



**Western Cape
Government**

Environmental Affairs &
Development Planning

BETTER TOGETHER.



GREENEST MUNICIPALITY REPORT

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Reference for this report:

Western Cape Government: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
2014 Greenest Municipality Competition Report

1. Key Messages

Speech by Anton Bredell

Minister of Local Government Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

At the Greenest Municipality Competition Award Ceremony held on 3 November 2014

Mayors,

Municipal Managers and other Municipal Officials

Provincial colleagues

The Sponsors of GMC Awards for 2014

The purpose of the Greenest Municipality Competition is to recognize and award prizes to municipalities that have achieved excellence in our Province.

Dames en Here in 1996 en in 2011 is daar 'n landswye sensus gedoen in Suid-Afrika. Die data wat opgeneem was was insiggewend en het onder meer aangedui dat die bevolking van die Wes Kaapse provinsie met byna 30% gegroei het oor die vyftien jaar periode. In 1996 was daar sowat 4 miljoen mense in ons provinsie. Teen 2011 was daar al 5,9 miljoen mense.

Ander provinsies het dieselfde neigings getoon, in Gauteng byvoorbeeld het die bevolking gegroei oor dieselfde periode met 33,7% tot nagenoeg 12,3 miljoen mense. As 'n mens verder ingaan op dié data sien 'n mens die meerderheid van die migrasie vind plaas na stede toe, plekke soos Johannesburg en Kaapstad. Die migrasie en verstedeliking van die platteland is nie uniek in Suid-Afrika nie. Intendeel, die Verenigde Nasies sê teen die einde van 2008 was die helfte van die wêreld se bevolking reeds woonagtig in stede regoor die aarde. Die VN voorspel verder teen 2050 – 36 jaar van vandag af – sal tot 64% van ontwikkelende lande soos Suid-Afrika – se mense in stede woon.

There are 7 billion people on the planet today and the pressure on our planet's limited resources is increasing rapidly. If you do a very basic math sum using the census numbers as mentioned for the Western Cape you see that every year since 1996 around 127 000 extra people move into the province. This is an average figure. In reality the numbers are increasing annually.

We are today living in a rapidly evolving world, one that is placing new and unique challenges like climate change and lack of living space on all of us. Besides new challenges; in South Africa we also have historic issues that are still posing tremendous challenges to governing structures.

20 years after the dawn of democracy the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality today remains unacceptably high. These new and old challenges are placing government structures under increasing pressure, often leading to the service delivery protests we see taking place across the country as situations reach boiling point. There is no alternative any more. We must think and do things differently.

And that is why events like the Greenest Municipality award is one that I am proud of.

The Greenest Municipality Competition is now in its fourth year in the Western Cape and it was pleasing that we in the Western Cape were able to expand the competition to include District Municipalities. The competition requires from municipalities to become actively involved in advancing the objectives of the Green Economy. The Green Economy basically refers to initiatives like solar energy, greening programmes and programmes which reduce greenhouse emissions.

The competition is aimed at encouraging sustainable developments while also providing work opportunities and it encourages innovation. The world today needs innovation and innovators to help leverage opportunities to address the crippling poverty and increasing constraints on resources. The program also looks at issues like creating clean living spaces, exploring avenues for job opportunities, restoring community pride and creating a sense of belonging for the people we serve. This year again it was pleasing to note that there continues to be a lot of innovation and leadership from some of our Western Cape Municipalities. Each



participating municipality in this competition has shown how the different spheres of government can have an impact by working together towards a common vision. I can honestly say the initiatives proposed and developed by this competition are the type of thinking needed to address the challenges we face today.

It is also wonderful to have sponsors involved with this project that are as forward thinking and hopeful about the future as we are. Our GMC sponsor 2014, Santam we are grateful to have you on board. The province has also always enjoyed engaging with Santam on many issues of matters involving resilience, risk and disaster response and looking ahead, we welcome their partnership. As we work hand in hand with partners like Santam we can start and continue to create sustainable lifestyles for our communities. The GMC seek to recognize and award prizes to municipalities in our province that have worked extremely hard to achieve targets set by the competition.

Elements that get evaluated in the competition include:

- Waste Management
- Climate Change Response
- Biodiversity ,Coastal Management & Urban beautification
- Water Management and Conservation
- Air Quality Management and
- Leadership, Compliance & Public participation

While we award milestones reached in innovation and leadership, allow me to encourage each municipality to explore further existing opportunities in the Green space. And let me remind them that my department is always available to lend a hand when called upon. This year it was pleasing to observe the consistency of some municipalities in the competition and this gives us the reassurance that we are on the right path to achieve our objectives.

We commend the continued engagement of some communities towards raising awareness about the role they should play in striving for sustainable lifestyles. I must commend those municipalities who are truly striving to make our province more liveable and while I am pleased to see the response to our call for participation in this competition has improved significantly over the years, there are unfortunately still some municipalities who seem to have no interest in participating. I would like to urge and encourage those municipalities to be a part of this initiative.

I would like these municipalities not taking part to make use of this competition to tell their own stories of hope. Stories of how their public spaces have become a source of pride for their communities.

Hierdie kompetisie moet gebruik word deur munisipaliteite om die stories te vertel van hoe lelike, oorbodige en onbruikbare areas in ons provinsie verander is in pragtige groen spasies en parke en volhoubare areas waarop plaaslike gemeenskappe kan trots wees. Plekke waar ons kinders en hul kinders eendag kan speel en veilig wees. Wannere ek sommige munisipaliteite wat nog nie deel neem aan dié kompetisie nie, besoek is dit opvallend hoe daar dikwels openbare ruimtes is wat afgeskeep is, besoedel is of waar Rommel die wêreld vol lê. Dit is gebiede soos dié waar dit lyk of daar nie 'n trots is nie, maar daar geen behoefte blyk te wees om die plekke mooi te maak nie. En dit is dié plekke waar kinders moet speel.

Ons sal moet harder werk om houdings en gewoontes te verander. Ek doen weer 'n beroep op die munisipaliteite wat nie deelneem aan die kompetisie nie om dit tog te heroorweeg.

In conclusion, as we celebrate the achievements and the victories by municipalities, I hope the stories and cases we hear about will serve to also inspire others. The winning municipalities should also not go and rest on their laurels but should double the effort going forward. My advice is you should always challenge yourself on gained achievements and push your horizons even further in pursuit of new goals.

Participating municipalities, My department under the leadership of Piet van Zyl, Karen Shippey and their team; Allow me to express my sincere gratitude for your continued efforts to bring together individuals, communities, and different spheres of government, to ensure that we are working together today to provide a more beautiful and clean environment for our children tomorrow.

Thank you!

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Environmental Affairs & Development Planning acknowledges both District and Local municipalities with their communities for participation and dedication in striving to adhere to the vision of making the Western Cape Better Together.

Our gratitude goes out to all Mayors, Councillors, Municipal Managers, Senior Management and municipal officials of the respective municipalities that participated in the competition and attended the award ceremony on 03rd November 2014.

DEADP Management Support:

- MEC A. Bredell
- Mr P Van Zyl (Head of Department: Environmental Affairs & Development Planning)
- Ms K Brand (Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability)
- Gottlieb Arendse (Chief Director: Environmental Quality)

DEADP Management across all Chief Directorates are herewith thanked for their continued support in the Greenest Municipality Competition and are hereby acknowledged by Directorate as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| ▪ D: Sustainability | (Ms K Shippey) |
| ▪ D: Waste Management | (Mr E Hanekom) |
| ▪ D: Environmental Governance | (Dr E Palmer) |
| ▪ D: Biodiversity & Climate Change | (Ms H Davies) |
| ▪ SUB- D : Coastal Management | (Ms K Brand) |
| ▪ D: Pollution Management | (Dr J Leaner) |
| ▪ Sub- D: Communications | (Mr R. van Jaarsveldt) |
| ▪ Spatial Information Management (GIS) | (Mr A van der Merwe) |

3. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The Greenest Municipality Competition (GMC) aims to promote improved service delivery that restores community pride and commitment to caring for the living environment. It also focuses on improved integrated sustainable development strategies in municipalities and serves to improve service delivery by municipalities to communities. The competition is now in its fourth year in the Western Cape Province and includes two categories for evaluation i.e. Local and District Municipalities.

The GMC 2014/15 cycle started again on a high note as the participating municipalities showed consistent interest. Early this year, both local and district municipalities were invited to participate in the competition which considered efforts in various categories.

Both Local and District Municipalities were evaluated on six different themes as follows:

- Waste Management
- Climate Change Response
- Biodiversity Management, Coastal Management & Urban Beautification
- Water Management and Conservation
- Air Quality Management and
- Leadership, Compliance, Institutional Arrangements & Public Participation

This competition is undertaken by all nine provinces in South Africa, with the local winners from each Province being entered into the National competition.

The provincial leg of the GMC is currently co-ordinated at DEA&DP by the Directorate: Sustainability, while various directorates within DEA&DP evaluate relevant categories of the submissions.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE COMPETITION

The Greenest Municipality Competition (GMC) was implemented by the Department as from 2011 with the following objectives:

- To encourage municipalities to mainstream environmental sustainability into the planning and programmes of municipalities
- To promote green technologies
- To provide a platform for showcasing environmental best practice
- To promote networking and dialogue on climate change and sustainable development.

5. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the report is to:

- report on the evaluation process followed and results of the 2014 GMC and to congratulate the winners on both a district and local municipal level;
- to highlight areas of improvement across all elements evaluated in the GMC

5.1 THE EVALUATION PANEL

The project was co-ordinated by the Sustainability Directorate and the evaluation panel consisted of various officials from four Chief Directorates as follows:

<p><u>D: SUSTAINABILITY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfonzo Noble • Khuthala Swanepoel 	<p><u>D: WASTE MANAGEMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belinda Langenhoven • Eugene Pienaar • Simone Bugan
<p><u>D: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fahd Said • Achmad Bassier 	<p><u>Additional participating officials from Directorate Waste Management:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gregg Adams • Akhona Mbenyana • Alet van Staden • Chantal Dryden • Clayton Hendricks • Deon Stoltz • Marius Venter • Shaun Arendse • Tanya Faber • Thembelani Mandindi
<p><u>DIR: BIODIVERSITY & COASTAL MANAGEMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albert Ackhurst • Bernard Niemand • Sinethemba Shelembe 	
<p><u>D: CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steven Marks • Phindile Mangwana • Goosain Isaacs • Lize Jennings 	<p><u>D: POLLUTION MANAGEMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zayed Brown ▪ Fundiswa Zingitwa ▪ Portia Rululu ▪ Catherine Bill ▪ Nicole Garcia ▪ Ettiene Roux ▪ Lotta Mayana ▪ Sally Benson
<p><u>DEADP SUPPORT SERVICES</u></p>	

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

- Rudolf van Jaarsveldt
- Mushfeeqah Croeser
- Jovan Kapp
- Alet Steenkamp

SPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (GIS)

- Andre van de Merwe
- Trevlyn Davies
- Dalene Stapelberg

5.2 PARTICIPATION BY MUNICIPALITIES

In this fourth year evaluation cycle of GMC, both district and local municipalities were invited to participate and a positive response was received.

16 local municipalities participated fully by complying with the competition requirements (submitted the completed questionnaire) and these were:

- Bergriver Municipality
- Bitou Municipality
- Stellenbosch Municipality
- Cape Agulhas Municipality
- Cederberg Municipality
- Drakenstein Municipality
- George Municipality
- Hessequa Municipality
- Knysna Municipality
- Langeberg Municipality
- Laingsburg Municipality
- Mossel Bay Municipality
- Overstrand Municipality
- Saldanha Bay Municipality
- Swartland Municipality
- Witzenberg Municipality

4 District municipalities participated:

- Eden District Municipality
- West Coast District Municipality
- Overberg District Municipality
- Cape Winelands District Municipality

To note: City of Cape Town (Metro) is automatically escalated to compete at National level.

5.3. GMC Evaluation Approach 2014

5.3.1 The National Approach: Associated Policies of Governance

The Parliament of the Republic of South Africa has created Department of Environmental Affairs and mandated it with the responsibility to manage and protect the environment. The Constitution of the Republic further confers the right to every citizen to live in a healthy environment which is free from harmful effects.

Further on, the National Development Plan developed by the National Planning Commission vision 2030 has nine pillars that all government entities should factor into as the elements of the NDP. The plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality and this involves a transition to society and economy which is internationally competitive, equitable and sustainable (resilient, green and low carbon).

The National Department of Environmental Affairs is fulfilling this mandate by introducing a wide range of programmes, such as the Greenest Municipality Competition, which will not only ensure compliance, but ensure a paradigm shift from traditional to a sustainable Green Economy. The Green economy is an economy that results in reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment. It is closely related with ecological economics, but has a more politically applied focus. To achieve this, the Department of Environmental Affairs has introduced and runs the Greenest Municipality Competition (The GMC) which encourages municipalities as best implementers and agents of change, to adopt green practices which ensure a seamless transition to the Green Economy.



Figure 1: NDP Pillars 2030

National GMC Evaluation Process

The National leg of the GMC is undertaken by a panel of officials with knowledge of environmental issues and it is a combination which consists of officials from the Environmental Affairs, Provincial departments and from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to ensure a credible, legitimate and fair adjudication process.

A panel of evaluators for national adjudication is constituted by the ring committee of people mandated by the heads of department. It is constituted on a multi-stakeholder basis and comprises of representatives from government organisations and Non-governmental organisations. Critically, the panel has expertise, insight and sensitivity of environmental, social and economic issues. The steering committee undertakes site visits to all local and metropolitan councils that had entered the competition and winners are recommended to the heads of department. The MECs for environmental affairs makes all announcements and handing over of prizes. All provincial winners are then submitted to DEA for evaluation in order to select national winners and runner-up.

Specifications for implementing GMC Projects

The **National Department of Environmental Affairs** awards prizes according to the two categories namely; metro category and the local municipality category. The value of the awards is the same for both categories:

- 1st prize- R3, 500,000.00 (Three million and five hundred thousand rand)

- 2nd prize- R3,000,000.00 (Three million rand)
- 3rd prize- R2,500,000.00 (Two million and five hundred thousand rand)

The redemption of the awards by the municipalities is done through a DEA EPWP project within the EPIP programme that will be funded within winning Municipality's boundary.

The department will appoint a project implementer from the internal database of registered project implementers. The department will enter into an agreement with the nominated implementing agent to execute the project. The project will entail a detailed planning phase within certain parameters that will be contained in the agreement. A project business plan will be developed and approved by the department that will outline the project deliverables and all the processes to be followed during implementation.



5.4 THE PROVINCIAL GMC APPROACH



Figure 2 : W/Cape Province- GMC participating Districts

Local government in the Western Cape takes the form of one metropolitan municipality, the City of Cape Town, and five district municipalities subdivided into 24 local municipalities.

- City of Cape Town
- West Coast District: Matzikama, Cederberg, Bergrivier, Saldanha Bay, Swartland
- Cape Winelands District: Witzenberg, Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Breede Valley, Langeberg
- Overberg District: Theewaterskloof, Overstrand, Cape Agulhas, Swellendam
- Eden District: Kannaland, Hessequa, Mossel Bay, George, Oudtshoorn, Bitou, Knysna
- Central Karoo District: Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Beaufort West

For the 2014/15 evaluation cycle, the approach was as follows:

- A letter was sent to all municipalities in February 2014 inviting them to participate in the competition and municipalities were required to complete an entry form for registration with a closing date of the March 2014.
- 16 Local municipalities submitted the relevant entry form but one municipality withdrew from the competition, leaving 16 participating municipalities for 2014
- For District participation, two entries (West Coast District Municipality and Eden District Municipality) were received.

- The Questionnaire which served as an evaluating tool was sent to all participating municipalities (during March), upon receipt of the registration form. Municipalities were required to complete questionnaires (local and district); that detail their work in the six areas assessed in the GMC (including their areas of success and challenges) to be submitted no later than 12 July 2014. (With ALL relevant evidence).
- Site visits for verification purposes took place during the months of August and September 2014.
- Greenest Municipality Competition coordinating forum of evaluators, composed of DEADP provincial officials; rated the municipal submissions and recommended the winners.

Both District and Local Municipalities were evaluated on the following themes, with different weights in each category:

Local Municipalities:



Figure 3: Elements Evaluated with weights for Local Municipalities

District Municipalities:

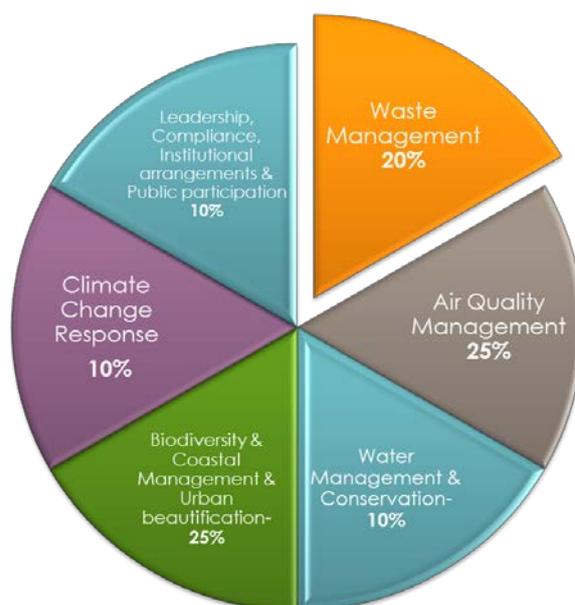
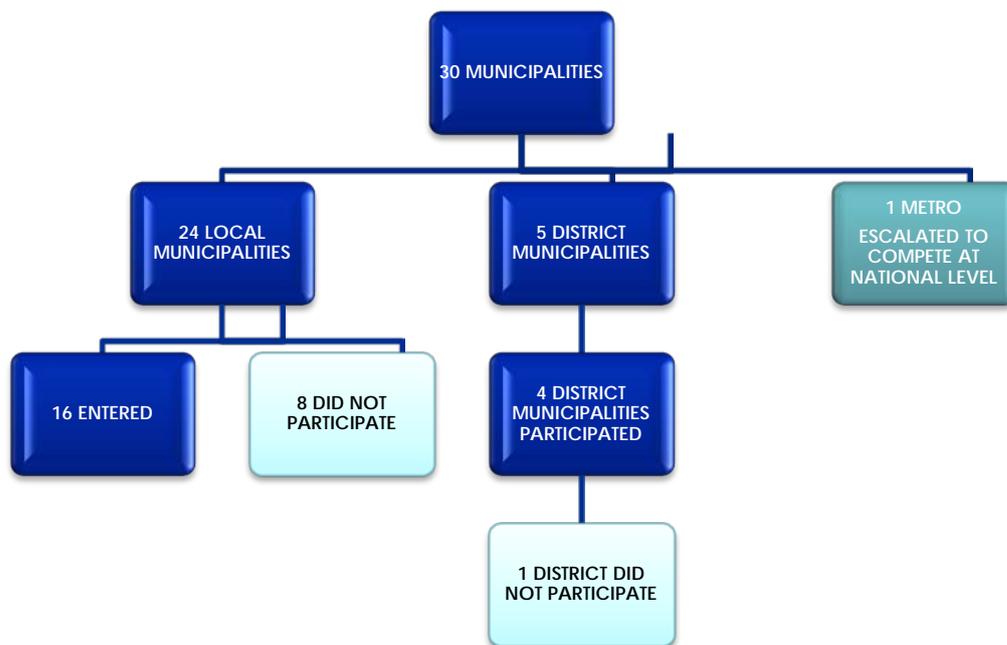


Figure 4: Elements evaluated with weights for District Municipalities

GMC PARTICIPATION 2014



6. PROVINCIAL GMC AWARDS 2014/15

The Greenest Municipality Competition Awards ceremony was held on 03 November 2014 at Protea Hotel, Techno Park Stellenbosch. Delegates who attended the ceremony included Mayors, Municipal Managers, Councillors, Municipal officials, DEADP senior management (including MEC, HOD, Chief Directors, Directors), and DEADP GMC Evaluators.

The GMC 2014 Winners:

Local Municipalities:

Position	Authority	Final Score in %	Proposed prize
1	Mosselbay	74%	GMC Winner 2014: (R130 000)
2	Hessequa	73%	2 ND Place (R70 000)
3	Knysna	69%	3 rd Place (R50 000)

District Municipalities:

Upon completion of the GMC evaluation cycle 2014, two District Municipalities competently won for the second runner-up position and were awarded as follows:

Position	Authority	Final Score in %	Proposed prize
1	Eden	68%	GMC Winner 2014: (R120 000)
2	Cape Winelands	64%	2 nd Place (R50 000)
2	West Coast	64%	2 nd Place (R50 000)
3	Overberg	61%	3 rd Place (R30 000)

NB: DEADP transferred the prize money to both the winning District and Local municipalities, of which the requirement for the financial processes is to submit a detail business plan highlighting the intended environmental project to be implemented in support of the municipal IDP deliverables.

Local Municipalities:



Overall Winner: Mossel Bay Local Municipality - R130 000



Hessequa Local Municipality (1st Runner up) - R70 000



Knysna Local Municipality (2nd Runner up) – R50 000

District Municipalities:



Eden District Municipality (Winner) - R120 000



Cape Winelands District Municipality & West Coast District Municipality (1st Runner up) - R50 000 each



Overberg District (2nd Runner up) – R30 000

OTHER AWARDS:

ELEMENT LOCAL WINNERS 2014

- ❑ Waste Management: **Overstrand Local Municipality**
- ❑ Water Conservation Management: **Witzenberg Local Municipality**
- ❑ Climate Change Response: **Bergriver Local Municipality**
- ❑ Biodiversity Management, Coastal Management & Urban Beautification: **Hessequa Local Municipality**
- ❑ Air Quality Management: **Mosselbay Local Municipality**
- ❑ Leadership, Compliance, Institutional Arrangements & Public participation: **Mosselbay Local Municipality**

DISTRICT ELEMENT WINNERS 2014:

- ❑ Waste Management: **Eden District Municipality**
- ❑ Water Conservation Management: **West Coast District Municipality**
- ❑ Climate Change Response: **Cape Winelands District Municipality**
- ❑ Biodiversity Management, Coastal Management & Urban Beautification: **Eden District Municipality**
- ❑ Air Quality Management: **Eden District Municipality**
- ❑ Leadership, Compliance, Institutional Arrangements & Public participation: **West Coast District Municipality**

MOST IMPROVED MUNICIPALITIES:

- ❑ Waste Management- **Knysna Municipality**
- ❑ Climate Change Response- **Bergriver Municipality**
- ❑ Biodiversity Management, Coastal Management & Urban Beautification- **Langeberg Municipality**
- ❑ Water Conservation Management- **Knysna Municipality**
- ❑ Air Quality Management- **Cederberg Municipality**
- ❑ Leadership, Compliance, Institutional Arrangements & Public participation- **Langeberg Municipality**

INNOVATION PROJECTS

Knysna- Green Rebate Initiative (submitted by Biodiversity & Coastal)



7. GMC SPONSORSHIP 2014/15

The Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning placed an advert for sponsorship to strengthen the competition at large, of which Santam Limited positively responded in being the 2014 Greenest Municipality Competition (GMC) Award evening sponsor.

The sponsorship offer which included hosting the GMC Awards Gala evening, to the value of R100 000 has added a lot of value that has created a positive atmosphere for celebrating greening efforts done by our municipalities in the Western Cape.

The Department immediately recognised the synergy between Santam's sustainability objectives through the Business-Adopt-A-Municipality initiative (BAAM), and the Greenest Municipality Competition.

The BAAM initiative aims to assist municipalities to improve:

- Service delivery and provide support when communities are affected by fires and floods and other catastrophes, hence helping to develop climate resilient communities. GMC on the other hand, provides a positive opportunity for municipalities to promote improved service delivery that would restore community pride and commitment to caring for the living environment.

The sponsorship has strengthened the competition at large and it was such an honour for the Department to celebrate excellence amongst our municipalities with Santam in such a fashion and hope that this partnership continues in the future.





ELEMENT 1: WASTE MANAGEMENT

**PREPARED BY WASTE MANAGENT
DIRECTORATE**



DEADP: Waste Management Evaluating Team

WASTE MANAGEMENT EVALUATION OBJECTIVES, APPROACH AND CRITERIA

Objectives for Waste Evaluation

- assess the state of waste management in the Western Cape Province;
- motivate municipalities to minimise waste and divert waste away from landfill by implementing the 3 R's (reduce, reuse and recycle) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008);
- promote public awareness and education around waste;
- encourage effective waste collection systems and frequencies and
- motivate municipalities to keep their towns free of waste

APPROACH

The information provided in the Waste Management Section of the GMC questionnaire by both local and district municipalities provides the Directorate: Waste Management with valuable information and insight into waste management in the different municipalities. The evaluation and scoring of district municipalities in the competition is based solely on the information provided in this questionnaire. The information provided in the questionnaire, combined with observations made during the individual verification site visits to local municipalities, as well as information provided by the different line functions in the Directorate: Waste Management, enables the Directorate to evaluate the waste management aspects of the competition on a local municipal level, using predetermined, set criteria.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY EVALUATION CRITERIA

District municipalities are evaluated on the existence, content and implementation of the IWMP. District municipalities are also rated on the waste management support services, waste problem solving efforts and waste related capacity support they assist local municipalities with. The initiation, support or implementation of

waste related projects are evaluated. District waste support to local municipalities in terms of waste minimisation and recycling are also considered.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY EVALUATION CRITERIA

The physical condition and general cleanliness of an area is evaluated and accounts for 40% of the evaluation. The evaluation includes an unannounced visit to a local municipality. Here, the cleanliness of town centres, public transport facilities, parks and sports facilities, high income residential areas, low income residential areas, informal residential areas, vacant land, walkways and roads and public open space are evaluated. Waste management facilities are evaluated in terms of cleanliness and compliance with operational requirements. The condition of residential areas with regards to integrated waste management is a crucial factor in the evaluation process.

Support systems and municipal waste management initiatives account for 60% of the evaluation. For this section the panel relied on desktop research, studies undertaken by the Department, a checklist on municipal infrastructure and information gained during the site visits. Special focus was given to waste minimisation programmes (split bag systems, presence of drop off facilities and buy back centres, presence of recycling igloos, material recovery supported by the municipality, chipping and/or composting of green waste, crushing of builders' rubble), community mobilisation (community recycling projects supported by the Municipality) and enforcement of and compliance with Environmental Health and Waste Legislation. Municipalities are also rated on waste awareness initiatives and job creation in waste, the existence of public private partnerships, special initiatives in waste management, and the completion and council approval of Integrated Waste Management Plans are also taken into account.

Information reported on the Departmental waste calculator and waste facility audits also fed into the evaluation process, ensuring that municipalities are evaluated on the consistency of their performances throughout the year.

ADJUDICATION AND WEIGHING OF SCORES

After the individual scores of the panel members were completed, the scores were adjudicated, where after it was finalised and the winner and runners up decided upon for the waste management part of the GMC.

EVALUATION RESULTS

The positions reflected below are the collective results from the assessments and evaluation from the panel members.

Participating District Municipalities	Position
Eden	1
Overberg	2
Cape Winelands	3
West Coast	4
Participating Local Municipalities	
Overstrand	1

Drakenstein	2
Bergriver	3
Knysna	4
Mossel Bay	5
Swartland	6
Hessequa	7
Langeberg	8
Witzenberg	9
Bitou	10
Stellenbosch	11
Cape Agulhas	12
George	13
Cederberg	14
Laingsburg	15

The most improved local municipality is Knysna Municipality.

