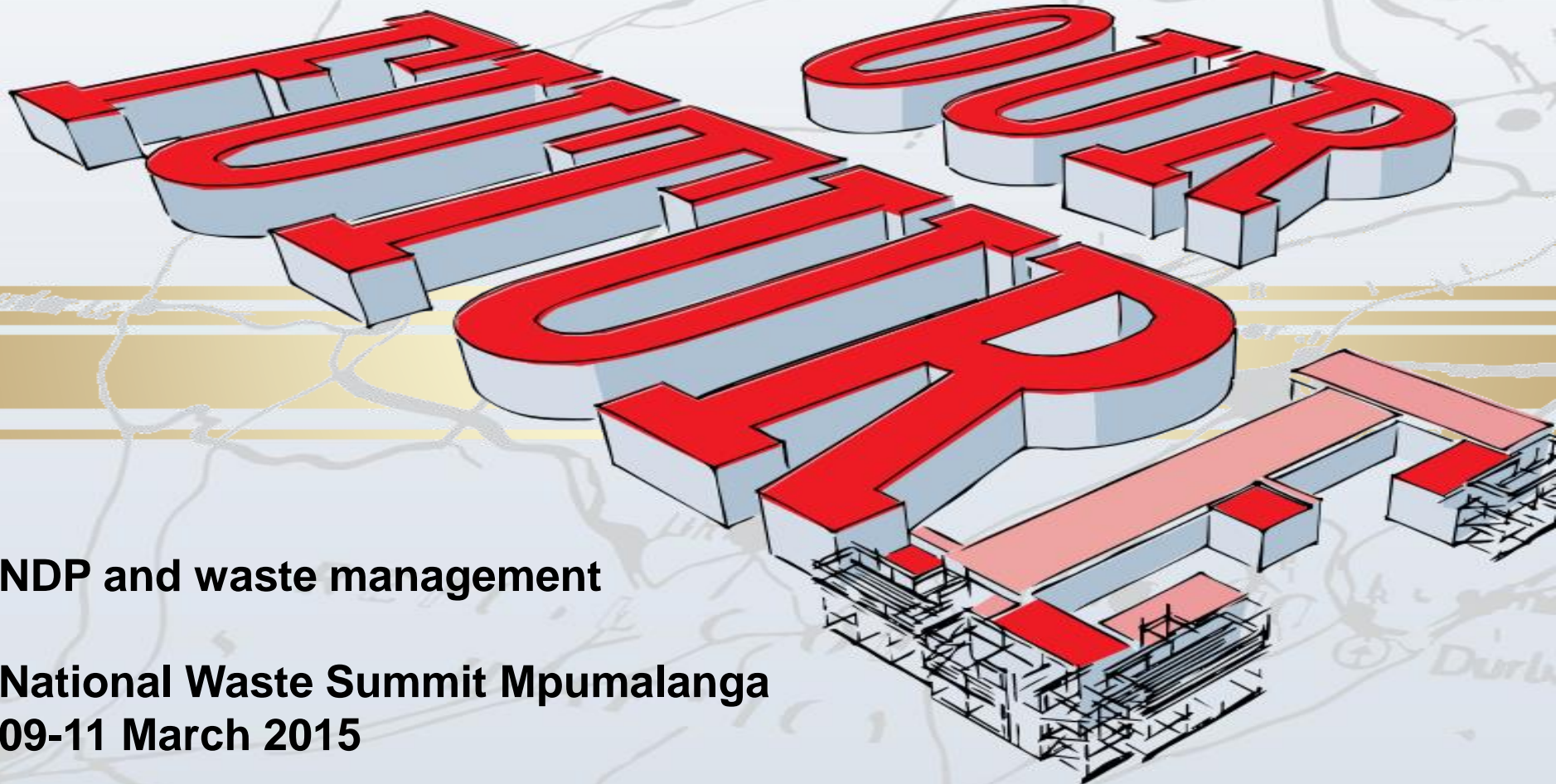


Our future - make it work



NDP and waste management

**National Waste Summit Mpumalanga
09-11 March 2015**

6 Pillars of the National Development Plan 2030

Elimination of poverty and the reduction of inequality through:

- **Uniting South Africans** of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality
- Encourage citizens to be **active in their own development**, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable
- Raising economic growth, promoting exports and making the **economy more labour absorbing**
- Focusing on **key capabilities** of both people and the country
 - Capabilities include skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions and partnerships both within the country and with key international partners
- Building a **capable and developmental state**
- **Strong leadership** throughout society that work together to solve our problems

