Waste Research, Development and Innovation Roadmap





Henry Roman (PhD) - DST
Linda Godfrey (PhD) - CSIR
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Presentation Outline

- The DST
- Global Change Grand Challenge
- Waste RDI Roadmap





The DST

Department of Science and Technology

Vision

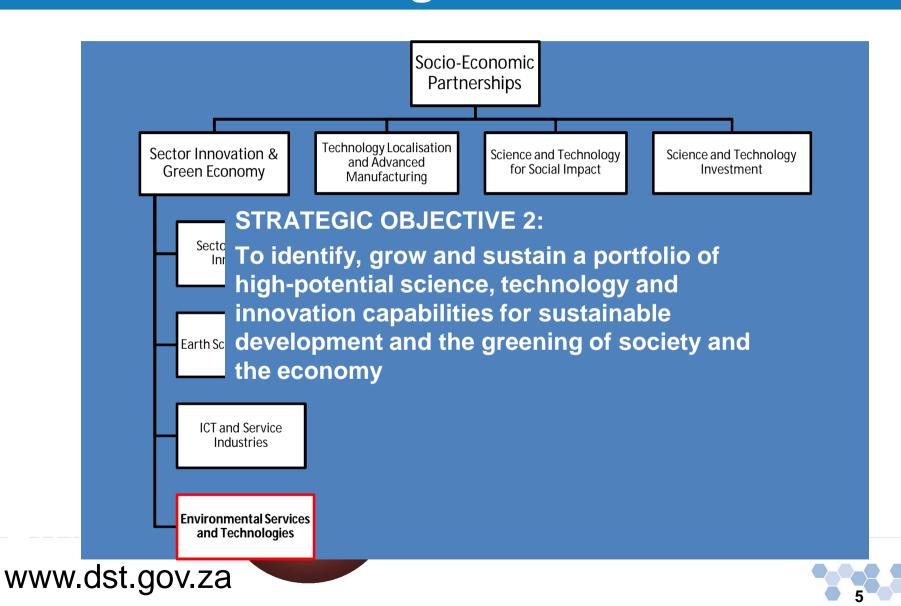
 To create a prosperous society that derives enduring and equitable benefits from science and technology.

Mission

 To develop, coordinate and manage a National System of Innovation (NSI) that will bring about maximum human capital, sustainable economic growth and improved quality of life for all.



Environmental Services & Technologies





National System of Innovation





Global Change Grand Challenge



Global Change Research Plan

Understanding a changing planet

- 1 Observation and monitoring
- 2 Dynamics of the oceans around southern Africa
- 3 Dynamics of the complex internal earth system
- 4 Linking the land, air and sea
- 5 Improving model predictions at different scales

Reducing the human footprint

- Waste-minimisation methods and technologies
- 2 Conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services
- 3 Institutional integration to manage ecosystems and ecosystem services
- 4 Doing more with less

Adapting the way we live

- 1 Preparing for rapid change and extreme events
- 2 Planning for sustainable urban development in a South African context
- 3 Water security for South Africa
- 4 Food and fibre security for South Africa

Innovation for sustainability

- 1 Dynamics of transition at different scales – mechanisms of innovation and learning
- 2 Resilience and capability
- 3 Options for greening the developmental state
- 4 Technological innovation for sustainable social-ecological systems
- 5 Social Learning for sustainability, adaptation, innovation and resilience

The Global Change Research Plan identifies four major cross-cutting knowledge challenges and 18 key research themes.





Waste RDI Roadmap





How can DST respond to NWMS

Goals 1 and 3

Waste minimisation provides considerable opportunities for research, innovation and technology development and implementation; especially in technologies appropriate for South African conditions. By developing innovations to address waste minimisation, re-use and recovery the DST can contribute to growing the waste sector's contribution to the Green Economy. Waste minimisation is a recognised area for job creation, given labour intensive technology options.

Goal 5

Integrated Waste Management Plans, if based on sound scientific principles is the only way to achieve Sustainable Development in the long run. The DST is currently developing a Waste Research, Development and Innovation Roadmap that will encompass a skills development component by engaging with tertiary institutions and a research, development and technology component that will direct research efforts to address priority needs and emerging areas of waste innovation.

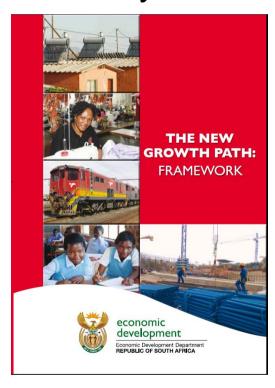
Goal 7

 Bioremediation (the use of micro-organisms to remediate land and water) is an important aspect of contaminated land. The DST will also benefit from this as it will stimulate the bioeconomy as microbes and enzymes make environmentally friendly catalysts for the breakdown of pollutants.