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE CENTRAL KAROO DISTRICT

Laingsburg Municipality

The Laingsburg Municipality incorporates the towns of Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein, with a total population of about 8600 people. The region is an extensive sheep farming area, as can be seen by the words "Dra wol", displayed on the hillside above Laingsburg.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Laingsburg Municipality

- Laingsburg Waste Disposal Facility (WDF) (licensed)
- Matjiesfontein Transfer Station (no license required)

General impressions

The town centres were impressively clean, sufficient waste bins were present and waste awareness signage was displayed. Walkways and roads in the higher income residential areas, lower income residential area and informal residential areas were some of the cleanest in the Province, well done! EPWP workers were observed cleaning town centres, residential areas and open land.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- Waste awareness signage is present on the waste bins in the town centres.
- The Municipality conducted a waste awareness road-show.
- Waste awareness school holiday programmes are conducted.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- Recyclable waste is recovered at the Matjiesfontein Transfer Station.

Town inspections:

During visits to Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein, the following was noted:

- The town centres were very clean, and sufficient waste bins were present.
- Walkways and roads in all residential areas were impressively clean.
- Bins were, albeit in limited numbers, strategically placed on major walk ways.
- Some litter was present in the open spaces of the lower income and informal residential areas, as well as adjacent to the landfill, but these were in the process of being cleaned up by EPWP workers.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Laingsburg WDF

Positive

- The Municipality made some effort to cover waste with cover material, and in the process compact the waste, at the facility.
- The facility had lockable gates and was fenced.
- EPWP workers were in the process of picking up wind-blown waste.

Negative

- Unauthorised persons were observed on site, and security was not enforced.
- Waste was not sufficiently covered and compacted daily.
- No containers for hazardous waste were present.
- No waste record keeping system was in place at the facility.
- Garden waste and builders' rubble were not separated from the general waste prior to disposal.

Facility 2: Matjiesfontein Transfer Station

Positive

- The facility was very well run. The area surrounding the transfer station was clean.
- Waste was frequently removed.
- The facility was secure and fenced, and no unauthorised persons were observed on site.
- The facility was clearly sign posted.

Negative

- Containers for the disposal of hazardous waste were not observed.
- No waste record keeping system was evident.

Job creation in waste management:

- EPWP workers are used for picking up litter and cleaning walkways and open areas.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- Laingsburg Municipality has a draft IWMP, which has not yet been approved by council. The IWMP is aligned with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)(NEM:WA).

Reporting of information to Province

- Laingsburg Municipality has not reported its waste generation and waste recovery figures to the Provincial Integrated Pollution and Waste Information System (IPWIS). The waste calculator developed by the DEADP should be used to determine waste quantities in the absence of weigh bridges at waste facilities.
- There has been no reporting by the Municipality on the recovery by private recyclers in Laingsburg.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- The Municipality should consider supporting a recycling at source project. This can include community based projects with schools; Swop Shops run by NGO's, Buy Back Centres or community drop-off points.
- More opportunities for awareness can be created by placing more awareness signage along walkways and roads, open areas, residential areas and the municipal sports facilities. Distributing newsletters with utility bills or using the local newspaper or radio stations to create awareness could also be considered.
- Improving the number and distribution of bins to reduce littering could be considered. Bins or half skips could be placed strategically on some open areas in the lower income and informal residential areas to reduce the incidences of littering and illegal dumping. It is always helpful to engage with communities where dumping and littering is excessive. This engagement will shed light on the most appropriate intervention required.
- Concerns identified at the waste facilities, as listed above, could be addressed.
- Please report all waste disposal and waste diversion quantities to the provincial IPWIS. The provincial waste calculator tool should be used where no weigh bridges are available.
- The Municipality should consider developing a waste bylaw that is aligned with the NEM: WA. This is an effective tool for compliance monitoring and will greatly assist the Municipality with the general management.
- Green waste could be chipped and composted and opportunities to compost food waste using vermiculture or Bokashi could be considered. A pilot project with food waste from restaurants or guest houses can be undertaken. These composting projects can be used to support greening and food garden initiatives in the Municipality.
- Builders' rubble could be crushed and used as cover material on the WDF.



Figure 1: EPWP workers cleaning Laingsburg town centre. Figure 2: Laingsburg WDF.



Figure 3: Matjiesfontein Transfer Station.



Figure 4: A children's playpark in Matjiesfontein.

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT

Cape Winelands District Municipality

The District Municipality has an IWMP which addresses:

- The needs of the Cape Winelands District are reflected in the local municipal IWMP's. The most critical need identified is the lack of long term landfill airspace. The District Municipality is addressing this need with a current project to identify and establish a regional waste disposal facility.
- An overview of the waste management activities of the local municipalities is included in the District Municipality's IWMP.

District support to local municipalities

- The District Municipality does not have a dedicated component for waste management. This function is however fulfilled by the Technical Services Department.
- The District Municipality provides a support forum where waste management challenges can be discussed and solutions identified.
- The District Municipality's Environmental Health Services render a waste monitoring service to local municipalities.
- The District Municipality assists the local municipalities with regional planning of waste related matters, as this is identified as a priority in the IWMP.
- A solid waste disposal analysis was done, as well as the mapping of possible waste disposal facilities.
- Local municipalities were part of the Spatial Development Framework and have to align with the District Municipality's spatial guidelines.
- The District Municipality aims to align and integrate projects and programmes with the local municipalities in order to avoid duplication of projects. This reduces fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

Capacity building and communication and projects

- Capacity building is done at forum meetings, where the Local Municipality officials discuss their successes and failures.
- Forum meetings are regularly conducted with officials and consultants commissioned by the District Municipality to keep all informed with progress on projects.

- Municipal Health Services conducts health education at schools and businesses premises about waste minimisation. This incorporates a clean-up campaign that creates awareness for the general public.
- Two projects are current in process. This includes a Recycling Plan for the entire District Municipality, setting out the recycling status quo and requirements for every municipality. The other project is a study to identify and establish a regional waste disposal facility to address the critical need for long term waste disposal capacity.

Support in terms of NWMS and NEM: WA requirements related to waste minimisation and recycling

- The District Municipality developed a District Recycling Plan in order to synergise activities of the District Municipality and local municipalities.

Co-ordination between District Municipalities and Provincial Government

- The District Municipality personnel attend the Waste Management Forum of the Department.

Drakenstein Municipality

The Drakenstein Municipality incorporate the towns of Paarl, Wellington and Saron, of which Paarl is the largest. The Afrikaans name Paarl was derived from Pearl, named after the pearl like glistening appearance of the granite outcrop above the town following a rain storm. The area is a major wine and fruit producing region in South Africa.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Drakenstein Municipality:

- Hermon Drop-off Facility (no environmental authorisation required)
- Wellington Waste Disposal Facility (WDF) (licensed)
- Daljosafat Drop-off Facility (no environmental authorisation required)
- Paarl Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)(in possession of a record of decision(RoD))
- Saron Drop-off Facility (no environmental authorisation required)
- Gouda Drop-off Facility (no environmental authorisation required)

General impressions

Drakenstein Municipality has numerous waste management systems in place that are working well. Waste is collected by the Municipality on a weekly basis from all residential and business areas. Wheelie bins are supplied by the municipality to most households and businesses. The waste management facilities are generally well operated and maintained. The town centres and higher income residential areas were clean, however, the lower income and informal residential areas were not. The Municipality successfully diverts substantial quantities of waste from landfill through recovery systems at the waste facilities. The municipality has also implemented a split bag system to recover recyclables from households. Numerous waste awareness campaigns keep the public informed of the Municipality's waste minimisation drives.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The annual waste week program is used to raise awareness around waste minimisation and recycling.
- School groups are taken on tours of municipal waste facilities, and the concepts of waste management explained to them.
- A pamphlet on recycling is distributed to households participating in the split bag project.

- Statistics on the amount of waste diverted from landfill are regularly published in the Paarl Post.
- The Drakenstein Municipality's website is used to raise awareness about the Municipality's waste management operations.
- The Waste Manager, Ronald Brown, regularly discusses waste issues on the local radio station.
- Waste awareness signage is present on almost all waste bins in the Municipality, and the humorous nature of many of these slogans captures the attention of the public and ensures better participation.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- A pilot split bag system is implemented in 7 wards of the Municipality, with plans to extend this initiative to all wards.
- The Municipality successfully recovers glass, tin, paper and plastic waste at both the Wellington WDF and the Paarl Transfer Station and MRF.
- Builders' rubble, crushed at the Wellington WDF, is used for WDF cover material and grating on WDF roads.
- Green waste is chipped and composted at the Wellington WDF, and sold to farmers as feed material for compost. In addition, green waste is chipped and subsequently sold to interested parties at the Paarl Transfer Station and MRF for R11/m³.
- Drop-off facilities/recycling igloos are appropriately placed to ensure accessibility and participation by the general public.
- The Municipality supports informal waste salvagers in the lower income and informal residential areas of town by supplying them with clear bags. They in turn sell recovered recyclables to local buy-back centres.

Town inspections:

During visits to Paarl and Wellington it was noted that-

- the town centres was very clean, and sufficient waste bins was present;
- the cleanliness of walkways in the lower income and informal residential areas could be improved upon;
- bins were, albeit in limited numbers, strategically placed on major walk ways;
- large amounts of litter was often present in the open spaces of the lower income and informal residential areas; and
- the public transport facilities were clean, but could be improved upon.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Wellington WDF

Positive

- Good waste separation systems were implemented at the facility with builders' rubble, garden waste and recyclables separated from general waste for disposal.
- Municipal staff was wearing protective clothing.
- The weigh bridge at the entrance to the facility was manned and functioning.
- A container for hazardous waste, in the form of a used oil storage receptacle, was present. Hazardous waste such as paint tins are also separated from waste destined for disposal.

- DEADP conducted a compliance audit of this facility on 5 November 2013, during which the facility was found to be broadly compliant with the conditions of their Environmental Authorisation. Issues identified during the compliance audit that has not been resolved are further discussed below.

Negative

- Security was present at the entrance to the facility, and the facility has a lockable gate. However, unauthorised persons were observed on site. This issue was also raised during an audit of the facility by DEADP, as reported on 27 November 2013, but the issue has not been resolved.
- Waste was not sufficiently covered daily.
- Large amounts of stagnant water were present on the landfill body. This issue was also raised during an audit of the facility by DEADP, as reported on 27 November 2013, but the issue has not been resolved.
- A large pool of leachate was present at the lowest point of the facility.

Facility 2: Paarl Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility

Positive

- The facility was well run. Significant volumes of waste were recovered and the facility was well maintained. Waste is frequently removed.
- The weigh bridge at the entrance to the facility was manned and functioning.
- The facility was secure and fenced, and no unauthorised persons were observed on site.
- Containers for the disposal of hazardous waste were provided, and numerous hazardous waste streams are separated from the waste that is going to the WDF.

Negative

- Not all personnel were wearing protective clothing.
- The temporary storage area for baled recyclables can be improved. A solid slab or raised surface will minimise damage to paper products.
- Pools of stagnant water were present in-between the chipped garden waste. This can potentially lead to nuisance conditions and/or pollution of the nearby river. The Municipality is in the process of infilling the area with builders' rubble to address the problem.

Job creation in waste management:

- EPWP workers are employed at the Paarl Transfer Station and MRF. EPWP workers are also used for picking up litter and cleaning walkways and open areas.

Special initiatives on waste

- The Municipality has received approval for the establishment of a waste to energy project at Wellington WDF, in partnership with Interwaste. Sewage sludge and certain domestic waste streams will be used as an energy source.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- Drakenstein Municipality has developed a second generation IWMP, which has been approved by council. The IWMP is aligned with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA).

Reporting of information to Province

- Drakenstein Municipality regularly reports waste generation and recovery data to DEADP's IPWIS.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- More effort/alternative strategies need to be considered to ensure walkways and roads, open areas and amenities (e.g. play parks), in the lower income and informal residential areas are clean.
- The Municipality must engage with private recyclers operating in the Drakenstein area. Private recyclers should be reporting waste recovery figures to the Municipality.
- Strategies to support and formalise the informal waste salvagers in the lower income and informal areas should be considered.
- Waste awareness signage should be extended to the walkways, roads and open spaces in all residential areas, public transport facilities, and municipal sports facilities. It is suggested that all big festivals and sport events be greened.
- More bins could be placed on major walkways.
- Bins or half skips could be placed at strategic locations in the lower income and informal residential areas. These bins must then be regularly serviced to avoid the breeding of pests and littering.
- The Municipality has indicated that the current pilot split bag system might be rolled out to all wards in the Municipality. DEADP supports this initiative.
- Concerns identified at the waste facilities, as listed above, must be addressed.
- More regular monthly reporting on waste generation and diversion must be reported to DEADP's IPWIS. All facilities without weigh bridges should use the Provincial Waste Calculator tool.



Figure 5: Waste awareness campaign wards.



Figure 6: Split bag system for waste collection was used in 7



Fig 7: Waste recovered: Paarl Transfer Station and MRF.



Fig 8: Waste in lower income & informal residential areas.

Langeberg Municipality

The Langeberg Municipality incorporates the towns of Robertson, Ashton, Montagu, McGregor and Bonnievale, of which Robertson is the largest. The Municipality is at the heart of the scenic Route 62 and is cupped between the Langeberg and Riviersonderend mountain ranges, with the Breede River running through the valley.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Langeberg Municipality:

- Ashton WDF (licensed)
- Ashton MRF (licensed)
- Robertson Drop-off (no license required)
- Robertson Compost Facility (unlicensed)

General impressions

Langeberg Municipality has waste recovery systems in place that functions very well. Waste collection takes place on a weekly basis and this service is provided to residential and business areas. The waste management facilities are generally well operated and maintained. The town centres and higher income residential areas were clean, however, the lower income and informal residential areas needs improvement. The Municipality successfully diverts substantial quantities of waste from landfill through recovery at the waste facilities, including the use of a split bag system and a successful composting project. The Municipality also makes use of the local newspaper to raise awareness on waste related issues in the Municipality.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The local newspaper, Langeberg Express, is used to publish articles about waste related activities.
- The waste collection vehicles have signage which informs the public about recycling.
- Pamphlets are distributed on a regular basis to inform residents about the amounts of waste recycled, as well as waste minimisation measures e.g. composting.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- A split bag system is implemented in all areas of the Municipality, which includes the lower income residential areas.
- Recycling igloos are strategically placed at schools and in the CBD and the Municipality has drop-off facilities for the public to drop recyclable items.
- The Municipality has a clean MRF at Ashton WDF. Recyclables from the split bag system is further separated at the facility.
- Chipping of green waste takes place at the Robertson Drop-off Facility, for which the Municipality has a three year tender in place.
- Green waste is composted by the Municipality at their own compost plant in Robertson.

Town inspections:

During visits to Ashton and Robertson the following was noted:

- The town centres were very clean.
- Vacant land and walkways in higher income residential areas were very clean.
- Walkways and roads, as well as amenities (public toilets) in the lower income residential areas were very clean. However, the cleanliness of vacant land within the lower income residential areas can be improved.
- Vacant land, walkways and roads in the informal residential areas was reasonably clean, but the areas surrounding amenities were dirty.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Ashton WDF

Positive

- The facility had a weighbridge installed to record all waste that enters and exits the facility.
- Waste was sufficiently covered.
- Compaction of waste took place on a daily basis.
- Access to the facility was controlled. However, many informal waste pickers had access to the site.
- Garden waste was not disposed at the WDF, because it was taken to the composting facility.
- A container was available at Ashton MRF for the disposal of hazardous waste (e-waste and light bulbs).
- Municipal staff was wearing protective clothing.
- The recovery of electronic waste for recycling also takes place at the facility.

Negative

- Builders' rubble was not separated from the general waste component.

Facility 2: Robertson Drop-off Facility

Positive

- The facility had an operational weigh bridge installed, where trucks entering and exiting the facility was weighed and volumes recorded.
- Waste containers placed on site for the general public was removed frequently.
- Access to the facility was controlled and no unauthorised persons were found onsite.
- The area surrounding the disposal area was very clean.
- The facility was well maintained.
- Municipal staff was wearing protective clothing.

Negative

- No containers for hazardous waste, other than E-waste were available at the facility.

Job creation in waste management:

- The Municipality employs EPWP workers at the MRF to sort and group recyclables as well as for cleaning projects. A total of 12 people were employed at the Zolani MRF and an additional 10 people per ward were employed as part of the Poverty Alleviation Program.

Special initiatives on waste

- The Municipality operates their own composting facility without any contractor.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- Langeberg Municipality has developed a second generation IWMP, which has been approved by council. The IWMP is aligned with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA). Waste Management is, however, not incorporated into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality.

Reporting of information to Province

- Langeberg Municipality reported on waste types and quantities to DEADP for the 2013/2014 financial year using the Provincial Waste Calculator.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- More waste awareness signage is needed within the Municipality, particularly at public transport, sport facilities and in the residential areas.
- The Municipality could support NGO's who run community based initiatives like swops shops or by back centres. These projects contribute towards poverty alleviation and create awareness around the value of waste in poor communities. They can contribute significantly to the recovery of recyclables in the Municipality.
- The crushing of builders' rubble could also be considered in order to reduce the volumes thereof.
- Waste awareness signage could be placed on walkways and roads, open areas, all residential areas, public transport facilities and the municipal sports facilities.
- Concerns identified at the waste facilities, as listed above, could be addressed.
- More regular monthly reporting on waste generation and diversion must be reported to DEADP's IPWIS. All facilities without weigh bridges should use the provincial Waste Calculator toolkit.



Fig 9: Clean streets -higher income residential area. Figure 10: Effective waste awareness signage in Robertson in the lower income residential area



Figure 11: Waste recovery at the Ashton MRF.



Figure 12: Dirty vacant land in Robertson lower income areas.

Stellenbosch Municipality

The Stellenbosch Municipality comprises of the towns of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek, Pniel and Klapmuts and is known as the home of oaks. It houses the renowned Stellenbosch University. Stellenbosch views itself as the 'Innovation Capital', a wine growing region known for its extensive wine routes and branded as a popular tourism destination with some of the most beautiful landscapes in the Province.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Stellenbosch Municipality:

- Devon Valley WDF (licensed)
- Klapmuts Transfer Station (licenced)
- Franschhoek Mini Drop-off (does not require a licence due to its size)

General impressions

Stellenbosch Municipality has a split bag waste separation at source initiative mainly in their medium and high income areas. A drop-off facility is used in Franschhoek for residents to drop off mainly green waste. Many of the Municipality's waste minimisation strategies are in their planning stages, e.g. the chipping and composting of green waste and the crushing of builders' rubble. Greening initiatives at major events forms an integral part of the Municipality's awareness programmes.

Waste management in informal areas continue to be a challenge for the Municipality. Vacant land, communal spaces and parks in the informal areas were found to be dirty, although roads and walkways were reasonably clean (except for the practise of dumping on street corners). Most of the waste found on corners seems to have been there for a while.

Waste awareness was found to be lacking in lower income and informal areas. The lack of signage on recycling and / or discouraging illegal dumping was evident in these areas which were not clean and often strewn with litter. The high income areas told a different story as it was found impeccably clean, as is the case with most municipalities. Waste related signage was found on some of the bins in the town centre.

Town centres were also very clean. Bins were found throughout and these areas contained sufficient signage encouraging the separation of recyclables. Signage aimed at smokers encouraging them to place cigarette butts into allocated bins were also encountered. Cleaning services for sweeping and litter removal was evident during the evaluation visits. The taxi rank in Stellenbosch was found to be very clean. Bins were found

throughout the rank. Although one of the bins had signage, other signage encouraging waste minimisation was lacking.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The Municipality held an event on the 18th of March 2014 at the wood mill in Stellenbosch, informing the community and stakeholders on the future plans and to present changes made towards an integrated waste management system.
- Large annual events held in Stellenbosch are being greened. Waste separation bins and the recovery of food waste at events such as the FEI World Cup Show Jumping Qualifier, the Woord Fees and the WOW Festival, respectively have diverted up to 79% of the waste generated.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- The use of a Bokashi treatment system for the fermentation and composting organic waste takes place in informal settlements.
- A split bag system is operational primarily in the medium and high income areas.
- Minimal recycling takes place in low income residential areas.
- The Municipality supports Huis Horison, who further sorts the waste from the Municipality's split bag programme.
- Chipping and composting efforts are in the planning stage.
- Donor funding has been used for waste minimisation projects.
- The Municipality has approached neighbouring municipalities to consider a regionalised approach to the treatment of organic waste.

Town inspections:

During visits to Stellenbosch and Franschoek the following was noted:

- The town centres was very clean, with a suitable number of waste bins positioned throughout the town.
- Walkways in the lower income and informal residential areas were not clean.
- Windblown litter were seen around amenities.
- Skips were found in informal areas.
- Public transport facilities were very clean.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Devon Valley WDF

Positive

- Recovery of recyclables takes place at the waste disposal facility under the supervision of the Municipality between 8am – 4 pm on weekdays.
- Builders' rubble was separated at the landfill.
- There was sufficient daily cover material present.
- Very good gate keeping was observed at the landfill.
- The weigh bridge was fully functional.
- Compacting and daily covering of waste was clearly evident.
- The site was well managed.

Negative

- Large numbers of waste pickers were found on site. The Municipality provides support to the pickers to help them organise their activities on site to ensure they adhere to opening and closing times and other basic safety rules.

Facility 2: Klapmuts Transfer Station

Positive

- The facility was clean, well-managed and maintained.
- The facility had access control and lockable gates.
- Waste was removed daily from the facility.
- The facility was fenced and no unauthorised persons were observed on site during the visit.
- Builders' rubble and green waste was separated.

Negative

- No weigh bridge was in place. The facility should make use of the IPWIS Provincial Waste Calculator as a tool to establish waste quantities in the absence weigh bridges.

Job creation in waste management:

- During the past financial year the Municipality's Area Cleaning Division has appointed more than 800 EPWP workers for the entire Stellenbosch Municipality for the cleaning and sweeping of streets.
- EPWP staff was also utilised to sort recyclables at greening initiatives.

Special initiatives on waste

- The Stellenbosch Municipality is currently in liaison with the City of Cape Town and Drakenstein Municipalities for a regionalised approach towards the treatment of organic waste within the three municipalities.
- The second phase of the Bokashi treatment of food waste will be rolled out in the new financial year.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- Stellenbosch has an IWMP, but it must still be approved by Council. Waste management has not been incorporated into their IDP.

Reporting of information to Province

- A 100 000 tons of waste was disposed of at landfill for the 2013/2014 financial year and 8% of recyclable waste was diverted from landfill. The number of businesses that recover waste in Stellenbosch is 3. The Municipality reports to Province's IPWIS.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- The Municipality must ensure waste management, including waste minimisation, is incorporated into their IDP.
- The Municipality must report regularly to the IPWIS.

- Larger waste awareness signage w.r.t. waste minimisation, recycling, reduction and reuse could be placed on walkways, roads and open areas in all residential areas, the public transport facilities and the municipal sports facilities.
- The Municipality could invest into the building of infrastructure to recover waste more efficiently. A fully functional MRF will boost the diversion rate of the Municipality.
- Waste recovery programmes aimed at low income communities could be considered.



Figure 13: EPWP worker cleaning streets in Stellenbosch.



Figure 14: New receipts to report to the Provincial Waste Calculator. Figure 15: Disposal of waste on walkways and roads in Kayamandi.



Figure 16: A clean public transport facility in Stellenbosch.

Witzenberg Municipality

Witzenberg Municipality include the towns of Ceres, Wolseley, Tulbagh, Prince Alfred's Hamlet and Op-die-berg. The Witzenberg Valley is known for producing the finest deciduous fruit in South Africa and is well-known for its fresh and dried fruit, fruit juices and natural spring water.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Witzenberg Municipality:

- Op-die-Berg WDF (licensed)
- Tulbagh WDF (licensed)
- Prince Alfred Hamlet WDF (licensed)
- Wolseley WDF (licensed)

General impressions

Witzenberg Municipality provides a weekly black bag waste collection service. The town centres, sports facilities and higher income residential areas were clean, but the lower income residential areas and vacant land could be improved upon. The informal residential areas were also not clean. The Municipality has various awareness campaigns to keep the public informed about waste management.

Waste Awareness initiatives waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The Municipality has an external newsletter that covers topics such as recycling and other waste management activities, as well as waste initiatives driven by local communities.
- The Municipality also supports the Cerom Schools Waste Project with black bags and gloves. This project identifies problem areas in terms of littering and a waste clean-up action is then organised and executed by the educators and learners.
- Announcements are made by means of loud hailing to inform the public about services and initiatives regarding municipal services.
- The local community newspaper (Witzenberg Herald), the local community radio station (Valley FM), social media pages such as Facebook, the internet and the municipal website are all media through which information about waste activities, are shared.
- Waste related signage is also used to raise awareness.

- A “Friday Green Project” has also been initiated and information about this programme is shared by means of the local newspaper, as well as the municipal newsletter. The programme focusses on getting towns and neighbourhoods clean and green, encouraging sustainable behaviour in communities and fostering environmental stewardship.
- As part of the twinning agreement with Belgium’s Essen Municipality, pamphlets and poster about the waste programme has been distributed to Wolseley schools.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- The Municipality supports a swop shop in N’duli with transportation of recyclables.
- Recycling in the lower income residential areas is facilitated by the Tulbagh Disabled People of South Africa. Recyclables are collected in the lower income residential areas, which are then sold off to generate an income for the organisation.
- The Municipality has recycling igloos placed at strategic places within the Municipality for residents to drop their recyclables.
- The Municipality chips green waste and provides the chipped green waste to a local company for composting.

Town inspections:

During visits to Ceres and Wolseley it was noted that:

- Sufficient waste bins were observed along major walkways.
- The town centres were very clean, with adequate waste bins throughout the towns.
- Walkways and amenities in the higher and lower income residential areas were very clean. However, vacant land in the lower income residential areas was dirty.
- The informal residential areas were very dirty and waste was being disposed on vacant land, on walkways and next to amenities.
- Public transport and sports facilities were very clean.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Tulbagh WDF

Positive

- A record keeping system was implemented.
- Waste was sufficiently covered on a daily basis.
- Sufficient waste compaction was observed.
- Proper access control was exercised and no unauthorised persons were found onsite.
- Staff onsite was wearing protective clothing.

Negative

- Garden waste and builders’ rubble were not separated from the rest of the waste stream.
- No containers for hazardous waste were provided.

Facility 2: Prince Alfred’s Hamlet WDF

Positive

- A record keeping system was implemented.
- Access control was exercised at the facility.
- Garden waste was separated from the rest of the waste onsite.

Negative

- Waste was not sufficiently covered and compacted at the facility.
- Unauthorised persons were found onsite.
- Builders' rubble was not separated from the general waste component.
- No containers for hazardous waste were provided by the Municipality.
- Staff members onsite were not wearing protective clothing.

Job creation in waste management:

- EPWP workers were appointed in order to clean up streets, pavements, riverbanks and open spaces in the Municipality. 30 people are employed through this programme.

Waste partnerships

- The Municipality has a twinning agreement with Essen Municipality in Belgium in terms of waste minimisation and youth development. Essen Municipality assists with resources to undertake these projects.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- The Municipality's second generation IWMP has been approved by Council and incorporated into the IDP.

Reporting of information to Province

- Only 30% of the required information was reported to the Provincial Waste Calculator.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- More waste awareness signage is needed in the Municipality, specifically at public transport, municipal sport facilities and residential areas.
- Cleanliness in the informal residential area could be improved upon. A combination of the more frequent provision of collection services to additional bins, coupled with localised awareness campaigns could be considered.
- The negative aspects concerning waste facilities needs to be attended to.
- Material recovery needs to be extended and supported by the Municipality.
- The Municipality can implement a composting project.
- Crushing of builders' rubble could be investigated.
- The Municipality needs to improve on reporting to the Provincial IPWIS. The Waste Calculator toolkit should be used at waste facilities that do not have weigh bridges in order to achieve 100% reporting.