The outline of the Plan

- Chapter 1:** South Africa is not an Island and thus policy making is impacted upon by growing global inequality, growth of emerging markets and shifting of economic power from west to east, climate change
- Chapter 2:** Demographic trends, how many people are we planning for, who are they, where will they be: (decreasing fertility and mortality and increasing urbanisation)
- Chapter 3:** Economy and Employment, creating faster and more inclusive growth through increasing exports, leveraging comparative advantage of minerals and agriculture, reducing cost of doing business, improving skills, Simplify Labour market regulation, Simplify dismissal procedures for poor performance and misconduct, Develop a code of good practice that lays out procedures aligned to legislation but appropriate for small firms
- Chapter 4:** Economic Infrastructure: electricity, water, transport and telecommunications, effective regulation, understanding of trade offs
- Chapter 5: Environmental Sustainability: use rich endowments to fund transition to low carbon economy, build resilience to climate change, build consumer awareness and behavioural change**

The outline of the Plan 2

- **Chapter 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy rooted on irrigation and other agricultural support, land reform that works , doesn't distort markets and reduce productivity of farms, quality access to social wage, rural towns revitalised depending on opportunities in the area**
 1. **Chapter 7: Positioning South Africa globally**
 2. **Chapter 8: Transforming Human Settlements Planning must be informed by normative principles that ensure the creation of liveable spaces, reversal of apartheid geography taking cognisance of unique spatial needs and potential**
 3. **Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation, interventions to beginning at preschool, prioritising school management, district support, infrastructure and accountability**
 4. **Chapter 10: Promoting Health Addressing socio -determinants of health, improving human capacity, governance and eliminating infrastructure backlogs as well as introducing the National Health Insurance in phases**

The outline of the Plan 3

- 1. Chapter 11: creating an inclusive social protection system addressing all areas of vulnerability, encourage culture of saving for risks associated with income loss, enhance labour market**
- 2. Chapter 12: Building safer communities through professionalising the entire criminal justice system, demilitarising the police force, enhancing coordination across departments, the private sector and the community**
- 3. Chapter 13: building a capable and developmental state; where the public sector is immersed in the developmental agenda but protected from political interference, professionalising the civil service making it a career of choice, as well as optimising for efficiency and effectiveness intergovernmental relations**
- 4. Chapter 14: Fighting corruption through ensuring accountability of civil servants, monitoring procurement, protection of whistle blowers, improving transparency, improving quality of judges and the independence of the judiciary**
- 5. Chapter 15: uniting the nation through the sharing of common space across race and class, building a common identity through fostering of constitutional values, healing the divisions of the past, building a more equitable society, active citizenry and broad based leadership and a social compact**

NDP 2030 targets

- 1. Employment: 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.**
- 2. Raise income from R50 000 a person to R120 000.**
- 3. Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 6 can read, write and count.**
- 4. Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.**
- 5. Reduce poverty and inequality by raising employment, bolstering productivity and incomes, and broadening the social wage.**
- 6. Ensure that professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's demography**
- 7. Broaden ownership to historically disadvantaged groups.**
- 8. Provide quality health care while promoting health and well-being.**
- 9. Establish effective, affordable public transport.**

NDP 2030 targets

10. Produce sufficient energy at competitive prices, ensuring access for the poor, while reducing CO₂ per unit of power.
11. Ensure that all people have access to clean running water in their homes.
12. Make high-speed broadband internet available to all at competitive prices.
13. Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
14. Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and disabled persons.
15. Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.
16. Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
17. Broaden social cohesion and unity by making use of the talents and resources of all South Africans, while taking firm steps to redress the inequities of the past.
18. Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.

Environmental sustainability and resilience

- **Chapter 5 outlines the vision: by 2030 South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low carbon economy and just society will be underway**
- **Chapter 5 outlines the principles which include: Global solidarity, full cost accounting, just, ethical and sustainable, transformative etc.**

Environmental sustainability and resilience

- **South Africa must use its rich endowment responsibly to fund a transition to a low carbon future and a more diverse economy**
- **Developmental challenges must be addressed sustainably and must build resilience to the effects of climate change**
- **Investment in skills, technology and institutional capacity**
- **Carbon pricing mechanisms that target mitigation opportunities must be implemented**
- **Consumer awareness initiatives towards a zero waste society must be implemented**
- **Environmentally sustainable green products and services for the creation of jobs and diversifying the economy must be developed**

Vision

An environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well under way:

- **Coordinated planning and investment in infrastructure and services that take account of climate change and other environmental pressures**
- **Adaptation strategies in conjunction with national development strategies are implemented, including disaster preparedness, investment in more sustainable technologies and programmes**
- **Investment in consumer awareness, green product design, recycling infrastructure and waste to energy projects towards a zero-waste society.**
- **Growth in the renewable energy sector by 2030, as envisaged in the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP 2010), takes off in response to falling technology costs, government's bold support for the sector, and the introduction of targeted carbon-pricing mechanisms**

Vision

- The development and marketing of niche products and services, coupled with mutually beneficial partnerships with neighbouring countries, create jobs in domestic manufacturing of renewable energy technologies.
- South Africa reduces its carbon emissions, in line with its international commitments, while maintaining its competitiveness in the global economy by carefully managing investments in local and regional renewable energy resources and aggressively promoting just and equitable trading arrangements.
- Policy and regulatory frameworks are created for land use, to determine the environmental and social costs of new developments and ensure the conservation and restoration of protected areas.
- Public investment in new agricultural technologies and the development of resilient and environmentally sustainable strategies and support services for small-scale and rural farmers ensures the protection of rural livelihoods and the concurrent expansion of commercial agriculture, so South Africa remains a net exporter of agricultural produce.

The transition to a greener and more environmentally sustainable economy will that trade-offs must be made. Therefore careful design and sequencing of decisions is required to ensure that for example the decline of legacy sectors, such as coal-fired electricity generation, are balanced by concurrent growth in green economy sectors.

Implementation of the NDP

The Medium Term Strategic Framework is the key mechanism for implementing the NDP



14 Outcomes 2014-2019

1. **Quality basic education (Chapter 9 of the NDP)**
2. **A long and healthy life for all (Chapter 10)**
3. **All people in South Africa are and feel safe (Chapters 12 and 14)**
4. **Decent employment through inclusive economic growth (Chapter 3)**
5. **Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path (Chapter 9)**
6. **An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network (Chapter 4)**
7. **Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing to food security for all (Chapter 6)**
8. **Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life (Chapter 8)**
9. **Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system (Chapter 13)**
10. **Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources (Chapter 5)**
11. **Create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world (Chapter 7)**
12. **An efficient, effective and development oriented public service (Chapter 13)**
13. **Social protection (Chapter 11)**
14. **Nation building and social cohesion (Chapter 15)**

MTSF – broad approach

MTSF focuses on the 14 outcomes & associated targets & actions drawn from the NDP and other plans

Identify critical actions for 2014-2019

Responsible departments clearly identified

Measurable indicators & targets

MTSF finds expression in departmental strat plans

The MTSF

Outcome 10 Sub-outcomes

- 1. Ecosystems are sustained and natural resource are used efficiently**
- 2. An effective climate change mitigation and adaptation response**
- 3. An environmentally sustainable, low carbon economy resulting from a well-managed just transition**
- 4. Enhanced governance systems and capacity**
- 5. Sustainable human communities**

In each of the sub-outcome there are proposed actions, indicators, 2019 targets and responsible departments

MTSF Outcome 10 Waste targets 2019

Sub-outcome 4 : Enhanced governance and capacity

Less waste that is better managed

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Percentage of waste license applications finalised within legislated timeframes		80% of all complete applications
Percentage of recyclables diverted from landfill for re-use, recycle and recovery	10%	20%
Survey of unlicensed landfill sites completed		2015/2016
Number of unlicensed landfill sites licensed	20% (2009 baseline)+36%(122 of 341 from June 2012-Sept 2013)	Existing unlicensed landfill sites licenced by 2019
National Chemicals management policy developed		2018

MTSF Outcome 9 Waste targets 2019

Sub-outcome : Members of society have sustainable and reliable access to basic services

Number or percentage of households with access to a functional service at acceptable levels as per norms and standards

