BULK WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE

4RD WASTE MANAGEMENT KHORO

14-16 October 2013

Outline

- Approach
- The definition
- Status quo
- Challenges
- Recommendations

Approach

Why the need for Bulk Waste Infrastructure?

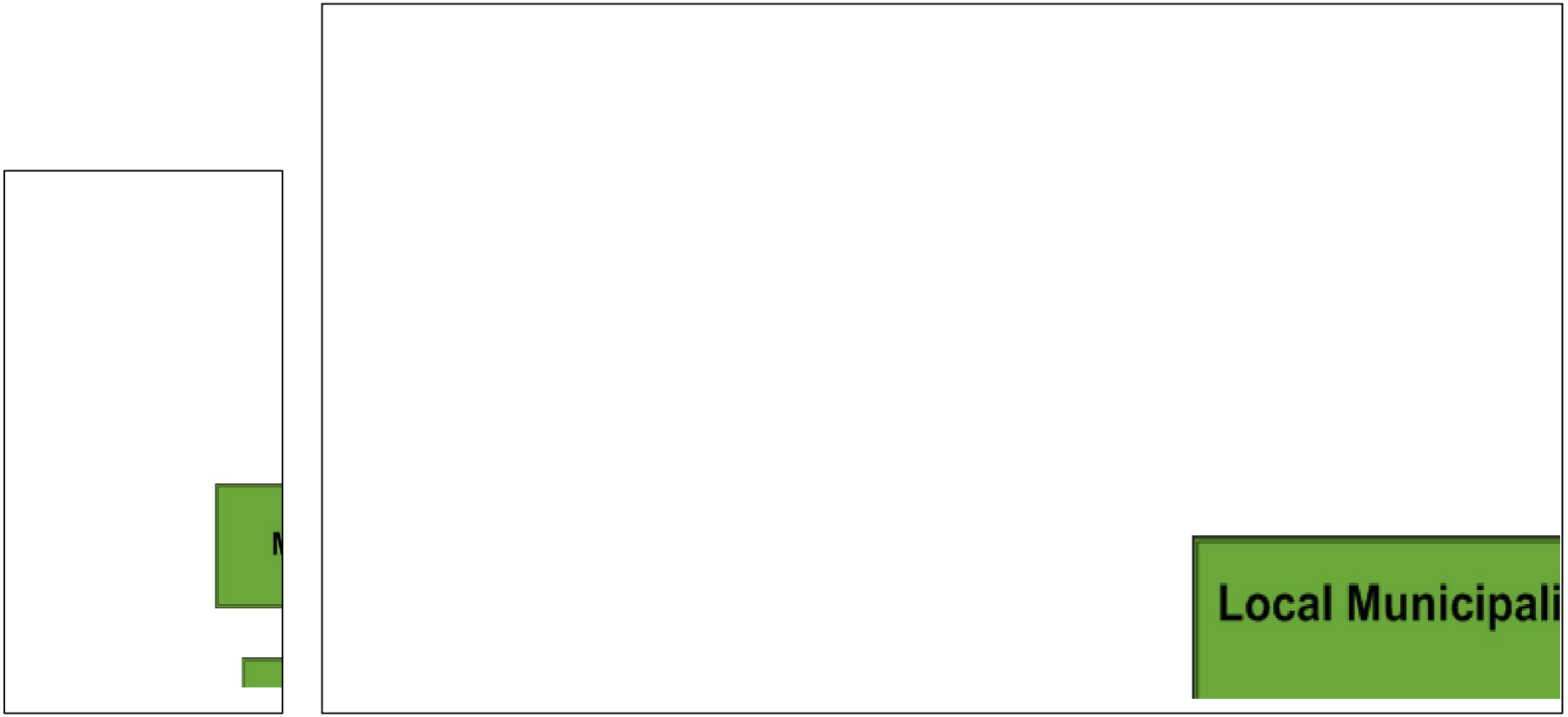
- To alleviate service delivery backlog at Local Municipality.
- Offer support to Local Municipalities.
- Develop common indication rather than have each LM develop their own Waste Infrastructure which will never be used in its entity.
- Geographical Footprint – Identification of a service area.
- Skills/ Expertise/ Capability sharing at Regional Level.
- Capital and Operating Cost too high for Local Municipality.