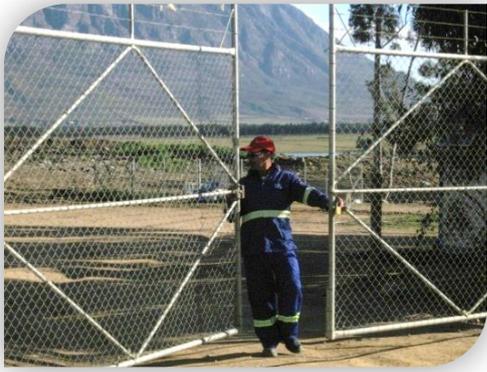


Figure 17: Access control exercised at Tulbagh WDF. Figure 18: Waste is not sufficiently covered at Prince Alfred's Hamlet WDF.



Figure 19: Dirty vacant land in Wolseley. Figure 20: A very clean play park in Witzenberg Municipality.

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE EDEN DISTRICT

Eden District Municipality

The District Municipality has an IWMP which addresses:

- Seven municipal plans were integrated into the district IWMP, out of which regional needs and gaps were identified and goals with timeframes were formulated for implementation. Regional functions/goals as identified by Eden DM personnel were also incorporated.
- The following regional goals were identified:
 - Registration of recycling facilities, waste management facilities and hazardous waste generators onto the established Eden Integrated Waste Information System and the subsequent reporting by these facilities, as well as a regional awareness programme to assure registration of all the applicable facilities.
 - The implementation of an Eden Regional Strategic Waste Minimisation Plan to promote waste minimisation, education and awareness across the district in collaboration with all the municipalities. It also includes liaison with the recycling industry and National and Provincial Government to assist with the district waste minimisation campaign, as well as establishing a market for the collected recyclables.

- The development of regional disposal infrastructure to accommodate domestic and hazardous waste from the local municipalities within jurisdiction of the District Municipality, as well as plan for the transportation of waste.
- The implementation of alternative waste management technologies in the whole of the Eden district in collaboration with the local municipalities.
- Strengthening of cooperative governance by motivating all municipalities to attend and participate in the Eden Integrated Waste Management Forum meetings and activities.
- Sourcing needed funding to implement regional waste management functions and projects as per applicable legislation.
- Liaison with National and Provincial Government to enter into discussions with the private sector producers in order to establish targets for the purchasing and usage of recycled materials in their production processes.
- A service level agreement has been entered into between the District Municipality and the B-Municipalities for the appointment of a single service provider for the review of the second generation IWMP for cost containment purposes. This process facilitated the identification of goals with timeframes and cost estimates for the implementation of the IWMP.
- The IWMP still has to be approved by Council.

District support to local municipalities

- The District Municipality has a dedicated staff component for waste management.
- The District Municipality has appointed a service provider to compile IWMP's for all local municipalities within its jurisdiction
- The District Municipality co-ordinates the Eden Integrated Waste Management Forum, which was established in 2006. This forum provides a platform for local municipalities to share information and to discuss problems encountered in performing their duties pertaining to waste management.

Capacity building, communication and projects

- The Eden Integrated Waste Management Forum serves as the project committee for the implementation of all regional waste management projects within the Eden District Municipality.
- Sub-committees of the Eden Integrated Waste Management Forum are appointed to address or investigate specific activities and provide feedback to the Forum.
- Waste related training sessions and presentations were organised over the past year, which included hazardous waste management and motor oil recycling.
- The District Municipality has started with an e-waste education program. This program was implemented to educate waste management personnel, as well as the public, on the correct disposal of e-waste. Advertisements were placed in the local newspapers, as well as on the Eden District Municipality webpage. Containers for the collection of e-waste have been placed at two municipal transfer stations within Mossel Bay and Knysna Municipalities. Collections points are also available in George and Bitou Municipalities. A total of 3.5 tonnes of e-waste has been removed to date.
- Eden District Municipality, in collaboration with local municipalities and the ROSE Foundation, has implemented an oil recycling programme. Oil recycling infrastructure was placed at controlled points in Hessequa, Mossel Bay, George, Knysna, Bitou and Oudtshoorn Municipalities. Training was provided to waste personnel on motor oil recycling for them to in turn educate ratepayers and the public. To date 1800 litres of motor oil was collected.

- The District Municipality is in the process of compiling a SOP for the handling and disposal of hazardous waste, which will be implemented subsequent to the Redundant Chemicals Project. The SOP focusses on the management and removal of redundant chemicals at schools.
- The Eden District Municipality, in collaboration with local municipalities, are in the process of developing a Regional Strategic Waste Minimisation Plan and has proceeded with a Waste Minimisation Public Awareness and Education Campaign as an extension to the plan.
- A Waste Information System was developed, as required by the NEM:WA. The integration of the Eden District Information System with the Provincial Information System is currently being investigated. Waste Management Officers will have access to the system in the coming year.
- Eden District Municipality has investigated the possibility to establish a Regional Landfill Facility to accommodate waste from Mossel Bay, George, Knysna and Bitou Municipalities in 2016. This facility, with a 50 year lifespan, has been approved for operation and will receive domestic and low rated hazardous waste, as well as construction waste and garden. The potential outsourcing for construction and management of these facilities is currently under investigation.
- Waste conversion technology is currently investigated in order to implement processes to minimise waste to landfill and to utilise waste as a resource as far as possible. R1.8 million has been made available by the Development Bank and National Treasury for the implementation of alternative waste technology.

Support in terms of NWMS and NEM: WA requirements related to waste minimisation and recycling

- Draft waste management by-laws which are aligned to the NEM:WA was finalised by the Eden Integrated Waste Management Forum. The B-Municipalities are yet to promulgate it in their areas of jurisdiction.

Co-ordination between District Municipalities and Provincial Government

- The District Municipality attends the Provincial Waste Management Forum and Recycling Action Group meetings as co-ordinated by the Department.
- The District Municipality is in the process of investigating an electronic link between the Eden Information System and IPWIS.
- Assistance is provided to the Department with blitz environmental compliance inspections and operations.

Bitou Municipality

The Bitou Municipality consists of the towns of Keurboomstrand, Krantshoek, Kurland, Kwanokuthula, Nature's Valley, Plettenberg Bay and Wittedrift. The area is commonly known as the "Jewel of the Garden Route". The area has 15 km of beaches and is favoured by fishermen and boating enthusiasts. Shore-based whale watching is popular.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Bitou Municipality:

- Natures Valley Transfer Station (unlicensed)
- Plettenberg Bay WDF (licensed)

General impressions

- The Municipality provides a weekly waste collection service to residents and businesses. The town centres and residential areas are fairly clean, but much more awareness signage is needed. Minimal waste awareness raising is done and minimal waste minimisation projects are implemented. Waste facility management is fairly good.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The Municipality uses pamphlets to inform residents about illegal dumping and the disposal of garden waste.
- Signage about waste minimisation is placed at random spots within the Municipality. However, residents interviewed indicate that not enough awareness is taking place.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- The Municipality implements a split bag system and has appointed a service provider for collection.
- Recycle bins are located in front of the Municipal offices for the drop off of recyclables.

Town inspections:

During visits to Plettenberg Bay and Nature's Valley the following was noted:

- The town centre, walkways and roads, as well as the public transport facilities were clean.
- The sports facilities were also very clean.
- Higher income residential areas were very clean.
- Lower income and informal residential areas were also mostly clean, with the occurrence of illegal waste disposal on vacant land.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Plettenberg Bay Transfer Station

Positive

- Waste was removed frequently.
- Access control was exercised.
- Signage was visible.
- No unauthorised persons were observed onsite.
- The area surrounding the disposal area was clean.
- The facility was well maintained.
- Containers for hazardous waste were present onsite in the form of ROSE Foundation containers for oil.
- Municipal staff was wearing protective clothing.

Negative

- No recordkeeping system was observed.

Facility 2: Natures Valley Transfer Station

Positive

- Waste was frequently removed.
- Signage was present at the facility.

- No unauthorised persons were found onsite.
- The area surrounding the disposal area was clean.
- The facility was in the process of being maintained.

Negative

- No record keeping system was observed.
- No access control was exercised.
- No containers for hazardous waste was provided.
- No staff was present onsite and therefore the use of protective clothing could not be determined.

Job creation in waste management:

- The Municipality implements the 'Food for Waste Recycling' programme, which created 100 job opportunities.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- Bitou Municipality has developed a second generation IWMP, which has been approved by council. The IWMP has been incorporated into the IDP of the Municipality.

Reporting of information to Province

- Bitou Municipality has not reported to the IPWIS in the 2013/2014 financial year.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- Bins could be placed along major walkways.
- More signage is needed on waste minimisation and cleanliness in the residential areas.
- Negative aspects related to facility management needs to be addressed.
- The Municipality could implement community based recycling programmes in low income areas or support existing recycling projects run by NGO's e.g. buy back centres, swap shops, etc.
- Chipping and composting of green waste could be investigated. The potential for waste to energy can be explored if a large quantity of green waste is generated.
- Crushing of builders' rubble could be investigated.
- The Municipality must start reporting to the IPWIS. The provincial waste calculator toolkit can be used where no weigh bridges are available.



Figure 21: Garden waste is disposed separately from general waste at Plettenberg Bay WDF



Figure 22: The Plettenberg Bay WDF is no longer in use and is used as a transfer station.



Figure 23: Builders' rubble disposed of at Nature's Valley Transfer Station.

Figure 23: Builders' rubble disposed of at Nature's Valley Transfer Station.



Figure 24: Signage at Nature's Valley Transfer Station.

Hessequa Municipality

The Hessequa Municipality include the towns of Albertinia, Gouritz, Heidelberg, Jongensfontein, Riversdale, Slangrivier, Still Bay and Witsand. The name Hessequa refers to the Khoikhoi people that used to inhabit this region and means "people of the trees". The Municipality is bordered by the lower Breede River to the west and the Gourits River to the east.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Hessequa Municipality:

- Albertina WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Droëkloof WDF (licensed)

- Steynskloof WDF (licensed)
- Slangrivier WDF (unlicensed)
- Jongensfontein WDF (licensed)
- Stilbaai Garden Refuse and Builders' Rubble Facility (unlicensed)
- Gouritsmond WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Witsand WDF (unlicensed)
- Melkhoutfontein WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)

General impressions

The Municipality in general is very clean and has done a sterling job of maintaining this cleanliness since previous evaluations. Numerous awareness activities are conducted to inform the general public about waste management and minimisation. The Municipality also drives quite a number of waste minimisation projects that assists with waste diversion from landfill, extending the lifespan of waste disposal facilities.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The Municipality has an hour timeslot once a month on Eden FM, a local radio station, where issues such as waste and recycling are discussed. During this slot, upcoming waste events and workshops are promoted in order to encourage the general public to attend and to facilitate behavioural change around waste.
- The Municipality and Henque Waste also support a number of local entrepreneurs, who use waste material to create useful products.
- The Municipality has a mascot, "Sakkie", who promotes recycling at all local events, such as rugby matches and festivals.
- Waste awareness articles are placed in the Mayor's monthly newsletter to help create awareness and inform the community of planned waste management road shows and campaigns.
- Waste awareness messages are regularly featured in the local press "Suid Kaap Forum" and posters are placed at Municipal cashier's offices and libraries.
- Hessequa Municipality works closely with Eden District Municipality to help create waste awareness in local school by hosting puppet shows on 'Wise up on Waste', teaching children the basics of environmental awareness and making it fun.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- The municipal contractor, Henque Waste, operates a buy-back centre in the Municipality.
- The Municipality operates a split-bag system to collect recyclables within the residential areas. Clear bags are provided to households who must fill a bag with recyclables before being issued with another bag. This system prevents wastage and the provision of bags encourages a higher participation rate.
- The split bag system is also implemented in the lower income residential areas.
- The Municipality supports material recovery in collaboration with Henque Waste, who is contracted to operate the MRF.

- The Municipality acquired a chipping machine and has started chipping garden waste.
- Composting is implemented by means of the Green Genie home composting system, which is supplied to residents by the Municipality.

Town inspections:

During visits to Heidelberg and Riversdale it was noted that:

- The city centres, walkways and roads, as well as sports facilities were very clean. Sufficient waste awareness signage was also found on walkways and roads.
- All residential areas were very clean. This is highly commendable.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Droëkloof WDF

Positive

- Waste was sufficiently covered at this facility.
- Daily compaction of waste was satisfactory.
- No unauthorised persons were found onsite.
- Garden waste was separated from the rest of the waste component.

Negative

- No recordkeeping system was observed.
- No access control was exercised at the gate to the facility.
- Builders' rubble was not separated from the rest of the waste.
- No containers for hazardous waste were present onsite.
- The wearing of protective clothing could not be determined as no municipal personnel were present onsite.

Facility 2: Albertinia Garden Refuse and Builders' Rubble Facility

Positive

- An alternative recordkeeping system was observed.
- Access control was exercised.
- The facility had the necessary signage.
- No unauthorised persons were present onsite.
- The facility was maintained in a satisfactory manner.
- Protective clothing was worn by staff onsite.

Negative

- General waste was not removed frequently for disposal and has accumulated to unacceptable levels at the time of the site visits.
- The area surrounding the disposal area was not clean. A large amount of domestic general waste was mixed with garden refuse.
- No containers were available for the disposal of hazardous waste.

Job creation in waste management:

- Contractors were appointed to clean up all residential areas in Albertinia, Riversdale, Heidelberg and Melkhoutfontein. DEA employed 112 employees in the Hessequa area, from Witsand to Gouritsmond, for a two year period to work on the "Working for the Coast" project. These projects includes, but are

not limited to, the removal of rubbish and litter in previously disadvantaged communities, coastal cleaning and the cleaning of parks, resorts and graveyards. The inland towns, as well as the coastal towns (Stilbaai, Gourits and Witsand), had major waste clean-up and maintenance projects during this period.

Partnerships with waste related stakeholders

- The Municipality has partnered with the ROSE Foundation for the recovery of used oil. There are two collection points in the Municipality. These can be found at Riversdale Transfer Station and Stilbaai WDF.
- The Municipality participates in the redundant chemicals at schools project.
- The Municipality forms part of a partnership with Eden District Municipality for the collection of electronic waste using a contractor, Mabone.
- The Municipality's 'Our Waste has Value' project has been selected as a 110% Green flagship project with a vision of a zero waste society by 2020.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- The Municipality has an IWMP that has been approved by council and is incorporated into the Municipality's IDP.

Reporting of information to Province

- Hessequa Municipality did not report any information to the Provincial Waste Calculator for the 2013/2014 financial year.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- Anti-litter waste awareness signage is needed in public open spaces, including sports facilities, to encourage cleanliness. Waste minimisation awareness signage should also be placed at strategic locations to encourage participation in the Municipality's waste recycling programmes.
- The problematic aspects identified under facility management must be addressed.
- Crushing of builders' rubble could be implemented.
- The Municipality needs to start reporting monthly waste generation and diversion quantities to DEADP's IPWIS. The Waste calculator toolkit should be used where no weigh bridges are available.



Figure 25: Hessequa Municipality implements a split bag system for recyclables.



Figure 26: Waste collection day in Hessequa Municipality.



Figure 27: Waste was frequently removed at Albertinia Garden Refuse and Builders' Rubble Facility.



Figure 28: Waste awareness signage in Heidelberg.

George Municipality

George Municipality include the towns of George, Wilderness, Herolds Bay, Blanco, Uniondale and Haarlem. Situated at the foot of the Outeniqua Mountains, this Municipality finds itself at the centre of nature's "Garden Route" in the Cape Wildflower Floral Kingdom. It is also considered as the economic 'hub' of the Southern Cape.

The following operational waste facilities exist in George Municipality:

- Gwaing Builders' Rubble and Garden Refuse Waste Disposal Facility (licensed)
- Gwaing Transfer Station (licensed)
- Uniondale WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)

General impressions

George Municipality provides a weekly waste collection service to residents. Black bags are predominantly used. The town centre, sports facilities and higher income residential areas were clean. However, more needs to be done to clean the lower income and informal residential areas. The management of waste management facilities must also be improved. The Municipality implements a range of waste awareness activities to ensure the distribution of waste management information.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- Exhibitions and presentations are conducted at schools.
- Awareness is done around the dates on the 'green calendar', at events such as water week, etc.
- Door to door awareness campaigns are conducted within the neighbourhoods.
- The community is informed about waste management at ward committee meetings.
- The local radio station, Eden FM, and local newspaper, George Herald, is used for media coverage.
- Street campaigns are also run where announcements are made to households via mobile public address systems.
- School visits to waste management facilities are facilitated by the Municipality.
- An information desk about the GMC is available in area offices.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- The Municipality implements a split-bag system, which is also implemented in the lower income residential areas.
- Recycling bins are placed at 17 primary schools within the Municipality.
- Builders' rubble is recovered for re-use at the transfer station.

Town inspections:

During visits to George and Blanco it was noted that:

- The town centre, walkways, public transport and municipal sports facilities were very clean. Sufficient bins were provided.
- The higher income residential areas were very clean.
- Vacant land and walkways in the lower income residential areas were reasonably clean, but the areas surrounding amenities were very dirty.
- Although waste awareness signage was present, it was not effective in the lower income areas, because vacant land was used as dumping sites.
- The informal residential areas were also fairly clean.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Gwaing WDF

Positive

- Access control was exercised.

Negative

- Builders' rubble and garden waste was not separated from the rest of the waste component. The facility was basically operated as a landfill.
- No record keeping system was evident.
- Waste was not sufficiently covered.
- No compaction of waste took place.
- Unauthorised persons were present onsite.
- No containers for hazardous waste were provided.
- Staff did not wear protective clothing.
- Abattoir waste was disposed of at the facility.

Facility 2: Gwaing Transfer Station

Positive

- A record keeping system was implemented.
- Access control was exercised at the gate.
- Signage was present.
- The facility was well maintained.

Negative

- Waste was not removed at an acceptable frequency, which is daily.
- Many informal waste pickers were encountered onsite.
- The area surrounding the disposal area was not clean due to waste accumulating for too long.

- No containers for hazardous waste were provided by the Municipality.
- Staff members onsite were not wearing protective clothing.

Job creation in waste management:

- Approximately 140 EPWP workers were appointed in order to clean up streets.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- The Municipality's second generation IWMP has been approved by council and has been incorporated into the IDP.

Reporting of information to Province

- Reporting to the Provincial IPWIS did not take place for 2013/2014.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- A visible waste awareness campaign can be achieved through increasing waste awareness signage in the Municipality. Signage needs to be placed at the public transport facility, as well as sports facilities. Signage also needs to be placed in the residential areas and this has to be accompanied by an awareness campaign. A survey to establish the reasons for excessive littering and illegal dumping in affected areas will go a long way in addressing the problem.
- Cleansing services in the lower income and informal residential areas needs to be improved.
- The negative aspects concerning waste facilities needs to be attended to.
- Material recovery needs to be formalised at the transfer station where informal salvaging is allowed.
- Chipping of garden waste could be initiated in order to reduce the volumes of garden waste.
- The Municipality can look into implement a composting project, as well as crush builders' rubble to reduce the volume of these waste streams.
- The Municipality needs to start reporting to the Provincial Waste Calculator.



Figure 29: A clean public transport facility in George.



Figure 30: Waste awareness signage is not always effective!



Figure 31: Waste is not removed frequently at Gwaing Transfer Station



Figure 32: Clean roads and walkways in the George higher income residential area.

Knysna Municipality

The Knysna Municipality includes the towns of Knysna, Sedgefield, Rheenendal, Karata, surrounding Farms, Brenton on Sea, Belvidere and Buffalo Bay. Knysna is nestled amid the imposing Outeniqua Mountains on the one side and the flowing waves of the Indian Ocean and finds itself on the shores of a 21 hectare protected estuary shielded by the famous forests of Knysna.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Knysna Municipality:

- Knysna Transfer station (licenced)
- Brenton on Sea Green Waste Facility (licenced)
- Knysna Recycling Facility (licensed)
- Sedgefield Recycling Facility (unlicensed at the time of site visits)

General impressions

The Knysna Municipality's waste department provide a weekly door to door collection services to 93% of households, business and commercial areas. A mixture of wheelie bins and black bags are used to collect waste. Although the Municipality encourages residents to take garden waste to drop offs and/or to use private gardening services, they also provide and collect blue bags for garden waste. Skips are made available in certain areas and serve as drop off points for garden waste. The Municipality provides a service for the collection of builders' rubble. Where residences are affected by baboon activity, the Municipality make bins available and residents install baboon proof locks. The Municipality's waste is transferred to a licenced private landfill site at Petro SA, the lifespan of which ends 2014. The Eden District Municipality is in the process of establishing a regional landfill site. The Municipality make use of 5 local EPWP workers for general cleansing such as street sweeping, clearing of litter, removal of small scale builders' rubble and green waste, drain cleaning, and verge cleaning. Two sites in Knysna and Sedgefield has been identified as drop offs for green waste and builders' rubble. The legal processes are currently being followed to licence these facilities. Farmers manage their own waste and, according to the Municipality, they adhere to waste management legislation requirements.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The Municipality uses the media to create awareness around issues pertinent to waste management.
- A four page article on waste titled 'No Space for Waste' was published in the South Magazine, covering landfill concerns, the importance of recycling and providing details on what can be recycled and where recyclables can be taken.
- The Municipality provided 42 bins to 14 local schools as part of celebrating World Environment Day.
- The Municipality makes use of its newsletter, Council News, to bring awareness to citizens on all waste related issues, including waste minimisation (recycling) and waste related challenges.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- There are five swop shops covering the following areas: Sinethemba, Khayaletu, Hornlee swopshop, Seven Passes in Rheenendal and Smutsville. The swop shops are NGO initiatives which the Municipality supports by means of transport for the recyclables as well as containers from which the swop shops are operated.
- A split bag pilot for the separation of waste at source covers 99 households in Smutsville. All other formal residential areas practice separation at source through a three bag system.
- Recycling bins are available outside the Knysna Recycling Facility.
- The chipping of green waste takes place at the two green waste facilities.

- Informal composting and a home composting project takes place in Karatara. 70 Green Genie bins were placed at 70 households. The Municipality supply composting bins and composting information to crèches for the 'Greening Crèches' project.
- Containers, with a capacity of a 1000 litres, were provided for the recovery of used oil at the Knysna Transfer Station. The used oil containers and service is sponsored by the ROSE Foundation.
- There is also an E-waste recovery container placed at the Transfer Station for households and businesses. The e-waste container is sponsored by Valley Containers.
- The Municipality collected chemicals from schools for the safe transport and disposal of hazardous waste.
- Waste days sponsored by Mabone are utilised to create awareness and to collect e-waste.

Town inspections:

During visits to Knysna the following was noted that—

- the centre of town including the higher income residential areas were very clean;
- the public transport facility was clean;
- the sports facility was clean and bins was available for waste;
- vacant land, communal spaces, parks, walk ways and roads in the lower income residential area were reasonably clean;
- informal areas were not clean, waste was found in open spaces and along walkways (amenities were clean); and
- very few signs were visible.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Knysna Transfer Station

Positive

- The transfer station was well managed, maintained and very clean.
- Waste was removed regularly.
- The facility had good access control and is clearly sign posted.
- No scavenging was taking place on site.
- A container was available at the facility for hazardous waste.
- Staff used protective clothing.

Facility 2: Brenton on Sea Green Waste Facility

Positive

- Some chipping took place at the site.
- Waste was not weighed, but recorded per load.
- Residents were allowed to make use of wood chips and/or compost.
- Domestic waste was removed daily from the facility.
- The facility had access control.
- No scavengers were allowed on site.
- The facility also served as a mini transfer station for general waste.
- Workers make use of protective clothing.
- A container was available at the facility for hazardous waste.

Negative

- The site had reached its storage capacity and there was a need for recyclables and the general waste to be removed.

Job creation in waste management:

- The Municipality awarded 4 tenders (3 years) to render waste collection and cleaning services in informal areas and other low income areas.

Special initiatives on waste

- The regional Eden Green Composting Initiative and the Eden Alternative Waste Technology Initiative to minimise waste is in its planning phase.
- Developed waste related partnerships with stakeholders such as the ROSE Foundation, Mabone and Green Genie (home composting).

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- It has been approved by Council.

Reporting of information to Province

- The following information was submitted in the questionnaire for the competition, but to date no monthly reporting has been submitted to the Department via the IPWIS.
- 512 commercial and industrial businesses contribute to waste volumes. All waste disposed of at landfill for 2013/2014 financial year amounts to 14 854 tonnes of waste. The percentage of waste diverted from landfill sites through recycling is close to 11%. There is one scrap yard and 2 recycling centres in the Municipality.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- More waste minimisation signage is needed throughout the Municipality to support other awareness raising efforts by the Municipality.
- Implement a more accurate record keeping system at all waste facilities. Here the waste calculator proposed by the DEADP must be used where weigh bridges are not available.
- Consider a PPP for the management of green waste for the Municipality.
- The reuse and/or crushing of builders' rubble should be considered.
- Establish Public Place Recycling (PPR) system for public areas where large numbers of people gather or visit, such as shopping centres, public transport facilities, festivals and recreational areas. Provide recycling domes or containers for residents to 'recycle away from home'.



Figure 33: Waste is efficiently managed at the Brenton on Sea Waste Facility



Figure 34: Clean vacant land in the Knysna lower income residential area.



Figure 35: Waste collected by EPWP workers.



Figure 36: A clean public transport facility in Knysna.

Mossel Bay Municipality

The Mossel Bay Municipality includes the towns and/or settlements of Mossel Bay, Hartenbos, Kwanonqaba, Sonskynvallei, Brandwag, Ruitersbos, Boggomsbaai, Vleesbaai, Herberdsdale, Kleinbrakrivier, Fraai, Uitsig, Reebo, Tergniet, Groot Brakrivier, Hershams, Outeniqua strand, Glentana, Friemersheim, and Buisplaas. The foremost

economic activities in Mossel Bay are agriculture in the form of aloes, cattle, citrus, dairy, ostriches, sheep, timber, and vegetables. It is also known for its wine, fishing, light industry, petrochemicals and tourism and has become a place where you can 'explore endless horizons'.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Mossel Bay Municipality:

- Great Brak Garden Refuse and Builders' Rubble WDF (unlicensed)
- Louis Fourie for garden waste (application for closure)
- Kwa-Nonqaba Transfer Station (licensed)
- Sonskynvallei Transfer Station (licensed)

General impressions

Mossel Bay Municipality provides weekly removal of waste from all residential areas, business and commercial areas. Their type of collection system is based on the door to door collection of black bags. Waste skips are also provided for informal, business and commercial areas. Furthermore, the Municipality has placed litter bins along major walk ways in areas such as Louis Fourie, Great Brak and Mossel Bay Town. As an additional waste collection service, the Municipality removes garden waste placed on the curb side by residents.

Waste facilities in the Municipality can be accessed by residents from 7:30 – 19:00 daily, free of charge. Areas such as Kusweg, Glentana, Little Brak River, Great Brak River and Boggoms Bay have drop-offs for holiday makers to drop off their waste at the end of their holiday. Drop-offs can be found in the informal areas, which are maintained daily and monitored by the municipal environmental health officer.

To minimise waste going to the PetroSA landfill facility, the Municipality provide a combination of blue and black bags to residents for waste separation.