Background to the Study

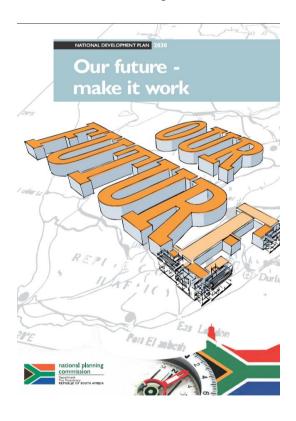
Government is committed to developing a green economy



- New Growth Path
 - Green economy is one of 10 jobs drivers
 - 300 000 green jobs by 2020
 - Natural Resource
 Management (green technologies)



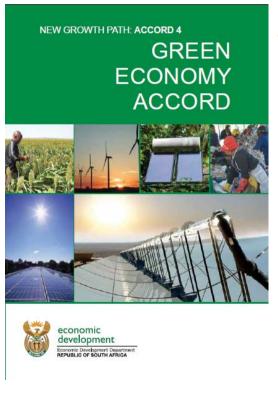
Government is committed to developing a green economy



- New Development Plan
 - The transition will require careful phasing of:
 - Strategic planning
 - Evidence gathering
 - Investment



Government is committed to developing a green economy



- Green Economy Accord
 - Government, business and labour
 - Waste recycling, reuse and recovery
 - Government commits to finalising a Waste Innovation Programme



- To establish a National Waste R&D and Innovation Roadmap for SA
 - Product
 - Process
 - Organisational innovation

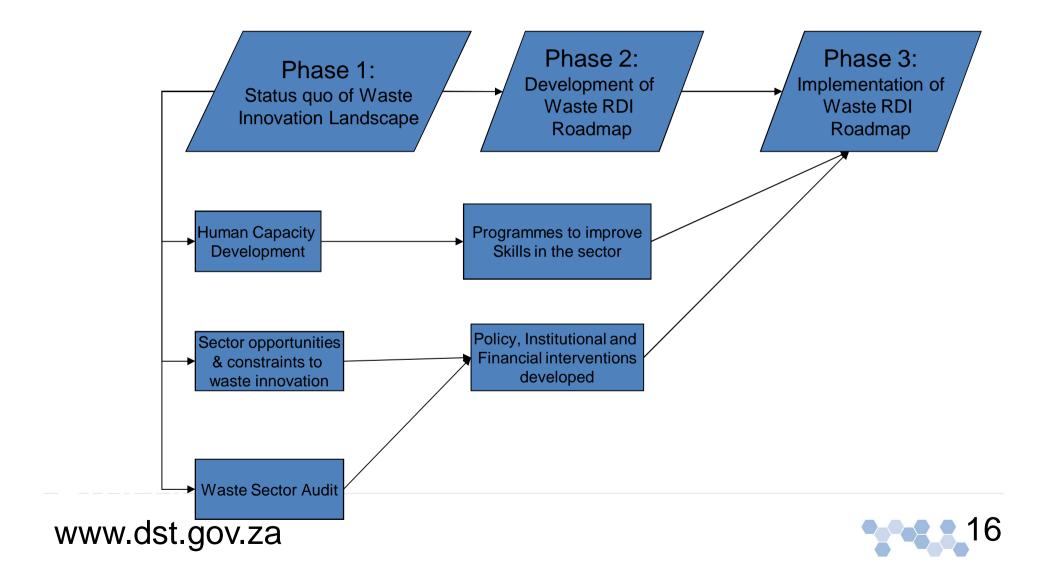


Goal of the Waste RDI Roadmap

- Acknowledging the goals of the NWMS, the DST believes that "the South African waste sector can achieve a 20% reduction (by weight) in industrial waste and a 60% reduction (by weight) in domestic waste, to landfill by 2022" through investment in science and technology and the establishment of a national waste innovation programme.
- * Where a 'reduction' is seen as being in addition to waste (or urban) mining; industrial waste includes mining waste; and a 'landfill' includes mine dumps and residue stockpiles.



Waste RDI Roadmap

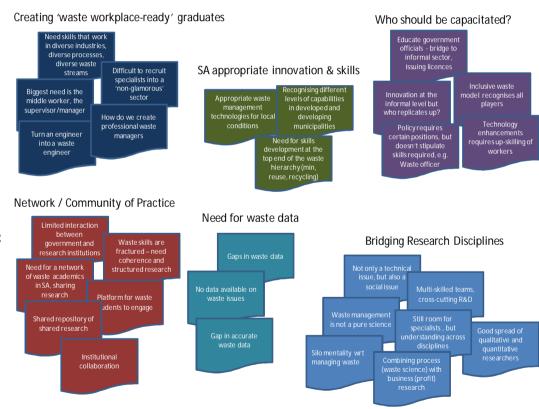




Human Capital Development

Major themes

- Waste management professionals
 - Workplace ready graduates
 - Workplace up-skilling
- SA appropriate innovation and skills
- Network / community of practice
- Bridging research disciplines
- Need for waste data
- Who to be capacitated