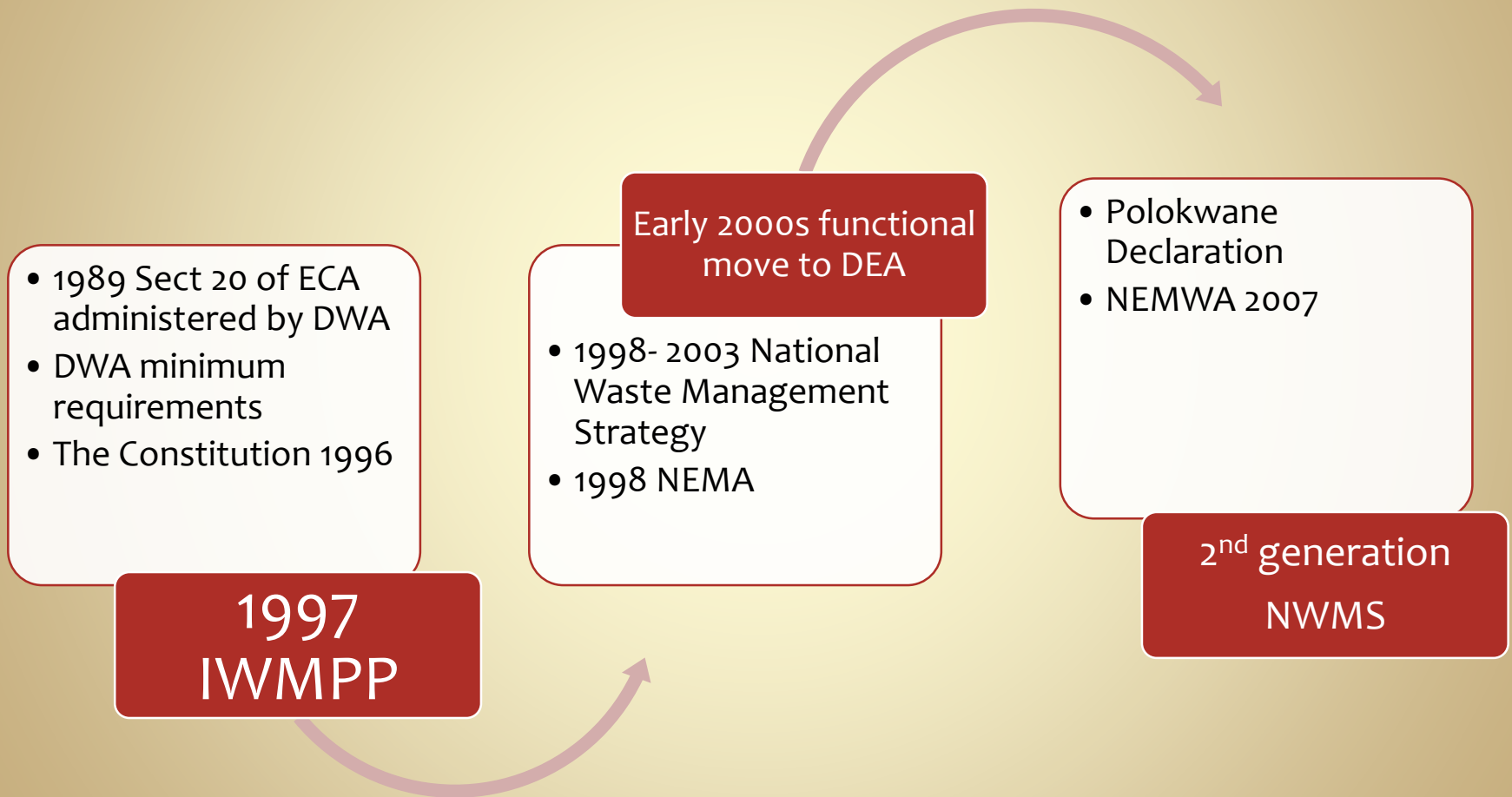
Environment

Refuse:

80%

72%

Evolution of waste management in SA



Key issues to confront

Theme	Source document	Issue	Further issues
Legislation	NEMWA 2008/ 2014 Amendment	Does this promote IEM in waste management	Is there need for more regulation?
Regulation	Plastics Regulation	??? Where is all the money	How can the money be used for waste programmes
Policy	IWMPP	What is the status of this policy	Should this policy be revised
Strategy	NWMS 2011	How is this being implemented	What is the extent of implementation
Goals	Polokwane Declaration- 50% in 2012 (not achieved) and Zero Waste in 2022	What is the status, otherwise revised targets?	What is the new goal/ target if any?
	National development plan- Zero waste in 2030	How to	Is this realistic and achievable

Key issues to confront

Theme	Source document	Issue	Further issues
Infrastructure	Landfill sites, Material Recycling Facilities	Adequate, compliance and enabling move to zero waste	How much capacity is required
Agreements	MOU's with industry	Legal status	Role of provinces/ LG, who enforces
Pricing	Draft pricing strategy (for comment)	Avoiding collusion and impact on waste pickers	Addressing unintended consequences
Industry recycling facilities		Market access incl pricing	Haulage costs etc
Technology	DST	Which technologies	What is the roadmap
IWMP	IDPs	Are these being implemented	Waste operational plan
Other waste		Inadequate systems to manage Medical, bulky waste	What systems exists
Data	SAWIC	Data reliability, integrity	Systems & infrastructure e.g weighbridges



THANK YOU
VERY MUCH

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