During the holiday season, when there is a general increase in waste volumes, the Municipality provides extra skips at Sonskynvallei and KwaNonqaba Transfer Stations. The Municipality, as part of the waste backlog project, received approved funding from DEA for 2014 for the environmental authorization to either formally close or permit waste sites dated before the implementation of the NEM:WA.

An environmental authorization was issued from the DEADP for the planned regional WDF.

The Municipality has diverted 2118 tons of waste through recycling, composting, etc. from the total of 24 048 tons waste disposed at landfill for the period July 2013 – June 2014. Six businesses recover waste for recycling.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The recycling company who has been appointed to run the split bag system organises regular awareness campaigns to ensure the separation at source participation rate increases.
- The Municipality has encouraged businesses, such as 'spaza' shops and taverns, to separate waste at source.
- Integrated Waste Management issues are broadcasted through radio talks throughout the year as a communication strategy with local residents.

- The Municipal newsletter is also used to share waste management and recycling successes and challenges.
- Schools and the community conduct quarterly clean-up campaigns.
- A notice of the 2012 winners of Greenest Municipality Competition (GMC) is placed with the 'Welcome to Mossel Bay' sign.
- Community newspapers publish waste management matters regularly.
- Info on waste management can also be found on the municipal website.
- No dumping signs are regularly placed in hot spots.

Waste minimisation

- The Municipality supports a number of swop shops and secured funding to sustain them. The Swop Shops are registered as flagship projects of the Premier's 110% Green Initiative. The feasibility of a buy back centre is being investigated.
- A Mossel Bay recycling contractor has their own MFRs located in Voor Bay and Mossdustria.

Waste minimisation projects:

- The Municipality bought and placed 8 recycling igloos and placed them at The Point, Little Brak Beach, Diaz Beach (first beach and second beach) and Santos Beach.
- A container was donated to the Municipality for the collection of e-waste, and this was officially opened on 18 March 2014.
- Fluorescent light bulbs and tubes are accepted by Light City in Voorbaai at a minimal cost to the disposer. Collections and safe disposal is done by Mabone.
- The Municipality is continuing with its office recycling.
- The Municipality's Wise up on Waste programme is collaboration between the Municipality and Eden District Municipality. The programme trains and educates school teachers, learners, municipal staff, and the broader community around the concept and practical implementation of waste minimisation. The Eden District Municipality (EDM), in conjunction with the Department of Education (DoE), is engaged in updating the programme to incorporate the separation of hazardous waste.
- Partnerships with Oil Separation Solutions (OSS) Group and the ROSE Foundation for the collection of oil are going well.
- A day for environmental information sharing was held on the 5th of June 2014 (World Environment Day) by the Municipality displaying information regarding e-waste, household composting and oil recycling management.
- In support of local municipalities, the Eden District Municipality has designed street banners and x-frame banners for different waste categories (paper, plastic, glass, oil, composting and e waste etc.), which will be displayed at minimisation events held by local municipalities.
- A REDISA depot was established in Voor Bay on the 2nd of June 2014 to ensure the diversion of tyres from landfill by supporting the collection and transportation of waste tyres from Great Brak River waste site. This project has been very effective.
- A beach clean-up on the 27th of June 2014 by municipal staff, councillors and the public was held to celebrate World Environment Day.
- The Department Environmental Affairs (DEA) has appointed a local representative stationed at the EDM offices to assist with implementing the jobs to youth in waste project to assist the Municipality in executing its waste management mandate. In addition, they also offer infrastructure development where the need exist. 22 unemployed youth will be employed in 4 categories for the project.

- The Mossel Bay Municipality supported Mabone and Eden District Municipality in the Redundant Hazardous Waste School Project to gather data from local schools about redundant chemicals stored at schools to establish collection needs. The chemicals were disposed of safely.
- Langeberg Mall Recycling appointed a contractor, as a pilot project, to establish their separation at source statistics and waste diversion rate in comparison to their total waste tonnage generated.
- The ROSE Foundation is currently supporting the Municipality by providing oil collection infrastructure i.e. oil depots at their KwaNonqaba and Sonskynvallei Transfer Stations, to improve the existing oil management system in the Municipality.

Town inspections:

During visits to Mossel Bay Municipality the following was noted:

- The town centre was very clean with bins placed along walk ways.
- No signs encouraging waste minimisation e.g. recycling were seen.
- Sport facilities were clean. A sport facility in the low income area was not in use.
- The higher income areas were very clean with vacant land, communal areas and parks well kept.
- Lower income areas were not as clean and made use of waste drop off areas. Litter was seen in parts of the area. Adjacent open spaces including parks and vacant land were not clean. Litter was spotted in areas such as walkways and roads.
- The informal areas were very dirty.
- Public transport facilities were found to be clean.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1 Great Brak Garden Refuse and Builders' Rubble WDF

Positive

- Manual record keeping was done (per waste type rather than quantity).
- The facility had lockable access control.
- Workers on site did not have the appropriate PPE.
- Hazardous and domestic waste was not accepted at the facility.

Negative

- The facility had no weigh bridge.
- No separation of hazardous waste took place.
- Salvagers were a huge problem at the facility. Children and dogs were found on site.

Facility 2: Kwa-Nonqaba Transfer Station

Positive

- Recordkeeping at the site recorded the waste types and quantities that get dropped off at the site.
- Waste was removed on a regular basis.
- The facility was well fenced and had good access control with lockable gates.
- The facility was clearly signposted.
- No salvagers or unauthorised persons were observed on site.
- The site was well managed, maintained and clean.
- No domestic waste was allowed at the site.
- Workers used protective clothing.

Negative

- The facility had no weigh bridge.

Job creation in waste management:

- 300 EPWP workers were employed, on a temporary basis, for street sweeping, clean-up of open spaces, collecting recycle material and clean-up of the inner city.
- The job creation programmes were all funded by the national EPWP programme or by the DEA funded Environmental Protection Infrastructural Programme (EPIP).

Special initiatives on waste

- The Municipality is participating in a bread tag project to collect 247.5kg of the plastic tags for recycling and uses the monies generated to supply wheelchairs to those in need. The public and schools throughout the Municipality participate by dropping off the plastic tags at a number of drop-off points. To date 4 wheelie bins of these plastic tags have been collected.
- Job creation: The Municipality supports 9 artists/businesses by subsidising their rental of studios at the Craft/Art Workshop in Market Street, a vibrant municipal project.
- The Municipality supports an arts & craft workshop and exhibition centre to promote local products. The workshops provide skills training for crafters to acquire the necessary skills required and the exhibition encourages tourist support activities for the tourism sector. Further support is given to artists/crafters through the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in business administration, photographic training etc. Recycled materials are also used by crafters to create paper maché ornaments and utility articles as well as bags and hats made from plastic bags.
- Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency (WESGRO), sponsors of the Export Development Programme, invited two crafters to participate at the Export.
- Opportunities were offered to entrepreneurs to exhibit at the Women in Environment Symposium.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- The EDM developed a Strategic Waste Management Plan with local municipal input. Waste managers in the local municipal areas will implement the plan. Once approved by council by end 2014, waste minimization will be addressed in the district.
- Jan Palm Consulting Engineers (JPCE) developed the IWMP, which was subsequently discussed with Council on the 24th of June 2014.
- The IWMP has been included into the IDP under chapter 8 (8.2).

Reporting of information to Province

- The Municipality does not report to the provincial IPWIS.
- The following information was submitted on the questionnaire for the competition: 2010 commercial and industrial businesses contribute to waste volumes. Waste volumes disposed of at landfill stands at 24048 tons. About 2118 m³ of waste per annum are being diverted from landfill through recycling. Six businesses in the Municipality recover waste for recycling.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- The Municipality can improve waste awareness by making use of more waste minimisation signs on bins or erect larger signs e.g. bill boards to inform the public of waste minimisation/recycling, particularly in residential areas and public places, such as taxi ranks.
- Garden waste could be chipped and composted.
- The composting of food waste from restaurants could be considered.
- The separation and crushing of builders' rubble for reuse and minimisation purposes could be considered.
- The Municipality must report to the provincial IPWIS on a monthly basis. The DEADP's waste calculator must be used to quantify waste where weigh bridges are not available.
- Establish a Public Place Recycling (PPR) programme or system in places such as retail environments, recreational areas, tourist sites, transport facilities such as taxi ranks, bus terminuses and/or stops, railway stations and annual festivals, etc. PPRs could be promoted throughout the Municipality as an integrated waste management system that can be used in public areas where large numbers of people gather or visit, as a programme that encourages and ensure people are able to recycle 'away from home'. It also presents an opportunity to create awareness around waste minimisation to the broader public.
- The Municipality could consider the chipping of garden waste and the establishment of a composting facility.
- The Municipality could consider the recovery of builders' rubble for crushing and other uses.



Figure 37: A clean and well managed transfer station in Mossel Bay Municipality.



Figure 38: Waste awareness signage in Mossel Bay.



Figure 39: Clean roads and walkways in the lower income residential area in Mossel Bay.



Figure 40: A central waste collection point in the lower income residential area in Mossel Bay.

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE OVERBERG DISTRICT

Overberg District Municipality

The District Municipality has an IWMP which addresses:

- The IWMP gives an overview of the Overberg District state of waste management at the time of compilation. It also indicates the status of the local municipality IWMP's, waste generation, waste characteristics and waste minimisation strategies.
- The needs as identified by the District Municipality in addressing regional waste disposal facility issues, such as funding problems and the need for a better tariff structure, is highlighted.
- It gives an overview of trends and forecasts that assist with strategic planning.
- The IWMP gives an overview of planned waste activities.
- The IWMP is implemented and is linked to the IDP as a sectoral plan.
- The planning for the regional waste disposal facility, in collaboration with local municipalities, is included in the IWMP.

District support to local municipalities

- The District Municipality do not have a dedicated staff component for waste management, but this function is incorporated under Environmental Management.
- The District Municipality provides a waste management support function to municipalities. They assisted the Swellendam Municipality with the development of their IWMP.
- The District Municipality established a District Waste Forum in order to create a platform for capacity building in terms of best practice to adopt a regional approach in addressing some of the waste challenges of B-Municipalities. They also liaise with various government agencies in this regard.
- The District Municipality obtained R10 million in funding from DEA for Working for Waste projects. The District Municipality will use these funds to rehabilitate the two existing cells and terrain work at the Karwyderskraal Waste Disposal Facility to conform to all licensing requirements.

Support in terms of NWMS and NEM: WA requirements related to waste minimisation and recycling

- Two of the four local municipalities are diverting garden and fruit waste from landfill by means of composting of chipped material at Karwyderskraal WDF.

Co-ordination between District Municipalities and Provincial Government

- Good lines of communication exist between the District Municipality and the Department, with continuous support being received and requested when needed.
- Service Level Agreements discussions have taken place between the District Municipality, local municipalities and the Department.
- The Department conducted initial methane gas monitoring at Karwyderskraal WDF to create baseline information on future monitoring.

Cape Agulhas Municipality

The Cape Agulhas Municipality comprises of the towns of Bredasdorp, Struisbaai, L'Agulhas, Napier, Elim and Waenhuiskrans. Portuguese navigators observed around 1500 that the direction of magnetic north matched true north in the region, thus naming the region after the compass needle 'Cabo das Agulhas', meaning "Cape of Needles". Cape Agulhas Municipality, the southernmost local municipality in Africa and also known as the southernmost tip of Africa, is where the Atlantic and Indian oceans meet.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Cape Agulhas Municipality:

- Bredasdorp WDF (licensed)
- Napier drop-off (licenced)
- Struisbaai Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Waenhuiskrans Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Elim WDF (licensed)
- Napier WDF (licensed for closure)
- Waenhuiskrans WDF (licensed for closure)
- Bredasdorp WDF (licensed)
- Struisbaai WDF (licensed for closure)

General impressions

Cape Agulhas Municipality provides a relatively good door to door waste collection system for households and businesses operating in the area. They have a separation at source system for garden waste and builders'

rubble. A two bag waste separation at source programme extends to selected residential areas within the Municipality. Recyclables are then collected weekly from households participating in the programme. Waste skips for garden waste and/or builders' rubble are provided in the lower income areas. Skips are also used for the collection of general waste in informal areas and are serviced weekly.

The Municipality contends with challenges like illegal dumping, which is often very costly. Law enforcement jobs are being created to assist in controlling the problem.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- Waste awareness-raising at schools and shopping centres forms part of the minimisation initiatives.

Waste minimisation

- Chipping of green waste takes place in the Municipality.
- In some areas the Municipality provide black bags for wet waste and a clear bag for recyclables. Recycling igloos are placed at San Parks L'Agulhas for the public to use for recycling.
- The Municipality has appointed a contractor to recovery of recyclable material.

Town inspections:

During visits to Napier and Bredasdorp the following was noted:

- The site visits revealed that the town centres were very clean with sufficient bins on roadsides for pedestrians to use.
- No signs encouraging waste minimisation were visible in the whole of the Municipality e.g. recycling.
- Sport facilities were clean.
- The higher income areas were generally very clean. Vacant land, communal areas and parks were well maintained.
- Lower income areas told a slightly different story. Vacant land, open spaces and parks were not so clean. Litter was spotted in areas such as walkways and roads.
- The informal areas were unfortunately found to be very dirty. Waste was found dumped next to public toilet amenities and no skips was seen in the informal areas visited. Walkways in the informal residential areas were not clean. Also, builders' rubble was found dumped in open spaces. Anti-litter signage was absent in these areas.
- Public transport facilities were clean.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Bredasdorp WDF

Positive

- Sufficient daily cover was available.
- Compaction was evident at the site.
- Separation of builders' rubble and green waste took place at the facility.
- The facility had lockable access control.
- Workers on site made use of PPE.
- Builders' rubble was used for covering.
- Tyres were kept separately.
- No hazardous waste was accepted at the facility.
- Record keeping was done per waste type rather than quantity.

Negative

- The facility had no weigh bridge.
- No containers for hazardous waste disposal were present.
- Scavenging was a huge problem on site. Children and dogs were present on site.
- The gate keeper indicated that someone was knifed to death in recent times.

Facility 2: Napier Drop-off

Positive

- The recordkeeping system at the site records the type of waste that gets dropped off at the site.
- Waste was removed on a regular basis.
- The facility has good access control with lockable gates.
- The facility was clearly signposted.
- The cleanliness of the drop-off was good.
- The facility was well maintained.
- Waste was removed daily from the facility.
- The facility was fenced and no unauthorised persons were observed on site during the visit.
- Builders' rubble and green waste was being separated at the facility.

Negative

- No weigh bridge was in place. The site should make use of the IPWIS Provincial Waste Calculator as a monitoring tool for waste quantities.

Job creation in waste management:

- EPWP workers are employed on a temporary basis for street sweeping, cleaning of open spaces, collecting recyclable material and cleaning of the town centres.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- The IWMP has been approved by Council and waste management is incorporated in the IDP under section 3.12.

Reporting of information to Province

- The Municipality does not report any waste disposal and waste recovery figures to the Provincial IPWIS.
- 280 commercial and industrial businesses contributed to waste volumes reported. Waste volumes disposed of at landfill amounted to 6000 tons. About 15000 m³ of waste per annum are being diverted from landfill through recycling. Five businesses in the Municipality recover waste for recycling.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- Place waste minimisation signs on bins to inform the public of recycling.
- Place waste minimisation awareness signage in the residential areas.
- Consider awareness raising campaigns at schools throughout the Municipality. The greening of big sports and cultural events hosted in the Municipality will contribute to creating awareness.
- Where illegal dumping is prevalent, more should be done in terms of awareness to discourage residents from illegal dumping practices. A survey conducted in affected communities will shed some light as to the causes of the dumping and contribute towards the finding of a long-term solution.

- Garden waste could be chipped and composted. The composting of food waste could be considered.
- The crushing of builders' rubble should be considered to minimise waste to landfill. The crushed material can then also be used to cover waste at the WDF.



Figure 41: The correct signage at Napier Drop-off.

Figure 42: Informal waste recovery at Bredasdorp WDF.



Figure 43: Illegal dumping of waste on vacant land in informal residential area.



Figure 44: Placing bins on walkways assists with reducing littering.

Overstrand Municipality

The Overstrand Municipality include the towns of Gansbaai, Stanford, Hermanus and Kleinmond. Hermanus is viewed as the cultural and business hub of the Overstrand. The Overstrand is 'an ideal place to work and live in for all who call it home'. Its distinctive contributions towards an unforgettable experience in land-based whale watching, unspoiled Blue Flag beaches, shark cage-diving, outstanding wine industry and first-class restaurants and holiday accommodation make the Cape Whale Coast a "must do" for tourists.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Overstrand Municipality:

- Betty's Bay Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Gansbaai WDF and Material Recovery Facility (licensed)
- Hermanus Material Recovery Facility (licensed)
- Hermanus Transfer Station (licensed)
- Hermanus Week-end Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Kleinmond Transfer Station (licensed)
- Onrus Waste Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Pearly Beach Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Pringle Bay/Hangklip Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Rooi Els Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Sandbaai Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Stanford Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Voëklip Drop-off (unlicensed)

General impressions

Overstrand Municipality provides an excellent waste management service to its citizens. They have a well-functioning waste recovery system in place where various opportunities to recover waste is made possible. They have a residential split bag, separation at source system, drop-off facilities for general and hazardous waste, a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and their recycling contractor also manages a buy back centre which allows waste pickers to derive an income from the sale of recyclables. The Municipality also runs various awareness campaigns, including engagements with schools. These measures ensure an excellent recovery rate of 37% for the Municipality. Informal areas are well resourced with waste bins and found to be clean and litter free during the site visits. The taxi ranks in informal areas were also found to be reasonably clean. Walk ways between homes were very clean and amenities in the lower income and informal residential areas were also clean.

Hermanus town centre was very clean with waste separation signs posted on bins on walk ways throughout the town. The taxi rank in the town centre was very clean. The sports facility visited was clean and waste bins were placed at the entrance and the stand area.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The Municipality, in co-operation with the Overstrand Conservation Foundation held a sustainability expo at schools in Gansbaai, Stanford, Hermanus and Kleinmond.

- On the 8th of April the Waste Manager, Mr Johan Van Taak, addressed Junior Council members who was taken on a tour, visiting the Hermanus Transfer Station, Hermanus MRF and the Gansbaai WDF to ensure the Junior Council members understand integrated waste management, how the recycling works and how a cell in a waste disposal facility, is managed.
- The Municipality partnered with DEADP's Waste Management in Education programme and implemented the programme in the region. 64 teachers were trained on how to facilitate education on the management of waste as part of the CAPS curriculum for learners at schools, with the focus mathematics and languages.
- Awareness and education on the need to recycle and it's potential to create jobs was done with learners from Hawston and Mount Pleasant. The learners were taken to the Hermanus Transfer Station and MFR.
- An article was published in the Overstrand Bulletin on Reduce, Recycle and Re-use. The article place waste management into perspective for readers, discuss how recycling is taking place in the Overstrand region and further encourage readers to come and do their bit.
- Another article was placed in the Overstrand Bulletin to make readers aware of hazardous waste and e-waste and that it should be 'disposed of with caution'. It requests residents not to pour hazardous substances down drains or sewers.
- It further makes readers aware of shipping containers for hazardous waste and where bins can be found for the different waste types. The article also has pictures of the signs by which residents can identify which waste types go into which bins and where bins will be stationed.
- Awareness on beach clean-ups was also published.
- A sustainability EXPO in partnership with the Whale Coast Conservation was held on Tuesday 13th May 2014 at Gansbaai Primary school.
- A sustainability EXPO in partnership with the Whale Coast Conservation was held on Wednesday 14th May 2014 at Zwelihle Primary school.
- A sustainability EXPO in partnership with the Whale Coast Conservation was held on Friday 16th May 2014 at Hermanus High school.
- On Friday 23rd May 2013 the EXPO was presented to learners in Hawston.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- Two swop shops, namely Masikhane and Zwelihle swop shops, are supported by the Municipality.
- There is one buy back centre at Walker Bay Recycling next to the Hermanus Transfer Station.
- There is a two bag system in place in all four administrations of Kleinmond, Hermanus, Stanford and Gansbaai areas.
- Individuals in the low income areas collect recyclables and take it to the buy back centre for payment.
- Bins and igloos are strategically placed for residents to drop off waste.
- Two MRF's owned by the Municipality are run by private contractors. The private contractors also collect waste from businesses.
- The practice of chipping of green waste is well established in the region. Greens get chipped at Betty's Bay, Kleinmond, Hermanus, Stanford and Gansbaai.
- Furthermore, a private company processes green waste into compost.

- The crushing of builders' rubble is not feasible at this time as not enough builders' rubble is being generated. Builders' rubble is used for covering material at WDFs.

Town inspections:

During visits to Hermanus and Gansbaai it was noted that –

- the town centres was very clean, and with adequate waste bins throughout the town;
- walkways in the lower income and informal residential areas were very clean;
- bins were placed throughout the informal areas and the major walk ways had bins;
- open spaces in the lower income and informal residential areas were reasonably clean; and
- public transport facilities were very clean.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Gansbaai WDF and Material Recovery Facility

Positive

- Separation practices of recyclables took place at the MRF.
- Builders' rubble and garden waste are separated at the facility.
- Staff at the MFR was wearing protective clothing.
- The weigh bridge was fully functional.
- A container for hazardous waste for the disposal of paint tins, etc. was available on site.
- No informal salvagers were found on site.
- Compacting and daily covering of waste was clearly evident.
- The site was well managed.
- The site receives sewerage sludge, but according to Johan Van Taak the sludge is treated before it is landfilled. No smells were apparent on the day of the inspection.

Negative

- Large amounts of water, due to recent heavy rains experienced in the Overberg just days before the visit, were present on the landfill body.
- A DEADP compliance audit of the site on 27 June 2014 raised the concern of the water present on the WDF and made recommendations to the Municipality to address the problem. The audit also revealed non-compliance with regards to fencing and windblown litter, the development of a residential area within the 800 metre buffer zone, monitoring results, internal audit results and zoning concerns.
- Large quantities of waste that required separation of recyclables were observed at the MRF. The facility does not have enough staff to keep up with the waste coming into the facility. Mr Johan Van Taak explained that if the situation becomes unmanageable, the waste will be taken to Hermanus for further separation.

Facility 2: Kleinmond Transfer Station

Positive

- The facility was clean, well maintained and managed.
- The facility had access control and lockable gates.
- Waste was removed daily from the facility.
- The facility was fenced and no unauthorised persons were observed on site during the visit (see 'Negatives' below).
- Builders' rubble and green waste is separated.
- Green waste is chipped on site and transported to Karwyderskraal for composting and cover material.
- Builders' rubble is used for in-filling and cover material at Karwyderskraal.

Negative

- No waste volume recording system was in place.
- An informal community was located right next to the facility.
- It was reported by staff that community members from the informal area next to the facility jump over the fence during the night and scavenge for recyclables, as well as using the facility as an ablution facility.

Job creation in waste management:

- 21 EPWP projects cover three different sectors (environment, infrastructure and social) with, amongst others, the following projects: The Hermanus Waste Removal Project, Cleaning Taxi Rank Buildings in Hawston and Zwelihle, cleaning of toilets in Masakhane.
- Recycling efforts is responsible for the creation of around 48 jobs in the region.
- All previously disadvantaged areas have contractors for street cleaning and the cleaning of open spaces funded at a cost of R5.4 million per year.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- Overstrand has an IWMP and it has been approved by Council.

Reporting of information to Province

- 3243 tons of waste from commercial and industrial businesses contributed to waste volumes for the period July 2013 to June 2014. The waste diverted from landfill is 16 218 tonnes (volume), which calculate to a 37% diversion rate.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- The recommendations of a recent audit report highlighted a number of non-compliant findings that must be rectified.
- Larger waste awareness signage w.r.t. waste minimisation, recycling, reduction and reuse could be placed on walkways, roads and open areas in all residential areas, the public transport facilities and the municipal sports facilities.
- More bins could be placed along major walkways.
- Concerns identified at the Gansbaai MFR w.r.t. the large quantities of unprocessed waste bags at the MFR must be addressed.
- Regular monthly reporting to the Provincial IPWIS must take place. A facility that does not make use of a weigh bridge should report to DEADP using the Provincial Waste Calculator.



Figure 45: Builders' rubble collected at the transfer station prevents illegal disposal.



Figure 46: Waste awareness signage.



Figure 47: Water body at the Gansbaai WDF.



Figure 48: Clean town centre walkways with sufficient bins.

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE WEST COAST DISTRICT

West Coast District Municipality

The District Municipality has an IWMP which addresses:

- The needs of the District Municipality in terms of waste management are identified in the IWMP.
- The IWMP includes a detailed implementation plan that assists the District Municipality, as well as local municipalities, in dealing with waste reduction and minimisation. However very few municipalities have waste recovery systems in place.
- The IWMP also addresses the development of a Regional Waste Disposal Facility for the district.
- The IWMP outlines the West Coast District Municipality's implementation instruments that provide action plans for local municipalities for the waste management processes to reduce and minimise waste.
- The IWMP also outlines a public awareness and education campaign that places special emphasis on waste avoidance and reduction at source.

District support to local municipalities

- The District Municipality has a dedicated staff component for waste management.
- The West Coast District Municipality is responsible for the development of the Regional Waste Disposal Facility.
- Support is provided through pro-active planning and a detailed implementation plan for local municipalities in the IWMP.

Capacity building, communication and projects

- A public awareness and education campaign has been identified as a tool to assist local municipalities with waste management.
- The District Municipality's Disaster Management Advisory Forum meets twice a year and visits local municipalities once per quarter.
- The District Municipality is in the process of establishing a Regional Waste Disposal Facility.
- The District Municipality has adopted and implemented an Integrated Waste Management Strategy and updated the IWMP.

Support in terms of NWMS and NEM: WA requirements related to waste minimisation and recycling

- The District Municipality is not currently involved in these activities as they regard it as a B-Municipality competency.

Co-ordination between District Municipalities and Provincial Government

- The District Municipality is a member of the Departmental Waste Forum.

The following recommendations are made:

- The District Municipality needs to indicate how it will support local municipalities, within its jurisdiction, to achieve the objectives as set out in the IWMP in addition to providing timelines for implementation.
- Support services needs to be extended to include activities beyond the regional waste disposal facility.
- The District Municipality needs to identify specific topics that it aims to address the envisioned public awareness and education campaign.
- The District Municipality needs to institute measures to communicate with local municipalities regarding waste related challenges experienced at local level.
- Projects that address waste management challenges need to be initiated by the District Municipality.
- The District Municipality needs to provide support to local municipalities in terms of the National Waste Management Strategy and NEM:WA, as amended.
- The District Municipality can attend the Departmental Waste Forum.

Berg River Municipality

The Bergriver Municipality incorporates the towns of Veldrift, Piketberg, Porterville, Noordhoek and Dwarskersbos, among several smaller towns. The Municipality also has a large component of the population living in rural areas. The name of the Municipality is derived from the beautiful Bergriver, famous for the annual Bergriver Canoe Marathon.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Bergriver Municipality:

- Aurora Drop-off Facility (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Piketberg Transfer Station (licensed)
- Piketberg WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Porterville Drop-off Facility (unlicensed)
- Porterville WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Redelinghuys WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Veldrift Transfer Station (licensed)
- Veldrift MRF (licensed)

General impressions

Bergriver Municipality won the category “Most Improved Municipality” during the previous GMC cycle, and has only continued to improve. Congratulations with the third place for Waste Management! Waste is collected by the Municipality on a weekly basis from all residential and business areas, with the predominant means of collection through a black bag system. In addition, the Municipality provides additional waste collection services for garden waste and builders’ rubble. Waste skips are strategically located in open areas of the lower income residential areas. The waste management facilities were generally very well operated and maintained. The town centres and higher income residential areas were clean. The lower income and informal residential areas could be cleaner. The Municipality successfully diverts substantial quantities of waste from landfill through numerous waste minimisation initiatives such as the recovery of recyclables at the waste facilities, utilising a three bag waste separation bag system, strategically locating waste igloos and chipping

green waste. Numerous waste awareness initiatives ensure waste related issues are brought to the attention of residents in the Municipality.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- Waste awareness signage is present on bins and at all waste facilities.
- Waste awareness is done by means of newsletters to residents, articles in local newspapers, awareness programs at schools and public meetings.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- A three bag system is used in all residential areas. A black bag is used for waste that can't be recycled, a clear bag for recyclable waste and a green bag for garden refuse. The Municipality has appointed a contractor to manage the recyclables.
- Recycling igloos for different waste streams has been placed in Porterville and Velddrift.
- Garden refuse is chipped and used as either cover material in flower beds or filling material at old landfills.

