1. Institutional Setting

The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)

Section 24 of the Bill of Rights

"Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and an environment that is protected, for the benefit of present and future generations"

National Environment Management Act, (Act 107 of 1998) NEMA Mother of all Environmental Management Acts in South Africa

National Environmental Management Waste Act: (Act No. 59 of 2008)

Provides integrated legislative framework to address all steps in the waste management hierarchy

National Domestic Waste Collection Standards (2011)

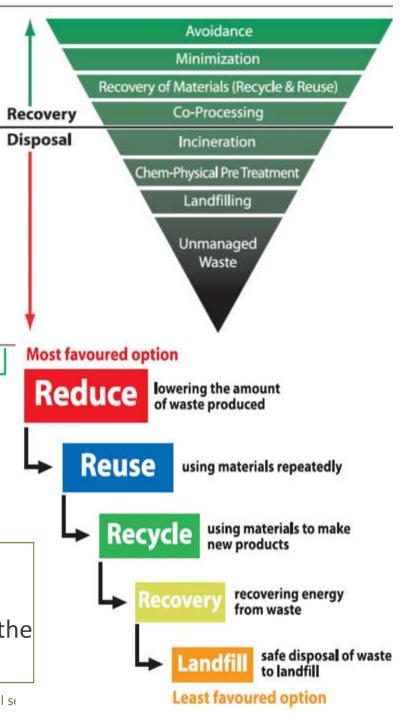
Redresses past imbalances in the provision of waste collection services

The National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) 2011

Gives effect to the objects of the Waste Act and requires municipalities to align their IWMP's to the NWMS targets

Waste management in South Africa is guided by strong governance framework – from National to a local scale. The Municipality subscribes strongly to the waste management hierarchy.





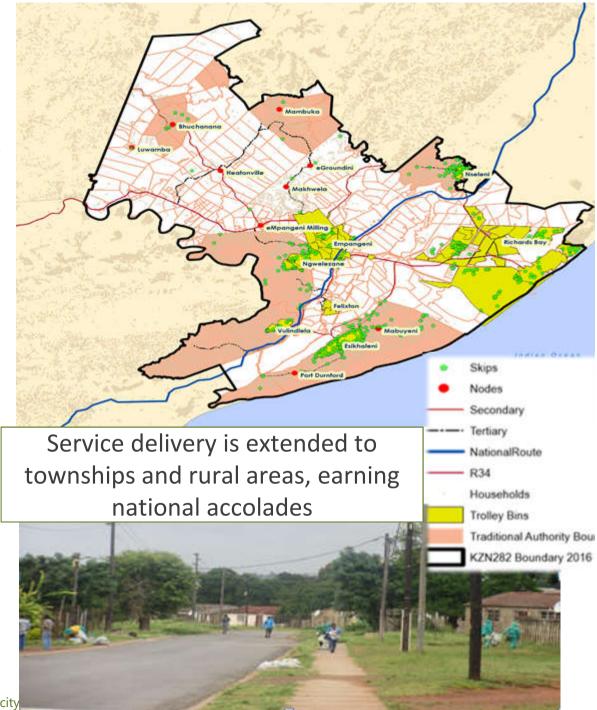
2. Project Objectives

	CITY OF UMHLATHUZE REFUSE REMOVAL								
Objective	Strategies	Performance Indicator	2016/2017 Actual 2016/2017 Baseline	2017/2018 Amended Annual Target incl. 2016 Survey	2017/2018 Actual 2018/2019 Baseline	2018/2019 Annual Target	2019/2020 Annual Target	2020/2021 Annual Target	2021/2022 Annual Target
access to domestic solid waste removal services to the community w do soli re	Provide a weekly domestic solid waste	% Households with access to waste disposal	79.55%	67.29%	67.74%	69.71%	71.36%	73.17%	74.98%
	removal service to the community	Number of Households with access to waste disposal	73356	74356	74856	77028	78856	80856	82856
		Number of new Households with access to waste disposal	6409	1000	1500	2172	2000	2000	2000
		Number of Household with access to free waste removal	29891	30891	31391	33563	35563	37563	39563



3. Approach

- Extension of cleaning services in rural areas conducted by EPWP
 - ☐ Litter picking and cleaning around skips
 - Litter plastics created from cleaning are collected by municipal truck daily
 - ☐ EPWP clean and educate communities
 - ☐ Street bins located in critical areas within the City are emptied and collected daily





4. Outputs: Partnerships

- ☐ The City of uMhlathuze has a Service Level Agreement with Wildlands Conservation Trust which entails the following:
- Renovation of the Alton Transfer station and Material Recovery Facility (Recycling Centre) – replacement of the shelter and renovating / building a structure;
- Creation of nodal areas for collection of recyclables these have been created in Richards Bay and Esikhaleni;
- Working with communities as waste entrepreneurs who will directly benefit from recycling – more than 50 tangible beneficiaries; and
- Using the Alton Recycling Centre as a central point they sell recyclables on behalf of beneficiaries.
- ☐ There are a number of individuals that have entered into contracts with businesses and schools in the area to collect the recyclables in order to sell them
- ☐ Recycling has benefitted a number of individuals in the green economy, referred to as "Waste-preneurs"



5. Lessons

- Despite high service delivery standards from the municipality, an active citizenry approach is needed in waste management.
- ☐ The City of uMhlathuze has adopted **Area Based Management Program**, wherein waste management is a critical focus.
- Besides, waste management must be integrated with other service delivery units e.g land use, parks, enforcement, etc. The fragmented approach to visible service delivery based on other mandated government departments, professional disciplines, business units promotes silo mentality and inefficiencies to the management and maintenance of the urban environment.
- ☐ ABM further renders opportunities for public private partnerships and rally all of society to nurture their environment.







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6. Follow up

- Illegal dumping remains a challenge at uMhlathuze. Of all illegal dumping:
 70% is building rubble, 22% is green waste, 7% is household waste and the 1% is other forms of waste which includes tyres etc.
- There is an increasing concern with illegal dumping especially in the Council's green belts and from time to time the section actively clears those sites.
- Waste Management Services has a dedicated team to clear illegal dumping sites regularly, there is continuous community education awareness programmes discouraging illegal dumping and an installation of newly designed "No Illegal Dumping" signboards.
- Illegal Dumping Eradication Operational Plan Of Action was approved by Council in 2016 – plan focused on community involvement and targeted enforcement to eliminate or reduce illegal dumping practices i.e. including public awareness, involve Community Members, Construction Companies, Garden Services Companies, Traffic Services-Law Enforcement etc



Project Overview

Municipality or Organization: City of uMhlathuze

Project Title: Best Practice Waste Management Services at the City of uMhlathuze

Names of the involved institutions: King Cetshwayo District Municipality; Civil Society Organizations; Kwa-Zulu Natal Department of Environmental Affairs

Three-line project description: Re-defining waste management through municipal service delivery excellence to address environmental challenges and creating a circular economy