Definition

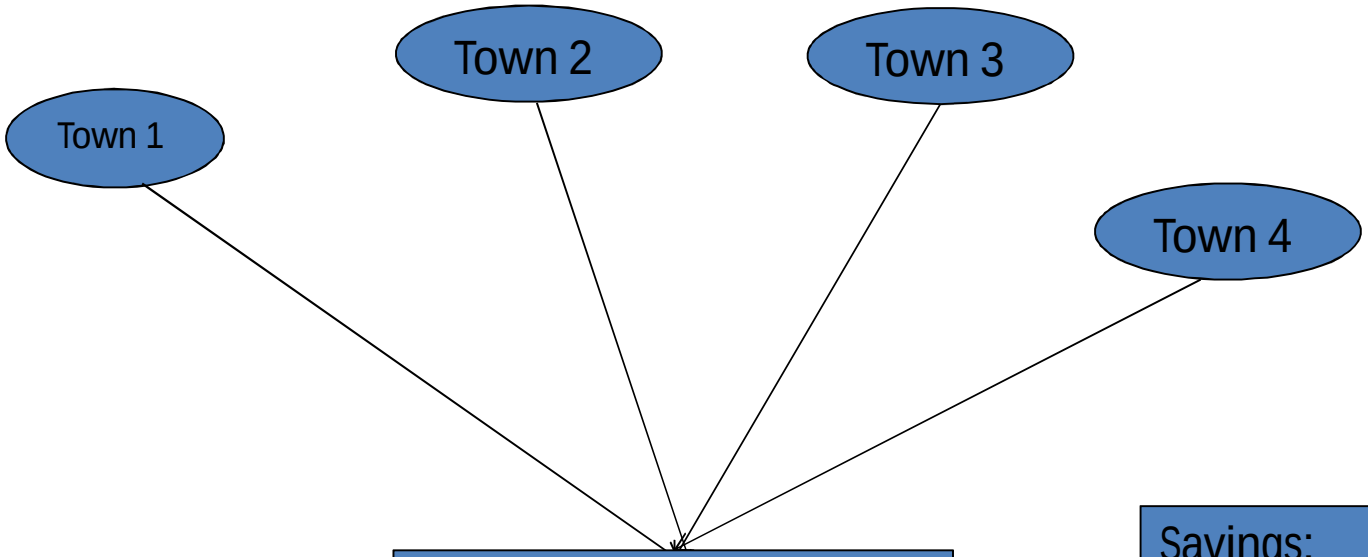
Bulk waste Infrastructure

- Bulk services for waste can be defined as: A shared infrastructure which services municipalities and private individuals, etc.
- Bulk Waste Infrastructure primarily consists of a landfill, and or transfer stations which includes the material recovery facility, waste treatment facility and resource recovery facility for processing or handling for larger processes at regional level.

Status Quo



Process flow



Savings:

- Operational and Capital expenditure for the establishment and management of facilities
- Focus on eradicating waste backlogs, etc

Funding for bulk

- Current funding arrangements for solid waste management bulk infrastructure include:
  - ***Capital funding***: Municipal own revenue, Extended Public Works Programmes, financial institutions (e.g. DBSA), PPPs and provincial and national Government allocations; and
  - ***Operational funding:*** municipal tariffs and rates, equitable share, donor funding, carbon credits and product revenue.

Institutional

The following parameters fall under the general umbrella of institutional arrangements:

- **Allocation of waste service management responsibilities**: the waste management services responsibilities can be separated out into the various functions required to provide a complete waste management service. These functions involve general area cleaning, waste minimization, waste collection, transport, disposal and planning.
- **Staffing Structure**: This indicator provides the number of staff of staff various levels e.g. labourer, intermediate and management.
- **Business structure**: The functions performed by the municipality can be outsourced, done privately, corporatized or done by community contractors.

Challenges

Technical:

- The lack of “in house” technical capacity to run the service in an efficient and effective manner.

Institutional:

- Establishing a proper organisational structure.
- No proper allocation of waste service management responsibilities; and
- Staffing structure – not enough number of staff for various levels e.g. labourer, intermediate and management.

Challenges (continues)

Financial:

- No adequate funding mechanism for Regional Bulk Infrastructure
- There is no standard approach to the financing of Regional waste facilities
- District Municipalities not qualifying for MIG funding because the structure of the formula (i.e. recognises households)

Recommendations

- Review of policy options for regionalization of waste infrastructure.
- Understand the full cost benefit analysis of regionalisation options together with the risk, namely fiscal.
- Municipalities to determine the appropriate mechanisms for providing bulk waste infrastructure services
- The development of guidance toolkits to inform municipalities on investment options and governance requirements for the regional waste management facilities
- Creation of Bulk Waste Infrastructure Grant– fund for waste infrastructure needs to be tabled for broader discussion amongst the relevant structures.
- Public Privatisation Partnership transaction

THANK YOU