Town inspections:

During visits to Velddrift and Piketberg, the following was noticed:

- The town centres, public transport and sports facilities were very clean, and sufficient waste bins was present.
- The cleanliness of walkways and open spaces in the lower income and informal residential areas could be improved upon.
- Bins were strategically placed along major walk ways.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Velddrift Transfer Station

Positive

- A waste record keeping system was implemented at the entrance to the facility.
- The facility was fenced, had lockable gates and security was present at the gate. No unauthorised persons were observed on site.
- The area surrounding the disposal area was clean.
- The facility was well maintained.
- Waste was removed on a regular basis.
- Municipal workers were wearing protective clothing.

Negative

- No containers for the disposal of hazardous waste were present at the facility.

Facility 2: Piketberg Transfer Station

Positive

- A waste record keeping system was implemented at the entrance to the facility.
- The facility was fenced and had lockable gates. No unauthorised persons were observed on site.
- The area surrounding the disposal areas was clean.

- The facility was well maintained.
- Waste was removed on a regular basis.

Negative

- No containers for the disposal of hazardous waste were present at the facility.

Job creation in waste management:

- The Municipality employed 663 EPWP workers to clean up waste in Piketberg, Porterville, Eendekuil, Velddrift and Aurora.

Special initiatives on waste

- The Municipality are investigating the possibility of PPC using some of the municipal waste in their manufacturing processes.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- Bergriver Municipality has developed a second generation IWMP, which has been approved by council. The IWMP is aligned with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)(NEM:WA).

Reporting of information to Province

- Bergriver Municipality reported on waste types and quantities to DEADP using the Provincial Waste Calculator for all months of the 2013/2014 financial year.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- The Municipality could support a swop shop or buy back centre.
- Waste awareness signage could be placed on walkways and roads, and open areas, in all residential areas.
- The Municipality could place containers for the disposal of hazardous waste at the waste facilities.



Figure 49: Disposal of garden waste and general waste on vacant land.



Figure 50: Clean streets in the town centre.



Figure 51: Recycling igloo at the public transport facility. Figure 52: Clean vacant land with well-maintained skip.

Cederberg Municipality

The Cederberg Municipality incorporate the towns of Citrusdal, Clanwilliam, Graafwater and Lamberts Bay. The area is a major citrus fruit producing area of the Western Cape. The majestic Cederberg Mountains, for which the area is famed, is known for its spectacular rock formations and Khoisan art.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Cederberg Municipality:

- Citrusdal WDF (licensed)
- Clanwilliam WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Elands Bay WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Eselsbank WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Lamberts Bay WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Leipoldville WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)
- Wuppertal WDF (unlicensed at the time of site visits)

General impressions

Waste is collected by the Municipality on a weekly basis from all residential and business areas. The predominant means of collection is through a wheelie bin system, with an additional black bag collection

system for informal areas. The waste disposal facilities were not well managed and impacted negatively on the environment. The town centres and higher income residential areas were clean. The lower income residential areas were reasonably clean, but the informal areas were not.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- Waste awareness signs were present on some bins in the town centres.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- The Municipality delivers green waste to a local farmer for composting.

Town inspections:

During visits to Lamberts Bay and Clanwilliam, the following were observed:

- The town centres was clean, and sufficient waste bins was present.
- The higher income residential areas were clean.
- The cleanliness of walkways in the lower income and informal residential areas could be improved upon.
- Large amounts of litter were often present in the open spaces of the lower income and informal residential areas.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Lamberts Bay WDF

Positive

- A waste recording system was implemented at the facility.
- The facility was fenced and had lockable gates.
- Garden waste was separated from domestic waste.
- Staff at the facility was wearing protective clothing.

Negative

- The facility was very poorly managed.
- Waste was not sufficiently covered or compacted on a daily basis.
- Windblown waste was present over large areas, and also outside the gates of the facility.
- No containers for the disposal of hazardous waste were provided for.
- Animals were foraging for food in-between the waste on the facility.
- Unauthorised waste salvagers were present at the facility.

Facility 2: Clanwilliam WDF

Positive

- The facility was secure and fenced, and no unauthorised persons were observed on site.
- Personnel were wearing protective clothing.
- Builders' rubble was separated from domestic waste.

Negative

- The facility was not well run. Due to the poor design of the facility, it is very difficult to sufficiently cover or compact waste. This issue has been raised with the Municipality numerous times, but has not been addressed.
- A record keeping system was not evident on the day of the site visit.
- No containers for the disposal of hazardous waste were provided for.

Job creation in waste management:

- EPWP workers were employed to clean the town centres. In addition, the Municipality used EPWP workers to pick up illegal dumping, collect waste and pick up windblown waste outside landfill areas.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- Cederberg Municipality has developed a second generation IWMP, which has been approved by council. The IWMP is aligned with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA).

Reporting of information to Province

- Cederberg Municipality reported on waste types and quantities to DEADP using the Provincial Waste Calculator, but not for the entire 2013/2014 financial year.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- The Municipality could support local recyclers in the area to increase their recovery rates. Recyclers should then be encouraged to provide the Municipality with waste recovery figures, which must then be reported to the provincial IPWIS.
- Waste awareness signage could be placed on walkways and roads, and open areas, in all residential areas, the public transport facilities, and the municipal sports facilities.
- The burning of waste must be prohibited. This occurs frequently at the Citrusdal WDF and measures to stop this activity must be put in place.
- More bins could be placed on major walkways.
- Bins or half skips could be placed on strategic places in open areas in the lower income and informal residential areas.
- Concerns identified at the waste facilities, as listed above, should be urgently addressed.
- Please report to DEADP's IPWIS using the Provincial Waste Calculator for sites where weigh bridges are absent. Reports must be submitted monthly.
- The Municipality should consider waste minimisation or recovery programmes or projects, such as recycling igloos, material recovery at landfills, waste separation at source, composting of green waste, crushing of builders' rubble, etc. The Municipality must exploit its abundance of facilities to retrofit and re-use as material recovery facilities once their recovery system is formalised.



Figure 53: Waste awareness signage.



Figure 54: Illegal waste disposal methods in the lower income residential area.



Figure 55: Waste not sufficiently covered.



Figure 56: Clean streets in the town centre.

Swartland Municipality

The towns of Abbotsdale, Chatsworth, Darling, Kalbaskraal, Koringberg, Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Riebeek Kasteel, Riebeek West, Riverlands and Yzerfontein can be found in the Swartland Municipality. The Swartland is known as the breadbasket of the Western Cape. It is also known as a rooibos and wine producing area and lies between Malmesbury in the south, across the Riebeek Valley in the north, Darling in the west, to the Oliphants Mountain in the east.

The following operational waste facilities exist in Swartland Municipality:

- Darling WDF (licensed)
- Kalbaskraal Drop-off (unlicensed)
- Koringberg Drop-off (unlicensed)

- Koringberg WDF (unlicensed)
- Highlands WDF and MRF (licensed)
- Moorreesburg WDF (unlicensed)
- Riebeek Kasteel WDF (unlicensed)
- Riebeek West WDF (unlicensed)
- Yzerfontein WDF (unlicensed)

General impressions

Swartland Municipality implements a number of waste management systems, such as weekly waste collection from business and all residential areas. Collection takes place by means of a black bag system. Waste management facilities are generally well operated and maintained. The town centres, sports facilities and residential areas were clean. Successful waste diversion from landfill takes place in the form of material recovery from a dirty MRF, swop shops, recycling igloos and drop-off facilities. The Municipality also undertakes various waste awareness initiatives.

Awareness around waste

The following waste awareness initiatives are implemented:

- The Municipality has produced 80 000 pamphlets on the topic “What is the impact of refuse on your environment?” , which was handed out to community members.
- Awareness signage was placed on public refuse bins to promote the 3R’s – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
- A quarterly municipal newsletter is produced to report on town cleaning news and recycling initiatives.
- “Keep our town clean” stickers are distributed by the Traffic Department of the Municipality at schools and petrol filling stations.
- The Municipality supports school and community clean-up programmes by providing transport, refuse bags and refreshments.
- 1500 A1 posters entitled “A journey down the waste stream” were provided to schools.

Waste minimisation

The following waste minimisation initiatives are implemented in this Municipality:

- The Municipality supports two swop shops, namely Darling and Paardeberg, by transporting recyclables to the Highlands MRF and WDF.
- The Municipality supports the Darling Recycling Swop Shop (DRESS) by collecting recyclables in Darling, which is brought to the Highlands MRF.
- Recycling igloos are placed at schools and other strategic locations within the Municipality for the collection of recyclables.
- The Municipality supports material recovery and has a contractor to manage the Highlands MRF.
- Green waste chipping takes place at the Moorreesburg Transfer Station.

Town inspections:

During visits to Moorreesburg and Malmesbury, it was noted that:

- The town centres were very clean along roads and walkways, and had sufficient waste bins.
- The public transport and sports facilities were very clean.
- Walkways and roads in the lower income and informal residential areas were very clean.

Facilities inspected:

Facility 1: Highlands WDF and Material Recovery Facility

Positive

- The weighbridge was fully functional and sufficient record keeping took place.
- Waste was sufficiently covered on a daily basis and compaction of waste was evident.
- No unauthorised access was allowed due to proper access control and as a result no informal waste pickers were found onsite.
- The MRF and WDF staff was dressed in protective clothing.
- Recyclables were separated at the site.
- The Municipality contracted Hein Baumgarten to manage the WDF and MRF.
- The Highlands MRF was upgraded at a cost of approximately R 3.4 million to allow for the recovery of more recyclables.
- As part of rehabilitating the old WDF cells, Spekboom plants have been planted on the slopes of phase 1 of the WDF.
- The site was well managed.

Negative

- Garden waste and builders' rubble was not separated from the general waste body when disposed.
- No containers were available for the public to dispose of their waste items or to allow for workers to dispose of hazardous waste items if found when separating recyclables from general waste.

Facility 2: Moorreesburg Transfer Station

Positive

- An alternative record-keeping system was implemented.
- Waste was removed at regular intervals.
- Access to the facility was controlled.
- The facility had signage to indicate site requirements and emergency contact numbers.
- No informal waste pickers were found onsite.
- The area around the disposal area was very clean.
- The facility was well maintained and managed.
- The staff onsite had sufficient protective clothing.

Negative

- No containers were available for the public to dispose of hazardous waste.

Job creation in waste management:

- The Municipality appoints watchmen, using EPWP funding, at waste skips located within the lower income residential areas to ensure that waste is disposed into the skips.
- EPWP funds are also used to appoint cleaning personnel to clean litter in open spaces.
- The One-Man-Contract is operating in the lower income areas to assist with waste clean-ups.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

- The Municipality has a Council-approved Second Generation IWMP.

Reporting of information to Province

- 2371 commercial and industrial businesses contributed to waste volumes for the period July 2013 to June 2014. Waste volumes disposed of at landfills stand at 32330 tonnes. The waste diverted from landfill is 10443 m³ (volume). Approximately 25 to 40 businesses recover waste for recycling.

Suggestions for continuous improvement

- The Municipality could separate garden waste from the general waste and investigate measures to minimise garden waste by means of chipping or composting.
- The Municipality could start providing a service for hazardous waste disposal at waste facilities.
- Recovery of recyclables could be expanded in low income residential areas.



Figure 57: Clean informal area in Swartland Municipality. Figure 58: Servicing of skips in lower income residential areas.



Figure 59: Upgraded MRF with two conveyer belts. Figure 60: Clean streets in the town centre with sufficient bins on walkways.



ELEMENT 2: CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

**PREPARED BY CLIMATE CHANGE
DIRECTORATE**

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of the evaluation process and results for Element 2: Climate Change Response of the Western Cape Government Greenest Municipality Competition 2014.



BACKGROUND

The Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (WCCCRS, 2014), in alignment with the National Climate Change Response Policy (2011), has two main thrusts in addressing climate change-

- A) **Mitigation** –to contribute to national and global efforts to significantly reduce GHGs and build a sustainable low carbon economy, which simultaneously address the need for economic growth, job creation and improving socio-economic conditions, and
- B) **Adaptation** –The strategy aims to develop the climate resilience of the Western Cape’s economy, people, ecosystems and infrastructure in a manner that simultaneously addresses the province’s socio-economic and environmental goals

The strategy, which aims to develop a coordinated and programmatic response to climate change, identifies local governments as key role players in transitioning to a low carbon and climate resilient province. The questionnaire was therefore designed to identify and assess local level climate change responses namely;

- A) **Climate Change Mitigation** - programmes and projects that promote a low-carbon economy through planning and implementation of sustainable energy interventions such as renewable energy supply, energy conservation, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.

B) **Climate Change Adaptation** - programmes and projects that reduce the province's vulnerability to current and future climate change by increasing the adaptive capacity of the economy, society and ecosystems.

Questions were aligned with the above focus areas, and each municipality was scored based on its returned questionnaire and supporting documentation. Municipal officials were contacted by means of email and telephone where verification was required; therefore no site visits were required for this assessment.

Project information provided by the municipalities through the questionnaire has also been added to the Western Cape Climate Change Response Databases (Sustainable Energy Projects and Climate Change Adaptation Projects Databases), which will serve as a collaborative online platform of climate change response projects across the Western Cape.

SCORING BREAKDOWN

Evaluation of Element 2: Climate Change Response was weighted according to the level of analysis of the focus areas (i.e. the number and detail of questions for the two sections). Future competitions will strive towards a better balance between the mitigation and adaptation focus areas.

- 80% for the Climate Change Mitigation (15 questions in this section)
- 20% for Climate Change Adaptation (4 questions in this section)

The following scoring system was used:

MITIGATION SCORING	
Score	Description
1	Planned or mentioned project (either by municipality or private sector), or any compliance initiative.
5	Standard practice project implemented , application for funds / tariff, or development of a strategy or a partnership
10	Innovative/additional / showcase project implemented by municipality

ADAPTATION SCORING	
Score	Description
1	Very poor response given
3	Poor response
5	Satisfactory response showing that the respondent has a good understanding of what is being asked
8	Good response with detail provided
10	Very good response with practical examples of projects

Note: In scoring the municipalities, special attention was given to the following:

- Strategies/plans (complete/draft format) to reduce carbon emissions and improve adaptive capacity at municipal level.
- Governance and planning structures and processes (both internal and external) that municipalities have put in place to implement climate change responses.
- Programmes and projects planned and currently in place to improve adaptive capacity and reduce risk as well as any carbon emission reduction project.
- Partnerships and innovative multi-stakeholder projects regarding climate adaptation / mitigation.
- Awareness of key climate related risks within the municipality's area of jurisdiction, and identification of key adaptation areas/sectors.

RESULTS:

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY EVALUATION							
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	MITIGATION SCORE (%)	MITIGATION WEIGHTED 80%	ADAPTATION SCORE (%)	ADAPTATION WEIGHTED 20%	CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE 100%	RANK	COMMENT
Bergivier	40	32	67	13.4	45.4	1	1 st and most improved
George	51	40.8	0	0	40.8	2	2nd place
Hessequa	39	31.2	45	9	40.2	3	3rd place
Swartland	42	33.6	24	4.8	38.4	4	
Knysna	42	33.6	20	4	37.6	5	
Stellenbosch	30	24	39	7.8	31.8	6	
Mossel Bay	39	31.2	0	0	31.2	7	
Langeberg	28	22.4	3.5	0.7	23.1	8	
Drakenstein	27	21.6	0	0	21.6	9	
Overstrand	24	19.2	10.6	2.12	21.32	10	
Cederberg	18	14.4	16.5	3.3	17.7	11	
Witzenberg	7	5.6	21	4.2	9.8	12	
Cape Agulhas	1	0.8	0	0	0.8	13	
Laingsburg	0	0	0	0	0	*	
Bitou	0	0	0	0	0	*	
Breede Valley	Did not participate						
Beaufort West	Did not participate						

Prince Albert	Did not participate
Kannaland	Did not participate
Oudtshoon	Did not participate
Swellendam	Did not participate
Theewaterskloof	Did not participate
Matzikama	Did not participate
Saldanha Bay	Did not participate

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY							
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	MITIGATION	MITIGATION WEIGHTED 80%	ADAPTATION	ADAPTATION WEIGHTED 20%	CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE 100%	RANK	COMMENT
Cape Winelands	25	20	21	4.2	24.2	1	
West Coast	11	8.8	28	5.6	14.4	2	
Eden	0	0	0	0	0		
Overberg	0	0	0	0	0		
Central Karoo	Did not participate						

Note: No most improved municipality at the district level due to non-participation from last year.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY RESULTS	
Position	Motivation
FIRST	<p>Bergervier Municipality is in first position (and most improved), with a score of 45.</p> <p>Climate change response initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change response considerations within the IDP. • Development of a municipal climate change adaptation plan. • Revision of their disaster risk management plan to include climate change considerations being approved in June 2014. • Facilitation of student research into climate resilient low cost housing. • Implementation of Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management interventions within their operations through the undertaking of an energy audit of their municipal buildings, retrofitting of municipal building lighting, as well as street lighting. • Application (and acquisition) of funds from the WCG to develop an

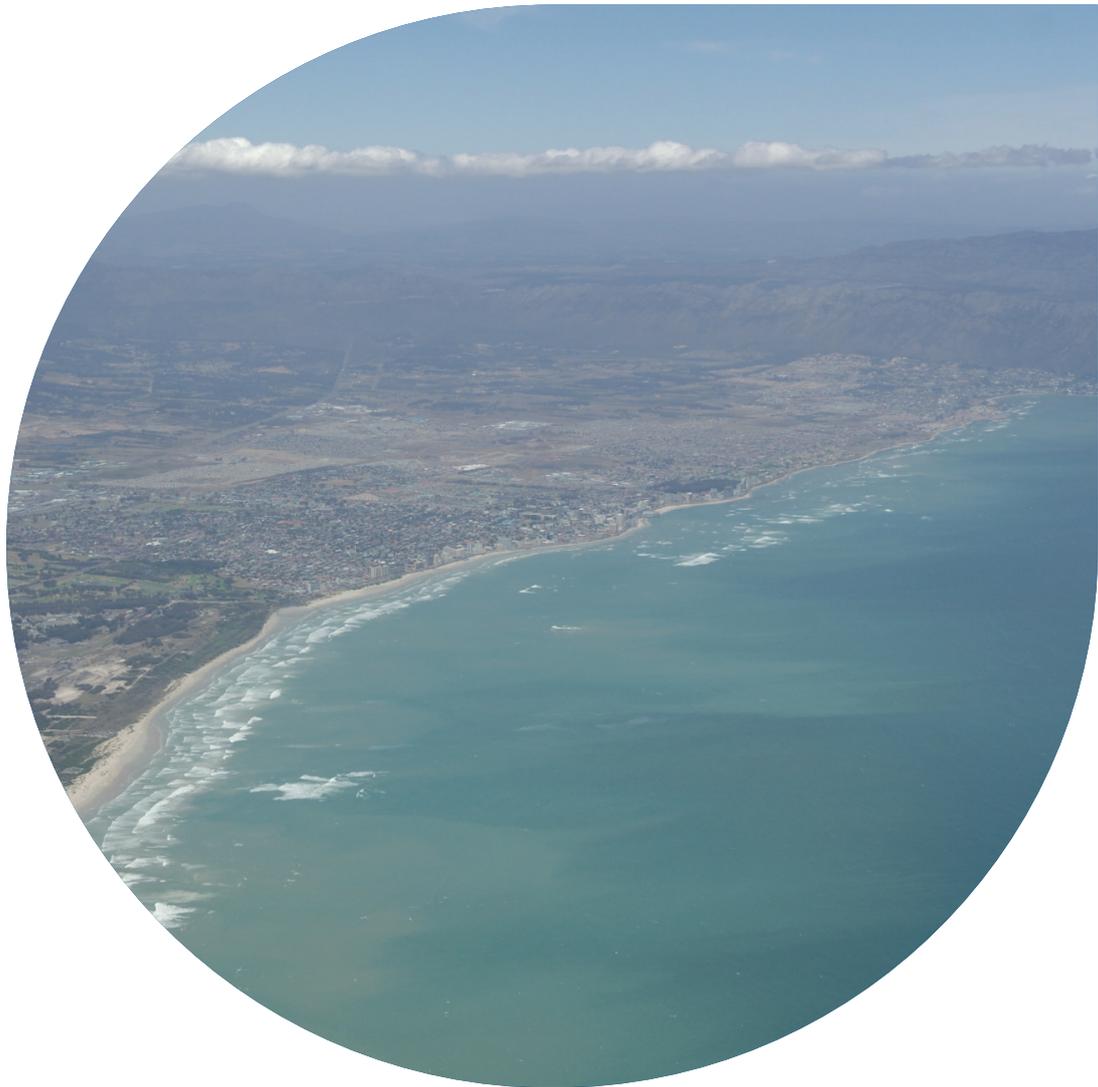
	<p>Electricity Master Plan that will include considerations around energy demand, renewable energy and alternative energy sources in its future planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of private renewable energy initiatives underway within municipal boundaries. • Development of climate change adaptation governance structures (with public and private partners) and a climate change adaptation plan, which has been adopted by council and incorporated into the IDP. The municipality has demonstrated its strategic planning and ability to implement climate change response projects. • Participation in a multi-disciplinary Climate Change Knowledge Sharing Network which was initiated and funded by UCT's African Climate Change Development Initiative – with 4 area of research underway; 1)water system governance, 2) climate policy and behaviour change (development of a green ambassadors programme), 3) long term land use / land cover change in the Groot Winterhoek Wilderness Area in response to climate and socio-economic drivers. • Development of a storm water master plan is in place to guide planning and maintenance of storm water infrastructure • Promotion of food security through the collaboration with Cassidra in providing 54 rain water tanks to residents of Porterville and Aurora and Redilighuys. Collaboration with the department of agriculture to roll out an urban agriculture project in Piketburg (ward 4), which entailed the provision of food garden starter packs to 70 families to the value of R5000.00 each
SECOND	<p>George Municipality is in second position with a score of 41 because of its strong mitigation responses.</p> <p>Climate response initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy demand-side management planning within the IDP (including compiling a business plan for the implementation of energy efficient projects as required by the Department of Energy). • As part of their municipal fleet greening, they have installed a vehicle tracking system in order to monitor driver behaviour, • Awareness of private renewable energy initiatives underway within municipal boundaries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A mini hydro system is under investigation in George with a proposed capacity of 500 kW, waiting for approval.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 30 kW solar energy photovoltaic (PV) plant currently being negotiated and awaiting National approval • An application for approval of an embedded generation tariff for domestic clients with PV panels has been submitted to NERSA to allow for small scale domestic generation (start date July 2014). • Applications have been submitted to DoE for a low pressure SWH rollout project • Energy Efficiency & Demand Side Management interventions which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Installation of geyser load control in households ○ Energy efficiency retrofitting street and traffic signal lighting efficient. Traffic signal lighting has been replaced resulting in 192 720 kWh per year savings ○ Collaboration with Eskom in the smsing and emailing of large power using customers to reduce load when Eskom is experiencing capacity problems • An Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) system has been implemented to provide information on consumption to larger consumers to enable them to manage and reduce load. A pilot smart meter project has been implemented to enable domestic customers to manage their energy consumption. • Development of the George Integrated Public Transport Network (GIPTN) as well as the development of an internet site (Go George) to promote and facilitate the new transport system. • Development of partnerships and cooperative governance through participation in the DEADP sustainable energy plan programme • Effectively accessing Energy efficiency and Demand side management grant monies. <p>It must be noted, however, that the Climate Change Adaptation section was not completed.</p>
THIRD	<p>Hessequa is in third position with a strong response in the sustainable energy space. Projects reported on include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleet greening and promotion of drivers' behaviour change: The municipality's vehicle policy clearly states: " All employees who use a municipal vehicle accept that the tracking information will be used to

	<p>monitor the use of the vehicle and where the tracking system indicates alleged abuse, the owner of the tag will be required to account in writing for any alleged deviation and/or abuse.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distribution of 450 Wonderbags to community members in the Hessequa municipal area. • All the households in Hessequa have been fitted with geyser controls. 36 units were installed in the 2013/14 financial year in the Hessequa area. • 1308 lights has been replaced during the 2013/14 financial year. 60 000 bulbs had already been replaced with CFLs in the previous financial year. Electricity consumption has been reduced from 85 484 683 kWh to 83 405 757 kwh. • Hessequa municipality has ensured that their IDP is climate responsive through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into all operational strategies of their IDP like Spatial Development Frameworks, Disaster Management Plans, Coastal Management Plans etc. Through such level of mainstreaming the municipality has an evident coordinated approach to respond effectively to climate change. The municipality has also identified various internal and external governance structures to coordinate an ecosystem-based adaptation approach, ensuring long-term food security for the municipal area through small scale farmer development and support, and effective water conservation and demand management. Careful attention to detail is evident in the manner in which the questions were responded to with thorough examples of how the municipality coordinates climate adaptation at the local level.
MOST IMPROVED	Bergvliet Municipality is the municipality with the most improved climate change response in 2014. This is due to the initiatives developed in response to both climate change mitigation and adaptation over the past year.
INNOVATION PROJECTS	No significant innovation projects were submitted in the climate change response for this year.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY RESULTS	
Position	Motivation
FIRST	<p>Cape Winelands District Municipality is in first place. Initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of the promotion and development of sustainable infrastructure services and transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities, within their master planning documentation. • The municipality has a SWH project where SWH are installed on farmworker housing on a subsidy basis. Landowners pay 25% of the costs of the systems and are also responsible for the installation of the systems. 400 units have

	<p>been allocated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cape Winelands District integrated transport plan 2011-2015 was approved and will be updated during the 2014/15 financial year. The public transport chapter has informed the various local municipalities on the conditions of the existing infrastructure as well as lack of public transport infrastructure. Transportation precinct planning has been completed in the Worcester (Breede Valley LM) and Robertson (Langeberg LM) CBD's. Major aim of this place is to enhance public transport usage, accessibility to public transport, and the application of universal access principles. • Installation of a vehicle tracking system in the municipal fleet in order to monitor driver behaviour.
SECOND	<p>West Coast District Municipality is in second place.</p> <p>Initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively applying for funds from DoE in order to energy efficiency retrofit their municipal buildings. • The District municipality is currently developing a district climate change framework, which will enable the district to better support its local municipalities with climate change and related challenges in partnership with WCG : EADP. • The municipality has dedicated capacity to take up and coordinate a district-wide adaptation response. • Setting up a disaster management forum where all B-Municipalities and other government departments are represented • The district municipality recognises that climate change is not another risk with regards to disaster management, but is rather a factor that will increase the risks.
THIRD	none
MOST IMPROVED	N/A as Cape Winelands did not partake last year and West Coast was first last year.
INNOVATION PROJECTS	No significant innovation projects were submitted in the climate change response for this year.