HCD - Strategic Objectives

- Create workplace-ready graduates (postgraduate specialisation)
- Up-skill existing waste management practitioners
- Develop waste educators at all levels so as to increase supervisory capacity

HCD – Summarised findings

- Currently no waste management diploma or degree offered at tertiary level in SA (unlike internationally)
- Modules imbedded in engineering, environmental sciences
- Current research programs driven largely by personal research interests, no national research agenda
- Most waste R&D is self-funded



HCD – Summarised findings

Modalities

- Develop a waste management professional skills development programme (at university level)
 - Postgraduate degree/diploma in waste management
 - Honours option (research-focused pathway, with workplace learning)
 - Post-graduate diploma (workplace-focused pathway)
 - Multi-disciplinary

Opportunities & Constraints – Summarised findings

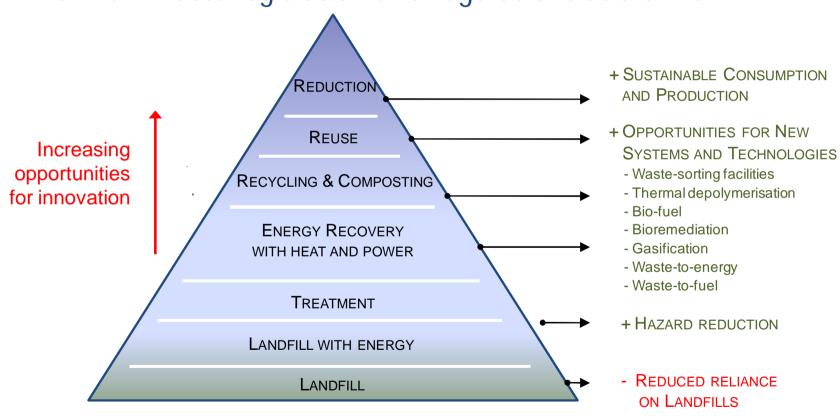


Opportunities & Constraints – Summarised findings

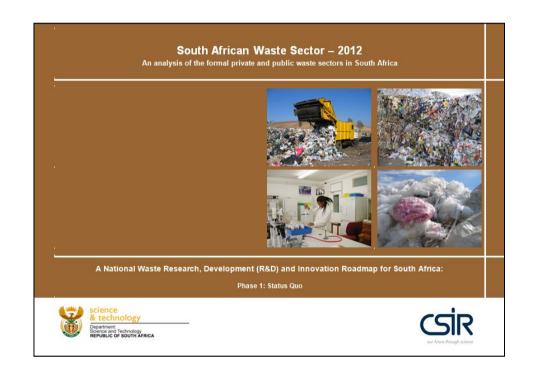


Role for the DST

With new waste legislation and regulations as a driver -



- South African waste sector survey (2012)
 - Understand the organizational and innovation situation within the formal waste sector
 - To inform the development of the Waste RDI Roadmap

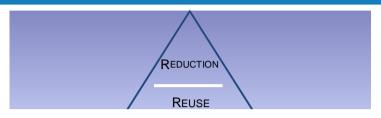


- Minimum number of people employed in the formal waste sector (public and private) (for 2012) was 29,833
 - Majority of these employees are situated within large enterprises (77.5% of private waste sector employees) and
 - Metropolitan municipalities (64.9% of public sector employees).
- Minimum financial value is R15.3 billion, or 0.51% of GDP
- Spend on waste R&D was R50.2m, 0.33% of the value of the total sector.
- Spend on waste HCD was R429m, 2.8% of the value of the sector

- The waste sector has shown positive transformation over the past two decades (since 1994) with
 - 77.2% of private sector respondents indicating they are BBBEE certified,
 - with an average BBEEE level 4
 - With respect to race, 83.8% of private sector employees and 98.3% of municipal employees are people of colour
 - For gender, 37.8% of private sector employees and
 32.1% of municipal employees are female

- A strong complimentary role between the private and public sectors is evident from the results -
 - The positive response by the private waste sector to introduce new technological and non-technological innovations to the South African waste market, suggests that they have an important role to play in transferring these innovations into the public sector.
- The private waste sector is a potential partner to support the transfer of technological innovations from supplier (local and abroad) into municipalities.
- Mechanisms to support partnerships between the public and private sectors must be explored.
- Government must identify means of encouraging and supporting the introduction of technological innovation across the waste sector, so as to encourage a shift away from landfilling towards alternative waste management options.





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Courtesy of Linda Godfrey Activerain.com accessed on the 17 October 2012





Dankie

Enkosi

Ha khensa

Re a leboga

Ro livhuwa

Siyabonga

Siyathokoza

Thank you





For more information on the South African Waste R&D and Innovation Roadmap contact –

Dr Henry Roman
Director: Environmental Services and Technologies
Department of Science and Technology
Henry.Roman@dst.gov.za

Dr Linda Godfrey Principal Researcher NRE, CSIR <u>LGodfrey@csir.co.za</u>

http://www.wasteroadmap.co.za