ELEMENT 3: BIODIVERSITY & COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND URBAN BEAUTIFICATION

**PREPARED BY: BIODIVERSITY AND COASTAL
MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATES**



Biodiversity & Coastal Management Evaluating Team

Introduction

- The Biodiversity and Coastal Management Units of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning were tasked with providing questions to be included in the questionnaire for the Greenest Municipality Competition 2014. The Units subsequently provided 18 questions for local municipalities and 19 questions for district municipalities for inclusion in the questionnaire under Element 3. These were further divided per Unit – of the 18 questions for local municipalities, 6 were for Coastal Management and 12 were for Biodiversity; and of the 19 questions for district municipalities, 8 were for Coastal Management and 11 were for Biodiversity.
- Four of the Local municipalities (Langeberg, Drakenstein, Witzenberg and Stellenbosch) are not situated along the coast; as a result, they had to be evaluated differently. The four were only scored out of 80, and the percentage was based on that score. One of the District Municipalities (Cape Winelands) is an inland municipality; therefore it was also evaluated differently and scored out of 70.
- The following local and district municipalities completed Element 3 of the questionnaire and were assessed according to the evaluation process discussed below:

Local Municipalities:

- Swartland
- Cederberg
- Berg River

- Cape Agulhas
- George
- Mossel Bay
- Knysna
- Hessequa
- Overstrand
- Langeberg
- Drakenstein
- Witzenberg
- Stellenbosch

District Municipalities:

- Eden District
- Overberg District
- West Coast District
- Cape Winelands

Component Evaluation Team

1. Mr Bernard Niemand (Biodiversity)
2. Mr Albert Ackhurst (Biodiversity Management – participated in drafting the questionnaires)
3. Ms Sinethemba Shelembe (Coastal Management)
4. Mr Zain Jumat (Coastal Management – participated in drafting the questionnaires)

Evaluation Process and allocation of scores

- The questions supplied by the Biodiversity Unit were assessed by Mr Bernard Niemand and the questions supplied by the Coastal Management Unit were assessed by Ms Sinethemba Shelembe.
- Biodiversity Assessment

1. Coastal Management Unit Assessment

- 1.1. All of the questions were evaluated using the same criteria; this applies to questions asked to both Local and District Municipalities. For each question, the criterion discussed below was used.

- 1.2. For all municipalities, each question was totaled out of 10. However, for Local municipalities, coastal management questions 8b; estuary management question 1 and 2a; and estuary management question 3 were each totaled out of 9. For District municipalities, estuary management questions 1, 2a and 3 were each totaled out of 9 (see Appendix A).
- 1.3. The first part of each question was in a “Yes/No” format, where a “Yes” answer would mean that the measure to be assessed was implemented by the municipality. A maximum score of 1 was awarded for this part of the question. A “No” answer would receive a score of 0 and a “Yes” answer would receive a score of 1.
- 1.4. Reasons for the answer given in the first part of the question (Yes/No) would then be asked. Written verification of what the municipality implemented for the topic in question was given in the space provided on the questionnaire. A maximum score of 3 was awarded for this part of the question. If the reasons provided were poor, the municipality would receive 1 point, if the reasons were fair, 2 points would be awarded and if the reasons were good, 3 points would be awarded.
- 1.5. Motivation (e.g. photographs, newspaper clippings, a copy of the municipality’s IDP, etc.) to substantiate the reasons provided would then be asked. A maximum score of 3 was awarded for this part of the question. If the motivation provided was poor, the municipality would receive 1 point, if the motivation was fair, 2 points would be awarded and if the motivation was good, 3 points would be awarded.
- 1.6. The last part of the question related to the reliability of the information provided, which depended on the information supplied in the questionnaire and the evaluation team members’ experience with the relevant municipality. The questions submitted related to functions of municipalities which would require interaction with the relevant sections at the Department, therefore the latter part of the criteria used was added. If the information could not be verified based on the information on hand, a score of 1 was awarded. If the experience of the evaluation team members proved that a site inspection would be required to substantiate the information supplied, a score of 2 was awarded. If all the information was substantiated by the information provided in the questionnaire and the evaluation team member was familiar with all the interventions mentioned in the questionnaire, a score of 3 was awarded.
- 1.7. In the Local Municipality evaluation, each question was scored out of 10 (with the exception of questions 8b – coastal management subsection; as well as questions 1, 2a and 3 – estuary management subsection), amounting to a maximum score of 96 for all 10 questions. The score achieved by the municipality was then converted to percentage in order to get a final score out of 100 (i.e. a percentage score was allocated).
- 1.8. In the District Municipality evaluation, each question was scored out of 10 (with the exception of questions 1, 2a and 3 – estuary management subsection), amounting to a maximum question of 137 for all 14 questions (for municipalities with estuaries). The score achieved by the municipality was then converted to percentage in order to get a final score out of 100.
- 1.9. For Local Municipalities without a coastline, the maximum score was 80; therefore the total score achieved was divided by 0.8 to achieve a final score out of 100. For District Municipalities without a coastline (i.e. Cape Winelands), the maximum score was 70; therefore the total score was divided by 0.7 to achieve a final score out of 100.

1.10. Local Municipalities that do not have estuaries were scored out of a total amount of 39 for coastal management.

1.11. All coastal management assessment points were thereafter combined with those of biodiversity assessment to get a final total score and determine the position of municipalities.

Results

Scores for both Units were combined and the final result was obtained based on the combination of points.

The results for the municipalities participating in the competition are presented in descending order of score below. Only final scores for Element 3 are presented and the score sheets are attached to this report.

Local Municipalities:

- **Hessequa (88.64%)**

Information submitted by the Municipality was clear and easy to understand. The evidence submitted was relevant and appropriately ordered. Questions were answered articulately and sufficiently – indicating that the official has full knowledge of what is required. All relevant information was provided making it easy to assess the questionnaire. It was encouraging to find that coastal management issues are incorporated in their IDP. Estuaries in the municipality have been well taken care of together with their associated services/ infrastructure.

- **Overstrand (85.23%)**

The Municipality appears to be very active in coastal management initiatives. The Municipality has also undertaken to register all boat launching sites in their jurisdiction. The support played by the Municipality to EMFs in their region is commendable. The questions were well answered and evidence was provided for the statements made. More detail could have been given on the unique characteristics of their estuaries.

- **Stellenbosch (81.25%)**

The municipality had a good understanding of all the biodiversity questions asked and made a really good effort in compiling a response and evidence in that regard. The municipality is applauded for its great effort in identifying and describing 5 significant biodiversity features within the municipal boundaries.

- **Langeberg (72.50%)**

This municipality has been noted as the most improved in terms of Biodiversity and Coastal Management initiatives. All in the entire municipality made a good effort in answering all the biodiversity questions, providing adequate proof of proposed projects and plans. The municipality can greatly improve their overall biodiversity scoring by focusing more on green community related projects.

- **Mossel Bay (72.16%)**

This Municipality proves to be very active in coastal management matters. The official who completed this questionnaire understood what was required of them and provided all the relevant information in the answers. More evidence could have been provided. The IDP of Mossel Bay incorporates coastal management issues. It is also encouraging to see that the Municipality has included assisting EMFs in their budgeting.

- **Bergrivier (70.45%)**

The Municipality answered questions sufficiently; however, more evidence could have been provided to support their statements. Coastal management issues could be emphasized more in the IDP, as currently they are only mentioned/ addressed in one paragraph within the IDP. Estuaries in the region are well managed and signposted.

- **Swartland (68.91%)**

The municipality is very much involved in the coastal management activities that are prepared within the District Municipality. The municipality indicated that they do not have estuaries in their region; therefore they were only scored out of 39 for coastal management.

- **Knysna (68.75%)**

The Municipality answered the questions sufficiently. It is very encouraging to see that the Municipality has two blue flag beaches and one blue flag marina. It is encouraging to see that the municipality takes pride in their estuaries. The Knysna Estuary has obtained the title of the number one Estuary in Africa in terms of conservation importance. The municipality also did well in answering and providing adequate evidence to the biodiversity questions, especially their tourism strategies and plans. Its anticipated that the municipality keep up their good work around green tourism.

- **Drakenstein (68.75%)**

The municipality did a good job in answering their biodiversity questions with adequate explanation and examples. However there is room for improvement, especially in considering biodiversity in municipal planning decisions as well as green tourism strategies within the municipal boundaries.

- **George (53.78%)**

Answers given in the Coastal Management section were very brief. This made it difficult to assess them accordingly. It appears as though not enough effort was put into promoting coastal management initiatives.

- **Cederberg (43.18%)**

The Municipality underreported on their coastal management initiatives/ matters. There was not much information to boost their scores, answers provided were too brief and there was no evidence provided. The Municipality can look at promoting their coastal management issues more in their IDP. The municipality noted

that they are facing challenges relating to finance, equipment and staff – however, this was not elaborated upon.

- **Witzenberg (42.50%)**

The municipality made an average effort in responding to the biodiversity questions posed. It is proposed that the municipality spend more time on incorporating biodiversity into their municipal planning as well as explaining and describing the significance of biodiversity features within the municipal area.

- **Cape Agulhas (33.52%)**

It does not appear as though Cape Agulhas put a lot of effort into answering questions within Element 3. Cape Agulhas again reported about erosion being a major challenge that they are experiencing along their coastline.

District Municipalities:

- **Eden District (85.95%)**

This Municipality proves to be very active in coastal management matters. The official who completed this questionnaire understood what was required of them and provided all the answers with supporting documents and pictures. The questionnaire was well answered in all questions with a lot of thorough detail; a great deal of effort was put into answering the questions and entering the competition.

- **West Coast District (79.34%)**

This Municipality proves to be very active in coastal management matters. Questions were well answered and support/ evidence was provided to substantiate the answers. The Municipality's IDP thoroughly incorporates coastal management matters.

- **Overberg District (82.13%)**

The Municipality has done very well in matters pertaining to coastal management. It was encouraging to see their entry this year. The Municipality has initiated the process of getting their Coastal Management Programme in place. It is also encouraging to see that their IDP integrally incorporates coastal management issues. Questions were well answered which allowed for better evaluation of the questionnaire. The Municipality has also indicated that their challenges lie mainly with human and financial capacity constraints.

- **Cape Winelands District (58.57%)**

All in the municipality made a good effort in answering all the questions and providing adequate evidence. However the municipality could have done much better, had it given more attention to question 6, regarding the appointment of biodiversity specialists.

Challenges

The biggest challenges faced by the evaluation team for these questions were the lack of detail when answering the questions and the lack of substantiating information supplied by some of the municipalities. More effort can be put in by municipalities in answering all the questions.

Recommendations

Municipalities are encouraged to answer the questions as precisely as possible, giving as much detail and information as possible.

Local Municipality – Hessequa Municipality

	Coastal Management				Estuary Management					
	Question 8a	Question 8b	Question 9	Question 10	Question 1	Question 2a	Question 2b	Question 2c	Question 2d	Question 3
yes/no (1/0)	1		1	1			1	1	1	
Explanation (0/1/2/3)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
Evidence (0/1/2/3)	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Information sufficient (0/1/2/3)	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
	10	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	9

District Municipality – West Coast District

	Coastal Management								Estuary Management					
	Question 1a	Question 1c	Question 1d	Question 1e	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	Question 1	Question 2a	Question 2b	Question 2c	Question 2d	Question 3
yes/no (1/0)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	
Explanation (0/1/2/3)	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Evidence (0/1/2/3)	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
Information sufficient (0/1/2/3)	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	6	9	9	9	9	7	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9



ELEMENT 4: WATER CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

**PREPARED BY: POLLUTION MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORATE**



DEADP: Pollution Management Evaluating Team

The Directorate: Pollution Management (D: PM) conducted site visits to a number of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) and drinking Water Treatment Works (WTW) in the Western Cape as part of the Greenest Municipality Competition (GMC) 2014 evaluations.

The D: PM evaluated municipalities in terms of their water management and conservation policies and practices. The site visits were conducted by an average of three officials per visit. For each Local Municipality (LM) at least one WWTW as well as one WTW was selected for evaluation. The process of selection was random, however some facilities were specifically chosen due to the D: PM having not performed site visits there recently, whilst others were selected to check up on progress made since the last GMC evaluation cycle.

The following 15 Local Municipalities (LM) were evaluated:

- Berg River Municipality
- Bitou Municipality
- Cape Agulhas Municipality
- Cederberg Municipality
- Drakenstein Municipality
- George Municipality
- Hessequa Municipality
- Knysna Municipality
- Laingsburg Municipality
- Langeberg Municipality
- Mossel Bay Municipality
- Overstrand Municipality

- Stellenbosch Municipality
- Swartland Municipality

The D: PM also evaluated the 4 District Municipalities (DM) which took part in the 2013/2014 cycle. The four DM evaluated are:

- Cape Winelands District Municipality
- Overberg District Municipality
- Eden District Municipality
- West Coast District Municipality

Scoring Breakdown

Local Municipalities

The assessment of the Local Municipalities focused specifically on the water management component in the participating municipalities and assessed the following aspects:

- Strategic planning for delivering water services to users.
- Water Balance including Water Conservation and Demand Management.
- Financial Planning with regard to water related infrastructure and maintenance.
- Management of operations.
- Monitoring.
- Effluent Management.
- Emergency Planning.
- Public Awareness.
- Sanitation.

The evaluation was based on information provided by the municipalities, as well as taken from the following documents:

- The 2012-2016 Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)
- The Water Services Development Plans (WSDPs)
- The Green Drop and Blue Drop (2013) reports compiled by the Department of Water Affairs.
- The Municipal Governance Reports compiled by the Department of Local Government.
- Completed GMC questionnaires of municipalities

The site visits form the larger part of the scoring (60%). The site visits were performed with the help of checklists which were compiled for the GMC evaluations by the D: PM. The WWTW's checklist is scored out of 144 whilst the WTW checklist is scored out of 75. Percentages for the site visits were calculated and the two WWTW site visits per municipality were averaged.

The municipality was also evaluated in terms of their documentation (completed municipal questionnaire, IDPs, WSDPs, etc.) to determine the priorities in the municipality and how they are addressed. A score of 45 was allocated to this. The percentage was then calculated to give a final score out of 100 % for the municipal evaluation.

The final score comprises of 40 % WWTW site visit score, 20 % WTW score and 40 % municipal evaluation based on the questionnaire.

District Municipalities

The evaluation of the District Municipalities focused on the criteria indicated below:

- Adequately highlighted matters in their IDP's
- Water Sampling
- Innovative Projects
- Assistance to Local Municipalities with regard to:
 - Storm water planning
 - Water and Sanitation sampling
 - Addressing Sanitation Backlog

Results

Winning Municipality

Table 1: Table showing the Local Municipal Score ranking in terms of Water management and conservation

<i>Local Municipality</i>	<i>Final Score (2014)</i>
Witzenberg	93
Bitou	92
Overstrand	91
Swartland	90
George	89
Mosselbay	89
Knysna	88
Cape Agulhas	88
Drakenstein	87
Berg River	85
Hessequa	84
Laingsburg	83
Cederberg	80
Stellenbosch	80
Langeberg	76

As can be seen from the table above, **Witzenberg Local Municipality** won for Element 4 of the GMC local municipality evaluations: Water Management and Conservation.

District Municipalities

Table 2: Table showing the District Municipal Score ranking in terms of Water management and conservation

<i>District Municipality</i>	<i>Final Score</i>
West Coast	26
Cape Winelands	25
Overberg	24
Eden	22

As can be seen from the table above, the **West Coast District Municipality** won for Element 4 of the GMC district municipality evaluations: Water Management and Conservation

Most Improved Municipality

The most improved municipality in terms of water management and conservation as identified by the D: PM is **Knysna Municipality**.

The most improved municipality in terms of water management and conservation is based on the amount of non-revenue water the municipality has been able to reduce. Knysna is a water scarce town, whose population in the town drastically increases during holiday time. It is therefore important that drinking water be conserved and protected. Knysna municipality has managed to reduce its non-revenue water drastically from 15.7 % in March 2013 to 1.6 % in March 2014 (equating to a reduction in non-revenue water of 619 545 kl over the year).

Knysna WWTW has also recently undergone an upgrade of R 48.4 million, R30.8 Million of which was MIG funded. The upgrade forms part of the Estuary Management Program that was established in 2012 which is well underway. This also aided the decision to put Knysna Municipality forward as the most improved municipality.

Most innovative Projects

The most innovative project identified by the D: PM was completed by **Cape Agulhas Municipality** who has commissioned two Reverse Osmosis plants in the last financial year in Suiderstrand and Arniston respectively. Suiderstrand's plant has a 100 kl/day capacity plant whilst the Arniston plant has a 240 kl/day capacity. Suiderstrand's plant does not provide additional water to the municipality but merely purifies brackish water to achieve a better quality. The Arniston plant however purifies water from a borehole that was previously abandoned due to the water being too saline. This can therefore be seen as a supply of additional water.

Site Visits

Site visits were performed to see how the waste water treatment facilities as well as the drinking water facilities are managed on a day to day basis. The municipalities were informed well ahead of time of upcoming site visit. The site visits were performed by an average of three officials and checklists were used to evaluate the daily operations at the plant. Site visits were performed at the following facilities:

Table 3: Table showing various facilities visited

Municipality	WWTW	WTW
Berg River	Piketberg	Piketberg
Bitou	Kurland	Kurland

Cederberg	Clanwilliam	LambertsBay
	Graafwater	
George	George Outiniqua	George
Hessequa	Heidelberg	Albertinia
	Slangrivier	
Laingsburg	Laingsburg	Laingsburg

Municipality	WWTW	WTW
Langeberg	Ashton	Robertson
	Robertson	
	McGregor	
Stellenbosch	Pniel	Paradyskloof
	Wemmershoek	
Mossel Bay	Mosselbay	Kleinbrak
	Pinacle Point	
Cape Agulhas	Arniston	Bredasdorp
	Struisbaai	
Swartland	Darling	Moorreesburg
	Malmesbury	
Knysna	Sedgefield	Rheenendal
	Knysna	
Witzenberg	Ceres	Tulbagh
	Wolesley	
Overstrand	Hawston	Hermanus
	Kleinmond	
Drakenstein	Paarl	Paarl (Meulwater)
	Saron	

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Directorate: Sustainability:

- Ensure that all municipalities elect a specific official for each part of the questionnaire to be filled in. This official will be the contact between sub-Directorates and municipalities.
- Ensure that all requested documentation is submitted by Municipalities.

Conclusion

In conclusion the 2014 winners identified by D: PM for the different categories are as follows:

Local Municipality - **Witzenburg Municipality**

District Municipality – **West Coast District Municipality**

Most Improved Municipality – **Knysna Municipality**

DETAILED REPORT PER MUNICIPALITY:

Witzenberg Municipality

Witzenberg scored 93% for Element 4 in the GMC Evaluations of 2014. Officials evaluated three municipal facilities on 10 June 2014. These include Ceres WWTW, Wolseley WWTW and the Tulbagh WTW.

The site evaluations show well-maintained facilities with competent staff members abreast with the types of technologies used at the various facilities. The evaluators concluded that the facilities are well maintained and were operating optimally on the day of inspection. Ceres WWTW receives abattoir waste which results in a red color to their incoming waste water and at the Tulbagh WTP the sand filters were in the process of being cleaned.

Witzenberg Municipality has improved over the last few years in terms of their GreenDrop (GD) scores. Each of the four facilities in the municipal area has shown steady improvement over the last three GD evaluation cycles. The municipality's GD score has improved from 67 % in 2009 to 97.96 % in 2013 (GD Report 2013). The risk ratings of the WWTW plants have also decreased with only an increase for Tulbagh WWTW from 29.14% (2011) to 35.29% (2013). The microbiological data in the GD report shows that all facilities achieved at least 90% microbiological compliance, with Ceres WWTW receiving 100% microbiological compliance.

Witzenberg Municipality has improved their risk ratings for all of the drinking water facilities in the municipal area, achieving 99.99% microbiological compliance in all systems (BD 2013 progress report).

The municipality managed to reduce their annual water losses from 1 646 429 kl/yr. in March 2013 to 424 202 kl/yr. in March 2014. This translates to an impressive decrease of non-revenue water of 1 222 227 kl/yr, from March 2013 to March 2014.

Programs put in place to achieve the above-mentioned achievements include a good WC/WDM strategy such as pipe replacement programmes to minimize water losses, water quality monitoring according to SANS requirements, an incident management protocol for drinking water and waste water as well as the upgrade of the Tulbagh WWTW to the amount of R11 456 997. Witzenberg Municipality implemented a R15 230 000 infrastructure programme in 2013/2014 to deliver water services to the municipal area.

The Witzenberg municipality also has a number of Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWP) in place, which includes the cleaning of the Dwars River, Irrigation on municipal parks, maintenance of gardens at 2 libraries as well as a community emergency response team which is also used to construct fire breaks in Op-die-Berg and Ceres.

Recommendations:

The municipality must continue with the good work and initiatives put in place and should further ensure that future water losses are addressed and kept to a minimum.

Bitou Municipality

Bitou Municipality scored 92% in Element 4 of the 2014 GMC evaluations. Two facilities in the municipal area were evaluated by officials on 18 June 2014, namely Kurland WWTW as well as Kurland WTW.

The site evaluations reflect well maintained facilities with decent house-keeping and good management structures in place. The facilities are clean and are well maintained. Both facilities visited were running optimally on the day of inspection; however the area where “honey sucker” trucks deliver their loads at the Kurland WWTW facility can be improved and maintained to a better standard.

The overall maintenance and management of water and wastewater infrastructure in the Bitou Municipality is satisfactory and the evidence is the continuous improvement as evident from the successive GD and Blue Drop (BD) scores. The municipality’s GD score for 2013 was 98.82% which shows an improvement from the 96.40% received in 2011. Both WWTWs in Bitou received excellent GD scores. The latest BD score for the municipality is 97.74% for 2012 and all three of the WTWs in the municipality received BD status. This is a further improvement of the 2011 score of 96.12%.

However, Bitou Municipality has high non-revenue water losses in the range of 29.2% for year to March 2013 and 31.2% for year to March 2014. This needs to be reduced.

The Capital Budget for Water and Sanitation Services is R20.9 million for 2013/2014, R6.9 million for 2014/2015 and R7.8 million for 2015/2016 (WSDP). Bitou Municipality has a very good reporting record with regard to water and wastewater services and their IDPs and WSDPs are kept up to date.

Recommendations:

Adequate budget for staff personnel at the facilities for maintenance and management is required and needs to be included in the overall maintenance budgets for the facilities and their reticulation systems. The staffing allocation for the Water and Wastewater treatment plants for process controllers should be done in accordance with the “Regulations Relating to Compulsory National Standards for Process Controllers and Water Services Works, 2013”. Training and continuous improvement will ensure that the plants continue to be run efficiently and are kept up to acceptable standards.

The municipality needs to ensure that their WC/WDM plans are implemented in order to reduce its water losses and high non-revenue water figures.

The pressure system in the old reticulation sometimes reaches 9 bar and options to reduce this high pressure need to be explored.

Overstrand Municipality

Overstrand Municipality scored 93% for Element 4 of the 2014 GMC evaluations. Two facilities in the municipal area were visited on 10 July 2014 namely, Preekstoel WTW and Hawston WWTW.

During the site visit, the evaluator made observations that Preekstoel WTW is very well maintained. It is a newly upgraded facility and operators have a good understating of the operation at hand. The Hawston WWTW however was not very neat on the day of inspection and left the evaluator with some reservations. The town does not have a sewage reticulation system, and as such, "honey sucker" trucks are used to transport the sewage to the plant.

According to the GD report of 2013, the municipal GD score has improved from 63.80% in 2011 to 81.63% in 2013. Four of the five WWTWs in the municipal area received GD status in the last evaluation cycle, the highest of which is at Stanford WWTW with a GD score of 93.39%. Two plants, Hermanus and Kleinmond have seen an increase in their risk ratings. Nevertheless, four of the systems have microbiological compliance of greater than 90%, with Kleinmond scoring 83.33% for its microbiological compliance.

The 2013 BD progress report indicated that there has been a remarkable improvement with regard to the risk rating for each of the 8 WTW in the municipal area. Pearly Beach had the highest risk rating of 83.47% in 2012 and this has been reduced to 12.73% in 2013. All of the facilities have microbiological compliance of greater than 95%, except for Baardskeerdersbos which has 79.2% microbiological compliance.

The non-revenue water was 25.6% for the year to July 2014 (IDP Review 2014/2015). The municipality has sited unmetered users, pipe bursts and leaks in reticulation network, leaks in bulk supply pipelines and distribution networks and inaccurate water meters as reasons for the water losses. The municipality has a WC/WDM in place and has been implementing various actions to reduce the amount of non-revenue water in the municipal area.

According to the 2014/2015 IDP review, the estimated Capital Budget for Water and Sanitation Services for the municipality are R72.209M for 2012/2013, R54.500M for 2013/2014 and R50.811M for 2014/2015. Overstrand Municipality will also continue with the sourcing of possible external sources of funding for their capital projects. An Asset Management Plan needs to be developed from the available Asset Register, which will indicate the real replacement values and service lives of the assets and the funds required to provide for adequate asset replacement.

Recommendations:

The municipality have made good progress in improving its WWTW and WTW performance. The municipality should continue to implement corrective actions e.g. improvement in the management of sewage received via trucks at Hawston WWTW. Emphasis should be placed on reducing the municipal water losses as indicated in the WC/WDM strategy.

Swartland Municipality

Swartland scored 90% for Element 4 of the 2014 GMC evaluations. Officials evaluated three facilities in the municipal area on 3 June 2014. The three facilities visited included Moorreesburg WTW, Darling WWTW and the Malmesbury WWTW.

On the day of the evaluation, it was noted that the two facilities, namely Moorreesburg WTW and Malmesbury WWTW were running optimally. Darling WWTW, however, had some operational issues that were evident during the evaluation.

The newly upgraded Malmesbury WWTW plant utilises nanofiltration membrane technology and the house keeping at the facility is commendable and impressive. All staff members were knowledgeable about the

technologies employed at the facility. The Darling WWTW plant however only has one primary settling tank (PST) in operation which has become overladen with solids. This occurs because the municipality cannot clean the PST to remove the solids as there is no second PST into which to bypass influent. The result is a build-up of solid in the PST which adversely affects the whole process. This was clearly evident as the major problem affecting the plant. According to the 2013 GD report, the municipality's GD score dropped slightly from 72.70% (2011) to 72.38% (2013). Darlings WWTW's GD score dropped slightly from 72.90% in 2011 to 70.65% in 2013. Malmesbury's WWTW has increased its GD score from 73.9% in 2011 to 75.49% in 2013. These results do not reflect the impact of the new nano-filtration technology on performance and unfortunately more recent effluent quality results were not provided. The microbiological compliance scores achieved at the plants are low with Chatsworth WWTW and Koringberg WWTW having the highest compliance at 58.33%. Darling WWTW has a microbiological compliance of 50%. The lowest microbiological compliance is that achieved by Riebeek Kasteel with 8.33% compliance.

The 2013 BD progress report show a very large improvement in terms of the municipality's risk rating. The risk rating went from 79.49% and 78.66% in 2012 to 17.41% and 15.48% in 2013 for Malmesbury and Moorreesburg respectively.

Water losses in the municipality are currently at 16% (which amounts to 939 964 kl/yr.).

In the 2013/2014 financial year, Swartland municipality spent R86.9 million to deliver water services in the municipality. The municipality has by-laws in place to prevent storm water discharge into the sewer system. The municipality also has a number of projects in place, which include cleaning of the river and the coast as well as EPWP projects which involve the clearing of storm water canals, rivers and the clearing of invasive alien vegetation.

Recommendations:

The Darling plant has not been identified by the municipality as a plant which needs to be upgraded, however, problematic operational issues were noticed during the site inspection as indicated and the low microbiological compliance achieved needs to be addressed. Poor microbiological, as well as physical and chemical compliance, is noted for all the WWTW plants from the GD report of 2013. This needs urgent improvement by priority of size and impact.

The water losses are not as high as in some other municipalities but can still be improved.

George Municipality

George scored 89% for Element 4 in the 2014 GMC evaluations. Officials evaluated two facilities in the municipal area, namely Outeniqua WWTW and George WTW on 25 June 2014.

From the site evaluation it can be seen that the facilities were both operating optimally on the day of inspection. The plants are well maintained and good housekeeping is evident. On the day of inspection, the colour of the influent waste water at Outeniqua was a very dark brown colour instead of the typical light grey. Only 8 of the 12 aerators were in operation on the day of inspection. According to the staff members, who accompanied the evaluation panel on the site visit, these aerators are sufficient for the waste water treatment process to occur unhindered.

The GD score for the municipality has decreased from 91% in 2011 to 84.9% in 2013. Three of the six facilities in the municipal area (Gwaing, Herolds Bay and Kleinkrantz) obtained GD Status in the 2013 evaluation cycle (GD Report 2013). It is noted from the GD Report 2013 that microbiological compliance was above 80% for all plants, except Kleinkrantz at 70.37%.

The BD risk rating score for the municipality has improved significantly for the two facilities that were evaluated during the BD evaluations. George WTW and Wilderness WTW risk ratings improved from 65.64% and 80.06% in 2012 to 17.65% and 37.71% 2013 respectively.

The water losses in the municipality have however increased from 1 598 045kl/yr for the year ending March 2013 to 1 832 534 kl/yr for the year ending March 2014. This implies water losses in the municipality have increased by 234 489 kl in one year. The water losses are equivalent to 17.6% of the water supply. The municipality has sited pipe breaks, un-metered connections and inaccurate meters as probable causes for unaccounted water.

The Water and Sewer Master Plans which were updated in February 2013 recommend upgrades for the immediate future in order to accommodate future development and population growth as depicted in the SDF (2012/14 WSDP). The municipality also maintains an updated Asset Register which indicates that 21.5% of water infrastructure and 25.5% of the sewer infrastructure is past its operational lifespan (the age distribution and remaining useful life per facility type is given). A Water Demand Management strategy has been adopted in the George Municipality. Water demand measures include block tariffs, updated Water Master Plans, pressure management and water restrictions amongst many other interventions.

Overall the George Municipality's performance with regards to their water and sewer infrastructure is satisfactory in comparison to other municipalities.

Recommendations:

The municipality needs to adequately budget for maintenance and repairs of its infrastructure to avoid situations, like that at the Outeniqua plant, where the final effluent does not comply with discharge standards as a result of incomplete sewage processing because all aerators were not operational.

The Municipality should continue to implement its WDM strategies to further reduce water losses which, although not as high as other municipalities, will reduce the non-revenue water for the municipality.

Mossel Bay Municipality

Mossel Bay Municipality scored 89% in Element 4 of the 2014 GMC evaluations. Three facilities in the Mossel Bay municipality were evaluated by officials on 20 June 2014. The three facilities evaluated were Pinnacle Point WWTW, Mossel Bay WWTW and Kleinbrak WTW.

The site evaluations indicate that all three facilities were well maintained. The house keeping was exceptionally good at all facilities. Certain issues of concern were raised by the evaluation panel, for example that the Pinnacle Point facility experiences break-ins and the computer connected to the telemetry system was stolen, which implied no real time monitoring at the facility was occurring. There is also no stand-by generator on site at Pinnacle Point. However the emergency plan in case of power outages is to send

untreated waste water to the Mossel Bay WWTW by gravity fed pipelines. The Mossel Bay WWTW has a stand-by generator.

The 2013 GD report shows the GD score for the municipality has declined from 88.6% (2011) to 79.2% (2013). It is however commendable that 6 out of the 7 WWTW in the area achieved 100% microbiological compliance with regard to their effluent quality. However, effluent compliance with chemical and physical parameters is low at a number of the WWTW, including Mossel Bay WWTW.

The 2012 BD progress report shows improvement in terms of the risk ratings for all of the facilities in the municipal area. All of the facilities but one received 99.99% microbiological compliance.

The data for water losses showed that Mossel Bay has managed to reduce their non-revenue water from 1 352 548 kl/yr. for the year ending March 2013 to 1 097 823 kl/yr. for the year ending March 2014. This is a reduction of 227 725 kl/yr (or 18.4% to 15.25% of water supply). The municipality has listed inaccurate water meters, pipe breakages, illegal connections, unregulated flushing of reticulation system and irrigation of public open spaces as possible reasons for their non-revenue water.

The municipality spent R71.6 M on delivering water services in 2013/2014. The municipality has embarked on projects to improve storm water management in the area. This includes cleaning of storm water drains on a regular basis, installation of gabions to protect against erosion and more regular inspections to determine if consumers are discharging rain water into sewer network. Currently 651 notices have been issued for discharging storm water into the sewer network. These efforts are commended.

The municipality also has other projects that are currently underway to protect aquatic ecosystems which include water quality monitoring of Blue Flag beaches. A Blue Flag educational program was completed by the Oyster Bay Reserve team and focused on the protection of marine life. The municipality also has EPWP projects such as the Working for the Coast programme in place. This includes maintaining beach access infrastructure, beach cleaning and street cleaning.

Recommendations:

The Mossel Bay Municipality is commended for the work they have done, especially with regard to the reduction in non-revenue water. The municipality must strive to get all of their WWTW facilities to obtain GD status. The municipality should relook at security measures put in place at Pinnacle Point.

Knysna Municipality

Knysna Municipality scored 88% for Element 4 in the 2014 GMC evaluations. Officials evaluated three facilities in the Knysna Municipal area on 19 June 2014 namely Sedgefield WWTW, Knysna WWTW and Rheenendal WTW.

The site evaluation reports reflect that there has been improvement since the last GMC evaluation cycle, but some issues still need to be addressed. At the Knysna WWTW for example, sludge handling practices need to be improved as a high priority, especially considering the fact that the municipality has a newly acquired screw press to aid the drying of sludge.

The 2013 GD report indicates that the GD score for all of the WWTW facilities in the area showed an improvement. The overall municipal GD score increased from 60.8 % in 2011 to 78.73% in 2013. The GD report

also shows a decrease in the risk rating for all of the facilities. However, it is noted that the actual effluent compliance is fairly low across most plants with the largest ones Knysna 1 (ASP) and Knysna 2 (SBR) achieving only 50% and 70% effluent compliance in the Green Drop 2013 assessment. Sedgefield and Belvedere WWTW also achieved less than 50% on effluent quality compliance (GD Report 2013). In terms of the BD report, all of the WTW facilities which were assessed showed a reduction of the risk ratings.

In terms of non-revenue water Knysna municipality has reduced their water losses from 690 018 kl/yr in March 2013 to 70 473 kl/yr in March 2014, which equates to a reduction in non-revenue water of 619 545 kl/yr. This represents 1.6% of water supply versus 15.7% in the previous year. This is a massive improvement and the municipality is commended for this achievement. The municipality has cited ageing infrastructure and insufficient budget as possible reasons for water losses.

Knysna Municipality has a WC/WDM strategy in place and has spent R49 251 180 in delivering water services in 2012/2013 (as recorded in the GMC questionnaire). Knysna Municipality only supplied budget information of the 2012/2013 financial year.

Some of the programs implemented in terms of protecting aquatic ecosystems in the municipality include Pollution Task Meetings every Monday, the Knysna Catchment Forum and a River Health Programme at eco-schools who tests water quality on a monthly basis. The Knysna Municipality also has EPWP projects in place related to environmental improvement which include constructing of seawalls and cleaning of storm water channels, picking up litter, sweeping debris, grass cutting etc.

Recommendations:

The municipality is encouraged to answer the GMC questionnaire more comprehensively and is reminded to only include the information pertaining to the financial year that is being evaluated.

It is recommended that the sludge handling practices at Knysna WWTW receive immediate attention.

The second SBR at Sedgefield urgently needs to be repaired and commissioned if it has not been already.

Cape Agulhas Municipality

Cape Agulhas Municipality scored 88 % for element 4 in the 2014 GMC evaluation cycle. Officials evaluated three facilities in the municipal area, namely Bredasdorp WTW, Struisbaai WWTW and Arniston WWTW.

The evaluation panel was very impressed with the well managed water treatment facility at Bredasdorp. Good housekeeping was clearly evident and staff members at the facility were well informed about the process and monitoring thereof. Regular monitoring throughout the process takes place and is recorded on boards where the sampling occurs. The Struisbaai WWTW was operating very well and although the facility is new, good housekeeping was evident. Arniston (Waenhuiskrans) WWTW however had some operational issues that were noticed on the day of inspection. These included the fact that there is no operator on site throughout the day and raw waste water was noted overflowing at one of the tanks. These findings are reflected in the site visit report prepared by the evaluators.

According to the GD report, the Cape Agulhas Municipality's score increased from 33.90 % in 2011 to 51.98 % in 2013 (2013 GD Report). The GD report further shows GD scores of all of the facilities increased from 2011 to 2013 and the risk ratings for the facilities decreased. However, only the Bredasdorp WWTW facility obtained acceptable microbiological effluent quality compliance (and even so, chemical compliance was low).

From the BD progress report of 2013, it can be deduced that there has been improvement in the risk rating for all the water facilities in the Cape Agulhas municipal area. The overall municipality risk rating is at 25.71 %, which is a relatively low value. The municipality is commended for achieving 99.99 % microbiological compliance for all facilities.

The amount of non-revenue water in the municipality has increased from 483 086 kl/yr for the year ending March 2013 to 670 055 kl/yr for the year ending March 2014. This relates to an increase of 186 969 kl year on year (from 20.4% to 27.3% of water supply). The municipality has sited faulty meters, pipe bursts and leakages on water mains as possible reasons for their water losses.

The municipality has spent R500 000 in the 2013/2014 financial year on delivering water services in the area. The municipality has ongoing EPWP programs such as the upgrading of storm water networks. According to the 2014/2015 Cape Agulhas Municipality IDP review, Cape Agulhas Municipality uses the capital afforded to them via RBIG and MIG funding very effectively. Their target is to upgrade 2 km of storm water networks as per the Storm Water Development plan. This in turn creates about 200 work opportunities. They have spent R11 616 000 on the upgrade of the Struisbaai waste water treatment plant; and invested R5 206 540 in the construction of two 1.5 ML capacity reservoirs. The Cape Agulhas Municipality will spend R1 500 000 on storm water upgrades in the next 5 years. The municipality is also currently seeking funding to do alien vegetation clearing in the area.

Recommendations:

Their WSDP needs to be updated. This plan must include clear steps as to how to reduce water losses as the IDP of the municipality does not contain extensive detail on the matter, and water losses are high.

In the absence of more recent water quality results than those provided in the GD Report 2013, the Arniston (Waenhuiskrans) WWTW and Napier WWTW must be improved to achieve better effluent quality compliance. (Microbiological compliance at both these plants was 0% during the last Green Drop assessment.)

The municipality must strive to have more public awareness campaigns as they need buy in from the community to support projects that are implemented.

Drakenstein Municipality

Drakenstein Municipality scored 87% for Element 4 in the 2014 GMC evaluations. The evaluation panel visited Paarl WWTW and Saron WWTW on 10 June 2014 as well as Meulwater WTW on 24 July 2014

During the visits, the evaluation panel was impressed with all three facilities. Paarl WWTW is one of the larger plants evaluated by the panel in this GMC cycle and the operator who accompanied the panel on site was very knowledgeable of the plant. Some of the daily operations can be improved, like proper control of the offloading area for "honey sucker" trucks, but overall the plant is well maintained and staff members were busy with routine maintenance all over the plant on the day of inspection. Saron WWTW was also very well maintained, but the facility had a mechanical breakdown of one of their aerators on the days prior to the inspection. There were, however, people tending to it on the day of inspection. Horses were noticed grazing and walking around on the premises and in close contact with sludge drying beds and this issue needs to be addressed.

The 2013 GD report suggests that there has been a decline in the GD score of the municipality as it declined from 80.30% in 2011 to 77.79% in 2013. Of the 6 WWTW facilities in the area, only Hermon WWTW managed to obtain GD status in the 2013 evaluation cycle. There was an increase in risk rating for all of the WWTW systems in the municipal area and none of the facilities met acceptable microbiological compliance (with Paarl WWTW and Wellington WWTW, as the biggest plants, below 50%).

The 2013 BD progress report indicates that there was improvement in terms of risk ratings for all of the facilities and all of the facilities achieve greater than 98% microbiological compliance.

The NRW data shows there has been a large increase in the non-revenue water of the municipality from 2 106 166 kl/yr for the year ending March 2013 to 3 420 290 kl/yr for the year ending March 2014. This relates to an increase of 1 314 124kl/yr (equivalent to 17.8% of water supply).

Budget information is not readily available for the municipality and the municipality neglected to fill in this information in the questionnaire sent to them.

The municipality indicated that they have developed the Berg River Monitoring and Sampling plan with the intention to consolidate and coordinate water quality sampling and monitoring in the Berg River catchment within the Drakenstein Municipal boundaries.

Recommendations:

Based on the GD Report 2013, effluent quality is not in compliance at most WWTW within the municipality. Priority should be given to improving compliance based on size and impact. The municipality must attend to the area where "honey sucker" trucks do their off-loading.

The access to Saron WWTW must be tightened as horses were seen grazing near the sludge drying beds.

Although water losses are not as high as at some other municipalities, WC/WDM measures must be implemented to ensure that losses do not continue to increase.

The municipality is reminded that they must fill in the questionnaire more comprehensively in order for evaluators to note progress they make.

Bergrivier Municipality

The Bergrivier Municipality scored 85% for Element 4 in the 2014 GMC evaluations. Officials visited three facilities in the Municipal area. Porteville WWTW was visited on 10 June 2014, while Piketberg WWTW and Piketberg WTW were visited on 9 July 2014.

During the site visit, the evaluators noted that Piketberg WWTW and WTW plants were well maintained. The Piketberg WWTW plant in particular was neat, and no redundant equipment was lying around. The Porteville WWTW however has some issues, like a slight smell that evaluators noticed upon arrival at site, as well as large volumes of scum noticed on the surface of the clarifier.

According to the GD report of 2013, Bergrivier municipality's performance has declined from 70.00% in 2011 to 44.21% in 2013. Most of the WWTW's in the area saw an increase in the risk ratings of the facility. Dwarskersbos and Eendekuil both had a significant increase in their risk rating with both facilities having the highest risk rating in the municipality at 76.47%. The microbiological compliance at both Picketberg and Velddrif WWTW was less than 50% during the Green Drop 2013 assessment.

The BD progress report of 2013 shows an increase in the risk ratings for all of the facilities. The risk ratings for the facilities are still relatively high when compared to other municipalities. The highest risk rating is that of the Redelinghuys WTW which received 55.59%.

The NRW data shows that Bergrivier Municipality has experienced a slight increase in their unaccounted water. Bergrivier Municipality had water loss of 139 228 kl/yr for the year ending March 2013, and 140 403 kl/yr for the year ending March 2014. This amounts to an increase of 1175 kl/yr. Bergrivier Municipality has sited pipe bursts, old water meters and general leakages as possible causes for their unaccounted for water. The municipality has however, in conjunction with Casidra, initiated a project for residents to utilise non-conventional water and provided 54 water tanks to residents to harvest rain water.

Bergrivier Municipality has spent R 14 961 915 on delivering water services in the 2013/2014 financial year. The municipality has 2 projects running that are related to the conservation of aquatic ecosystems which involves Beautification and Cleaning and a Local Biodiversity Action Plan. The municipality also has riverbed cleaning EPWP programs in Redelinghuys, Wittewater, Goedverwacht and Piketberg.

Recommendations:

The municipality should strive to improve on their effluent quality compliance considering the size and impact of the WWTWs, and implement an adequate monitoring programme for compliance monitoring. The municipality has the necessary sewage infrastructure (main towns), which if managed/operated properly and efficiently can improve effluent quality.

Hessequa Municipality

Hessequa Municipality scored 84% for Element 4 in the 2014 GMC evaluations. Three facilities were visited in the area on 24 June 2014, namely Heidelberg WWTW, Slangrivier WWTW and Albertinia WTW.

From the site visit reports, the facilities appeared well maintained. Special mention must be made about Heidelberg WWTW facility, as the good management at this facility was clearly evident from the good housekeeping and the operators who were well informed about the operations at hand. There was however a smell detected at Slangrivier, which is an oxidation pond system, and the lack of flow meters at the facility is of concern.

From the GD report of 2013, the GD score for the municipality dropped slightly from 49.7% in 2011, to 47.86 % in 2013. The GreenDorp report also indicates that none of the plants in the facility have proper monitoring programs in place and very low microbiological, chemical and physical compliance of the effluent at all of the facilities in the municipal area.

The BD progress report of 2013 indicates that all of the assessed WTWs in the area had improved on the risk ratings. There are facilities whose risk ratings are still very high, like Stilbaai WTW that reduced their risk rating from 93.03% in 2012 to 88.3% in 2013. In contrast, Heidelberg WTW managed to drop the risk rating significantly from 85.25% in 2012 to 20.76% in 2013. However, only four of the nine WTW in the GD Report 2013 achieved more than 95% microbiological compliance and two WTW provided no water quality information for the Green Drop 2013 assessment.

From non-revenue water data, Hessequa municipality has managed to reduce water losses from 727 695 kl/yr for the year ending March 2013, to 439 928 kl/yr. for the year ending March 2014. This relates to a saving of 287 767 kl/yr (a reduction from 23.2% to 14.4% of water supply) which is commended.

The municipality has spent R11 415 836.68 on delivering water service in the 2013/2014 financial year. Current projects in the municipality include the refurbishment of the Riversdale WWTW (increased aeration and settling capacity) which commenced late in the 2013/2014 financial year. The project is currently under construction and will be completed in the 2014/2015 financial year. The budget for this project is R10 000 000 for phase 1 and R38 000 000 for phase 2.

There are multiple projects that will be done in the 2014/2015 financial year. These include the upgrade of the Stilbaai WWTW, the upgrade of the Jongensfontein WWTW which will run over multiple years and the upgrade of the Albertinia WWTW which will also commence in the 2014/2015 financial year. The budgets for these projects are R3 000 000, R2 500 000, and R3 000 000 respectively.

The average budget for the maintenance of the WWTW and Water Treatment Plants is R2 219 432 and R4 097 290 respectively.

EPWP projects Hessequa municipality is implementing, include wetlands projects (Duiwenhoks and Goukou rivers), fencing of nature reserves, alien clearance projects, maintenance to hiking trails, footpaths in nature reserves, erosion control in hiking trails and reserve footpaths, coast care projects (cleaning of beaches, building and maintenance to beach infrastructure such as boardwalks and planting of indigenous vegetation as part of dune management process), planting and maintenance of indigenous gardens and trees on road verges, and building of sidewalks in places prone to flash floods.

Recommendations:

The municipality needs to improve the effluent compliance at all WWTW. It is clear that there are plans to upgrade facilities and budget must be committed in the IDP to these plans. Monitoring of process control and effluent quality needs to be improved.

The municipality should also include more information about emergency management.

Laingsburg Municipality

Laingsburg Municipality was visited by officials on 20 June 2014 and 2 September 2014. In June, the evaluation panel visited the only WWTW in the municipality which is Laingsburg WWTW and the Laingsburg WTW was visited in September.

During the site visits the evaluation panel noticed obnoxious odours emanating from the WWTW upon arrival and large amounts of solids and sludge was seen floating on the surface of the primary settling tank (PST). This is indicative of problematic sludge removal from the PST.

The GD reports states that there has been a significant decline in the municipality's GD score. The GD score declined from 56.30% in 2011 to 36.90% in 2013. This however is despite the fact that the microbiological compliance achieved at the plant is 100%, and that the risk rating for the plant has also decreased from 70.6% in 2012 to 58.82% in 2013.

The BD progress report for the municipality shows that both of the WTWs in the municipality have managed to reduce their risk ratings from 90.51% for Laingsburg WTW and 83.79% for Matjiesfontein WTW in 2012 to 50.59%

and 59.00% for the two plants respectively in 2013. Nonetheless, the microbiological compliance is less than 80% at both plants and can be improved.

No data was available to comment on the amount of non-revenue water for 2013/14. The municipality left this section blank in the questionnaire. However, non-revenue water for the year ending March 2013 was high (539 481 kl/yr) and is estimated at 59% of water supply.

Laingsburg WWTW was upgraded in the last financial year. This included lining of the maturation dam and replacing the flow meter. The budget for this upgrade was R3 077 713.75. The municipality spend R146 781 per year on average for maintenance. Their total budget for the 2013/14 financial year is R192 200.00.

Recommendations:

The municipality is performing very poorly with regards to waste water and needs to take urgent steps to ensure that proper management and training at the WWTW is implemented. The plant is not over-capacity and therefore there is no reason why it should not be able to produce a better quality effluent. Screenings should also be disposed of at a licensed hazardous landfill facility.

Likewise, process control at both the Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein WTW needs to be improved to achieve the required microbiological compliance levels for drinking water.

The municipality is requested to complete the GMC questionnaire more comprehensively and to include the full WC/WDM Strategy and IDP as attachments. The municipality is also encouraged to provide more information on efforts to improve effluent quality and management.

Cederberg Municipality

Cederberg Municipality was visited on 8 and 9 July 2014. The evaluation panel visited three facilities in the area namely Clanwilliam WWTW, Graafwater WWTW as well as Lamberts Bay WTW.

The evaluation panel was particularly impressed by the good housekeeping noticed at the Clanwilliam plant. A large amount of foam was however visible on the surface of the waste water but the facility itself looked well maintained.

The GD report indicates that the GD score for the municipality has decreased from 63.10% in 2012 to 35.50% in 2013. Microbiological compliance information is not available for all the facilities and those that are available are very low. The highest microbiological compliance was achieved by Graafwater WWTW at 66.67% and the lowest was at Lamberts Bay WWTW achieving 8.33%.

The BD progress report of 2013 indicated that the risk rating for all of the WTW facilities in the Cederberg Municipality improved on the risk ratings. The lowest risk rating was achieved by Leipoldville WTW with a risk rating of 32.91% and the highest risk rating is at Clanwilliam with a risk rating of 53.41%. All microbiological and chemical compliance was more than 99.99% which is commendable.

According to the questionnaire filled in by the municipality, the municipality experiences water losses to the amount of 27%. This is slightly higher than figures submitted to DWS indicating 24.3% for the year ending March 2013. The municipality has sited leakages and pipe burst as reasons for the unaccounted water.

The municipality has spent R289 049.00 on delivering water services this year.

The municipality partakes in EPWP projects, and the projects currently underway in the municipal area are Clearing of Beach Areas and Sludge Handling, Removal and Transportation.

Recommendations:

The municipality needs to improve management and effluent quality at all WWTW and should prioritise actions based on size and impact of the plants.

The operational budget for the newly constructed desalination plant in Lambert's bay needs to be prioritised in the budget for the municipality. Currently the plant is not in operation due to no funding being available.

Stellenbosch

Stellenbosch Municipality scored 80% in element 4 of the 2014 GMC evaluations. Officials visited Stellenbosch municipality on 12 June 2014 and the following facilities, namely Paradyskloof WTP, Pniel WWTW and Wemmershoek WWTW were assessed.

During the site visits the evaluation panel noticed facilities that are not well maintained. The Paradyskloof WTP seemed to be the best maintained of the three facilities visited. At the Pniel WWTW, one of the aerators was not operational and large clumps of solids were observed on the surface of the clarifier. Wemmershoek WWTW was being upgraded on the day of inspection and a Nereda plant (new technology) will be commissioned there in the future.

The GD report shows that the GD score for the Municipality has decreased from 71.3% in 2011 to 40.16% in 2013. Three facilities in the municipality are running above design capacity according to the report. These facilities are Klappmuts WWTW, Stellenbosch WWTW and Franschoek WWTW - the latter has been decommissioned since the site visits and the sewage diverted to Wemmershoek WWTW. The effluent compliance data is not available for any of the facilities at hand and the risk ratings for all six plants have increased. The highest risk rating is that of Klappmuts WWTW with a risk rating of 94.12%.

The BD progress report of 2013, reports that the municipality managed to reduce the risk ratings for all WTW facilities in the municipality. Blackheath WTW managed to reduce its risk rating from 78.12% in 2012 to 13.01% in 2013. Franschoek WTW has a 95.6% microbiological compliance while all the other WTW have a microbiological compliance of >99%, which is commendable.

According to the filled in questionnaire supplied by the municipality, the municipality has water losses of about 19%. This is up slightly from 14.5% according to data submitted to the DWS for the year ending March 2013. The municipality spent R81 016 767 on water services and R 49 099 949 on sewage services in the 2013/2014 financial year. Programs that are being implemented by the municipality include Berg River Ecosystem Restoration (Netherlands funding), the Nereda plant being installed at Wemmershoek, Waste Water Risk Abatement Plans (WWRAP) for all WWTW in the municipal area, Stellenbosch Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) upgrade proposal, participation in BD initiative, upgrade of Klappmuts WWTW, a pipeline replacement project, new reservoirs and meter replacement project.

Recommendations:

In order to address the poor effluent quality compliance at most of the WWTW, the municipality must ensure that the planned upgrades are budgeted for on the IDP. It is noted from the GD Report 2013 and lack of

information in the questionnaire submission that water quality monitoring results are lacking. This must be addressed. The municipality is reminded that screenings must be disposed of at a licensed hazardous landfill facility.

The increase in NRW from 2013 to 2014 is also noted and the municipality must ensure the WC/WDM measures are implemented to prevent further increase.

The municipality official completing the GMC questionnaire is encourage to include more comprehensive information about monitoring of waste water and water as well as to include the full WC/WDM and IDP as attachments.

Langeberg Municipality

Langeberg municipality scored 76% in element 4 of the 2014 GMC evaluation. Langeberg municipality was visited by officials on 29 May 2014 and the facilities that were visited are Robertson WWTW, Ashton WWTW and McGregor WWTW. On 2 September 2014 the Roberston WTW was also visited.

During the site visits a number of issues were noticed by the evaluation panel. The general housekeeping of the plants is bad, with the exception of Robertson WWTW. At Ashton WWTW, one of the clarifier tanks was out of commission, as well as one of the aeration ponds. This leads to sub-standard waste water treatment. There were also cattle grazing close to the maturation pond. At McGregor, the screenings grid was laden with screenings and the proximity of the inlet works to an ill maintained piggery is cumbersome. The Robertson plant was better maintained and the municipality was busy with upgrades and adding a bubble aeration section to the facility.

The GD report shows that the municipality's score increased from 43.00% in 2011 to 51.58% in 2013. According to the GD report, the microbiological compliance for all of the facilities is 0%. The risk ratings for each of the facilities increased or stayed more or less the same for all of the facilities.

The BD progress report of 2013 showed improvement for all of the 5 WTW facilities in the municipal area. The municipality also has a high microbiological compliance, with the lowest compliance experienced at McGregor with 84% compliance.

The GMC questionnaire filled in by the municipality reports 22.81% water losses experienced in the municipality for 2013/2014. The municipality budgeted R30 677 129 in the 2013/2014 financial year to deliver water services in the area. According to the municipality, storm water catch pits are cleaned on a regular time frame. The municipality currently has a beautification program in place funded by Extended Public Works Program (EPWP). The municipality has also recently updated the WC/WDM strategy.

Recommendations:

The current situation at all WWTWs is poor and intervention needs to be prioritised to improve the situation based on the volume and impact of the effluent. Budgets for maintenance and upgrading must be included in the IDP.

The municipality also needs to reduce its water losses and identify from where the highest losses are emanating, in order to prioritise water demand management measures.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES

Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM)

Addressing aging infrastructure is one of the CWDMs 10 strategic objectives and their IDP indicated that they will be focussing on implementing a district wide bulk infrastructure strategy.

It is the responsibility of the CWDM is to ensure that proper planning is done and to co-ordinate and oversee these processes and make sure that capacity exists within the B-Municipalities to ensure effective delivery. It is estimated that the amount needed to eradicate the existing bulk and internal backlogs in the district is in excess of R 1.2 billion. Careful technical planning and financial management will need to be employed to eradicate these backlogs

The water services component has a clear determination of roles and responsibilities and functions effectively, especially with regard to supporting the B-municipalities. Furthermore, the CWDM has engaged in supporting municipalities in this regard by completing master planning projects for water and sanitation, stormwater and pavement management systems. Having access to these master plans, municipalities are afforded the opportunity to invest in the most critical elements of these services and thereby making the investment sustainable and effective. In addition a target has already been set for the revision of the current stormwater master plan.

The CWDM also been instrumental in assisting the various B Municipalities with planning upgrades of bulk infrastructure including those at Witzenburg; in the towns of PA Hamlet, Wolseley, and Tulbagh. Budgets have been committed to the upgrading Ashton WWTW (R3.6m), Langeberg water network repairs (R12.9m); Montague WTW upgrades (R9.2m) and Stellenbosch for Klapmuts WWTW upgrade (R34.7m over 3 years). The Wemmershoek WWTW upgrade R51m has already been implemented and the plant is a significant improvement on the previous system. Additional funds have been set aside for upgrade planning to specifically address the extension of services to farms

The CWDM has Regulation 37 (Municipal Health By-Law) that addresses matters related to Environmental Pollution Control. Regular monitoring of water and wastewater is undertaken. The CWDM has budgeted for 1800 water samples per annum to be taken and analysed (from Wastewater, Water milking sheds, Drinking water, Water sources, water used for recreation).

Overberg District Municipality (ODM)

The ODM is engaged in extensive alien clearing projects and additional funding has been set aside for similar activities in future. The ODM is efficient with regard to the monitoring of potable and waste water. It is envisaged that ODM would have taken 340 samples per annum for potable water compliance with SANS241. Overberg Water is responsible for water supply in Caledon, parts of Theewaterskloof and Swellendam.

A budget allocation for the upgrading of streets to improve storm water runoff has been committed. Limited information on backlogs - none exist in the major towns however there are still farms that don't have proper sanitation. The ODM is also engaged in a review of municipal health bylaws that should have been completed by June 2014

A Sewage scheme for parts of Struisbaai needs to be developed and is dependent on the availability of funds. Furthermore, the replacement of water mains to handle higher pressure in Struisbaai is planned. The ODM is also assisting with the upgrading of a water purification filtration system in Caledon

Eden District Municipality (EDM)

In the EDM more than half of the water used in the drier inland areas is abstracted from groundwater. Along the coastal strip there is a large potential for utilisation of groundwater reserves, the ODM needs to manage this resource through responsible planning and utilization.

The EDM identified that aging infrastructure is a threat to development within the EDEN municipal area. The IDP deals adequately with water related matters where the EDM is involved with infrastructure planning. Currently projects related to bulk Infrastructure and sewer upgrades in Uniondale and Heidelberg are planned and being implemented. In addition the Albertina Bulk Water Supply (R4.8m), the upgrade to the Ladismith water treatment plant (R2.3m), rehabilitation of the Uniondale water network (R0.8m), the Calitzdorp water treatment plant upgrade (R0.56m) and the Heidelberg WWTW Upgrade (R2.5m and R1m) is in the planning stages.

The EDM undertakes regular monthly sampling; done at various discharge points at WWTW and also at pollution hotspots throughout the area. The ODM has worked on developing and implementing a bulk infrastructure master plan that includes regional management of wastewater based on comprehensive assessment of all the treatment plants in the district and conducted bulk water feasibility studies. An Infrastructure master plan is aimed at addressing backlogs, however information on has not been provided.

Planning for the Upgrading of the infrastructure at the Kannaland waterworks including procurement of lab equipment and staff training is being undertaken.

George - planning for droughts as well as the development of a New Bulk Sewer system is underway. In Oudtshoorn - planning for total rehabilitation of water mains and construction of Water Treatment Facilities. The Development of Knysna - storm water master plans for disaster management purposes is also being drafted.

West Coast District Municipality (WCDM)

The West Coast District Municipality (WCDM) is the bulk water services provider for the Southern West Coast region. The WCDM provides potable water to 22 towns and 904 farms in the region. The WCDM also operates a desalination water supply plant to ensure water availability for various key activities in the area.

Both systems operated by the WCDM (Swartland and Misverstand Schemes) have received Blue Drop Awards since Blue Drop's inception in 2009. This district also placed fourth in the Best Blue Drop performance nationally, and third best provincially.

In terms of planning for water and sanitation services, the bulk water system master plan was revised in June 2013, taking into account the impact of the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone (IDZ). The WCDM plans

to implement, maintain and monitor an efficient and cost-effective bulk water system, and to produce water quality compliant with SANS 241. As a bulk water service provider, WCDM ensures that master plans of all municipalities are incorporated into the WCDM master plan; assists with water conservation and water demand management at local municipalities; conducts water meter audits and water balancing; assists with assessment of the physical condition of pipelines; hydraulic modelling and verification; among others. Furthermore, the WCDM water monitoring committee meets every three months and also as the need arises.

The IDP adequately highlights water-related issues that include budgets and projects related to various water supply pipelines, reservoir repair, maintenance and upgrades, spare parts and laboratory equipment. In terms of stormwater planning, capital and operational expenditure is well represented in the budget.

Backlogs have been evaluated through the undertaking of a rural backlog survey. Capital funding for Moravian towns for the provision of water infrastructure (Wittewater and Goedverwacht) has been prioritised accordingly.



ELEMENT 5: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

**PREPARED BY: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORATE**

Introduction

The Sub-Directorate: Air Quality Management (SD: AQM) is part of the evaluating team in the Greenest Municipality Competition (GMC) for the financial year 2014/2015. Sixteen Local Municipalities and four District Municipalities within the Western Cape Province took part in this competition. Previous year's evaluation questionnaire was used for both Local and Districts Municipalities including additional questions such as "Does the Municipality review air quality compliance reports from industries". The Local Municipalities questionnaire comprised of thirteen questions whereas for the Districts it comprised of seventeen questions. The criterion that was used to develop the evaluation questions was based on the Western Cape Provincial Air Quality Management Implementation Plan. The evaluation questions included questions such as the appointment of Air Quality Officer, development of Air Quality Management Plans, inclusion of Air Quality Management on Integrated Development Plans etc.

Background

The evaluation process comprised of three stages. These stages will be further discussed below.

Creating a table for participants

The first stage entailed populating of a table with all the Municipalities which took part in the competition especially for the component Air Quality Management. The table had the maximum score which was not reflected in the application form that was completed by the Municipalities.

Distribution of application forms to evaluators

This was followed by distribution of the 20 applications (16 Locals and 4 District Municipalities) amongst the two Air Quality officials.

Allocating marks according to the scores

Each of the officials reviewed the questionnaire and marks were allocated to questions accordingly. An evaluation meeting was then convened on 18-19 August 2014 for collating all the respective marks. The marks were captured according to the answers on the questionnaire form e.g. for question 5 the allocated marks was 8 where 4 marks would be for answering yes and the remaining 4 marks were for specifying the progress of AQMP development.

Results

Table 1: Showing the results and the respective ranking of the municipalities.

Local Municipality Scores 1. Position 1: Mossel Bay 87%	2. Position 2: Knysna 75%	3. Position 3: Hessequa 78%	4. Position 4: Drakenstein 67%	5. Position 5: Stellenbosch 63%
6. Position 6: Saldanha Bay 60%	7. Position 7: Cedeberg 57%	8. Position 7: Berg River 57%	9. Position 7: George 57%	10. Position 8: Overstrand 33%
11. Position 9: Witzenberg 27%	12. Position 9: Cape Agulhas 27%	13. Position 9: Swartland 27%	14. Position 10: Langeberg 3%	15. Position 11: Laingsburg (Submitted blank Questionnaire)
16. Position 11: Bitou (Submitted blank Questionnaire)	GMC District Municipality Scores Position 1: Eden District 86%	Position 2: Cape Winelands 80%	Position 3: West Coast District 74%	Position 4: Overberg 61%

Table 2 : Summary of Top 3 in the Greenest Municipality Competition for Element 5: Air Quality Management from 2012 – 2014

THIS QUESTION COUNTED 25% FOR DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND 15% FOR LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES	Financial year 2012		Financial year 2013		Financial year 2014	
	1 st Position:	Local Municipality Drakenstein with a score of 80%	Local Municipality Mosselbay with a score of 88% score	Local Municipality Mossel Bay with a 87% score.	District Municipality Eden with a 90% score	District Municipality Eden with a 86% score.
		2 nd Position:	Local Municipality Mossel Bay with a 71% score;	Local Municipality Drakenstein with a score of 84% score.	Local Municipality Hessequa with a 80% score.	District Municipality West Coast with a 83% score
3 rd Position:	Local Municipality Bergriver with a 69% score.	Local Municipality Berg River and Swartland Municipality shared third place with a score of 72% score.	Local Municipality Knysna with a 78% score	District Municipality West Coast with a 74% score		

Municipalities evaluated

Refer Table 1. It must be noted that 20 municipalities originally entered but that 2 municipalities (Laingsburg and Bitou) submitted "Blank Entry Forms"

Most improved municipality

Stellenbosch, Cedeberg and Overberg District Municipalities are the most improved as per the scores in the below table. It must be noted that due to Stellenbosch Municipality having not participated in GMC for 2013 Hessequa was scored high (with some questions) and we need to note that they have a Service Level Agreement with Eden. It might be unfair to suggest that they have improved, while Eden District Municipality is doing the "work".

Table 3: Showing the four Most improved Municipalities

Most Improved Municipality	Financial year 2012	Financial year 2013	Financial year 2014
Hessequa Local Municipality	31%	70%	78%
Stellenbosch Local Municipality	6%	Did not participate	63%
Cedeberg Local Municipality	9%	30%	57%
Overberg District Municipality		Did not participate	61%

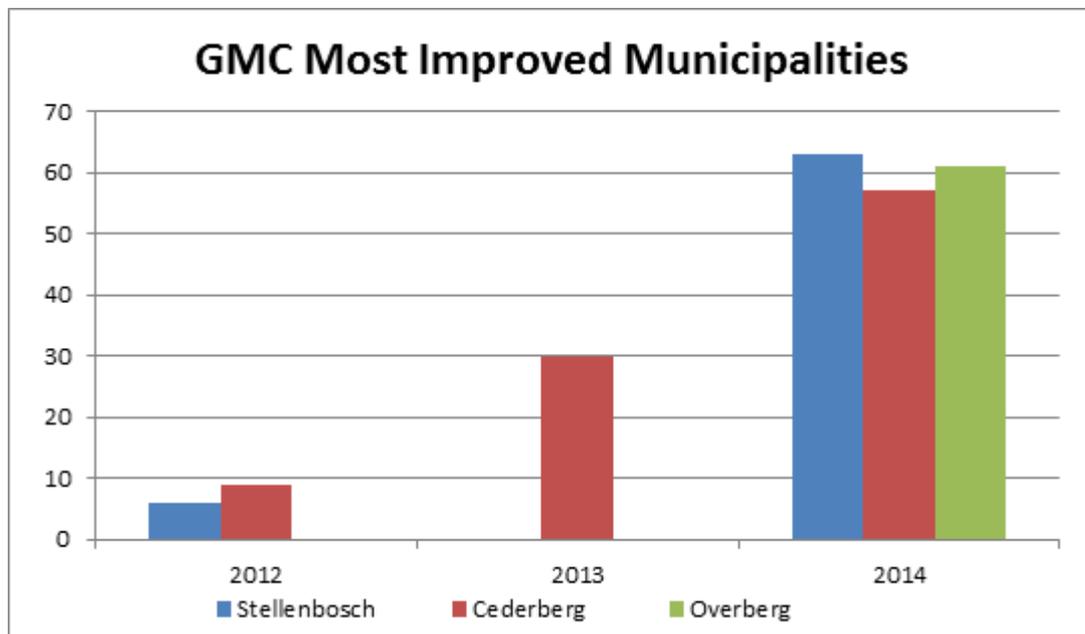


Figure 1: Showing the three Most Improved Municipalities

Innovation Projects

None submitted as part of evidence

Site Visits

None were conducted as we have all the information on a comprehensive data base. We used this data base to verify the answers. In the case of "new" projects we would have conducted site visits.

Recommendations

Based on the fact that a number of municipalities did not answer the questions correctly and did not attach evidence where it was requested, we recommend that a "Roadshow" is held to explain the questions and requirements before the competition.

RESULTS

Drakenstein Local Municipality

Drakenstein Local Municipality scored **67%** and ended up in **fourth position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Drakenstein LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

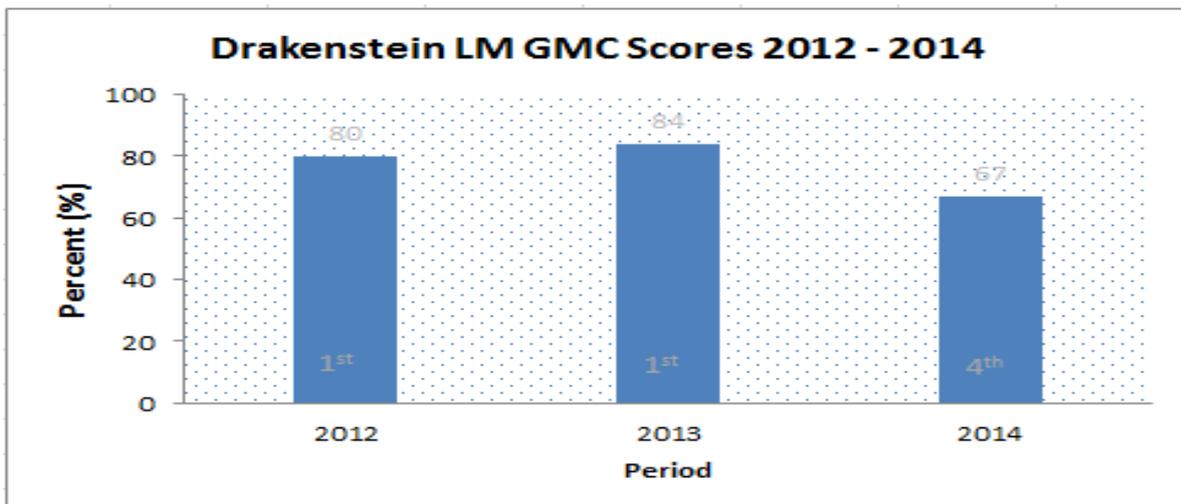


Figure 1: Graph shows scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were:

- Failure to attach supporting documents.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring by the municipality.

GEORGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

George Local Municipality scored **57%** and ended up in **seventh position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show George LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

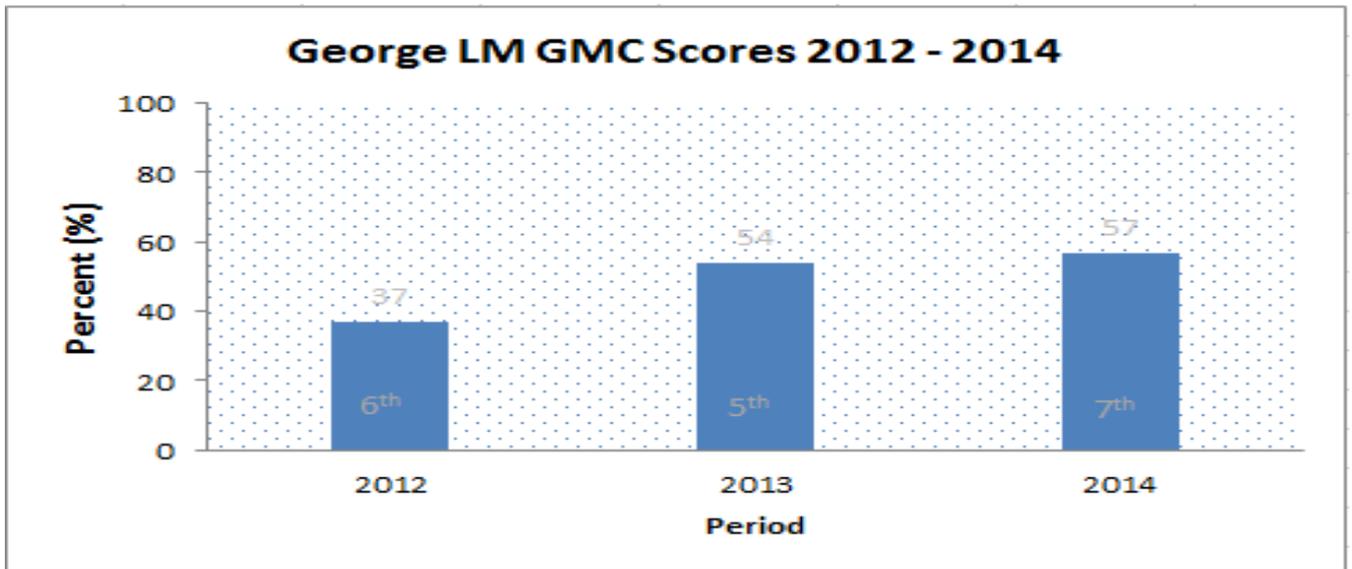


Figure 1: Graph showing scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were:

- Failure to attach supporting documents with regards to the awareness raising projects established in the municipality.
- Failure to specify progress with regards to implementation of George's Air Quality Management Plan.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring in the municipality.

Recommendations:

- Air Quality Management Plan to be included as a sector plan into George's IDP
- Programmes be developed to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burn practices.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate to air quality related matters.
- A dedicated budget to be allocated for Air Quality Management.
- Progress with regards to implementation of George's Air Quality Management Plan be specified.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D: EA&DP.

SALDANHA BAY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Saldanha Bay Local Municipality scored **60%** and was rated **sixth position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Saldanha Bay LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

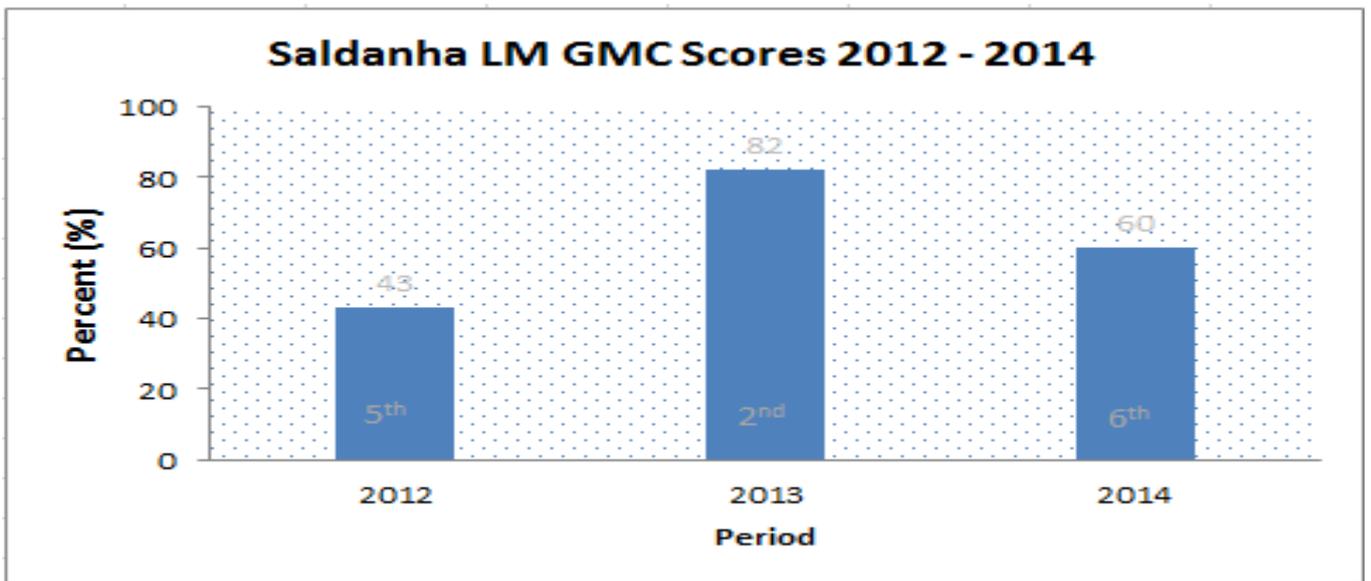


Figure 1: Graph showing scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Saldanha Bay Local Municipality failed to attach supporting documents to the GMC questionnaire.

It is recommended that:

- An Air quality awareness raising project is initiated and established.
- The Municipality partake in air quality compliance inspections.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate to air quality related matters.
- Programmes are developed to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burning practices.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

SWARTLAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Swartland Local Municipality scored **27%** and was rated **ninth position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Swartland LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

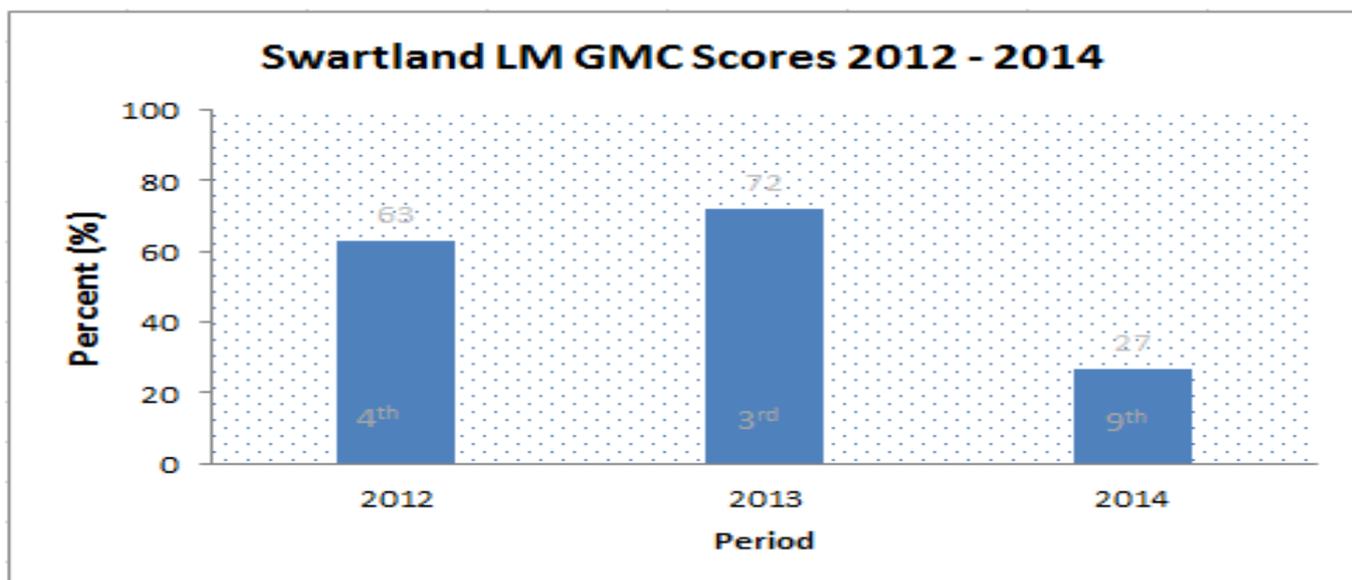


Figure 1: Graph showing scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Lack of working groups or other platforms for industry, industry sectors or civil society to share information on air quality management.
- Non participation of municipality in air quality compliance inspections at industries.
- Lack of adopted by-laws that regulate air quality.
- Lack of ambient air quality monitoring.

Recommendations:

- Working groups or other platforms for industry, industry sectors or civic society be established to share information on air quality management.
- The Municipality participates in air quality compliance inspections at industries.
- An air quality by-law be developed.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate to air quality related matters.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D: EA&DP.

LANGERBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Langeberg Local Municipality scored 3% and was rated **tenth position** for the Air Quality Management element. Figure 1 shows the scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

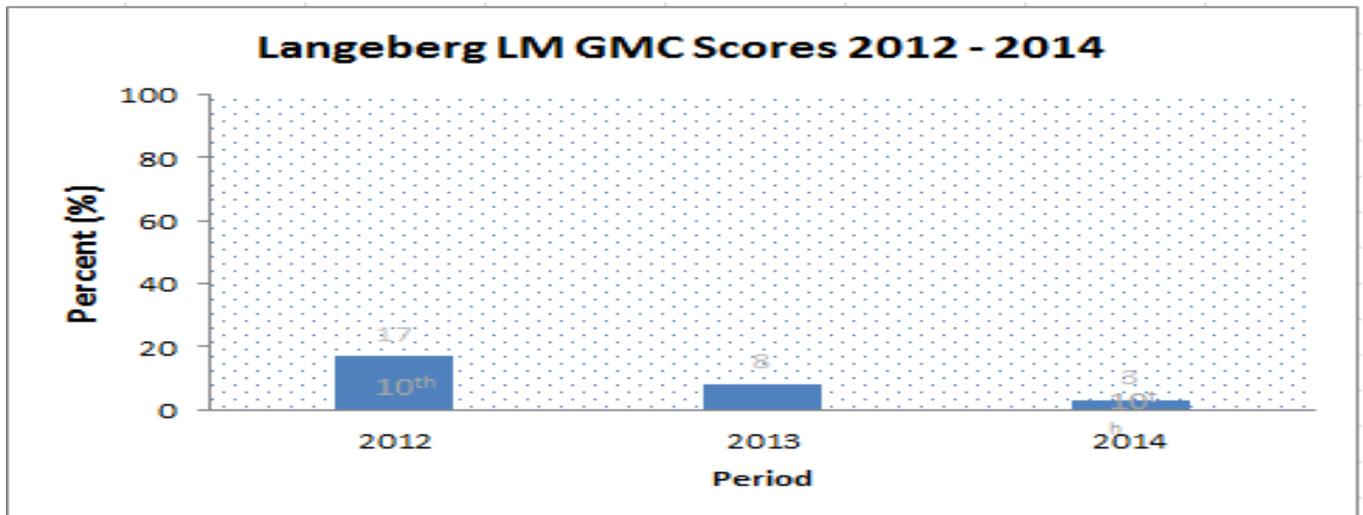


Figure 1: Shows the scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Lack of air quality awareness raising programmes.
- Lack of capacity to provide working groups or other platforms for industry, industry sectors or civic society to share information on air quality management.
- Lack of programmes to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burning practices.
- Lack of Air Quality Management Plan.
- Lack of ambient air quality monitoring.
- Non participation of municipality in air quality compliance inspections at industries.
- Lack of by-laws that regulate air quality.

Recommendations:

- An Air Quality Officer be designated.
- Air quality awareness raising programmes be developed and implemented.
- Air Quality Management Plan be developed and implemented.
- A dedicated budget be allocated for air quality management.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate to air quality related matters.
- The municipality participate in air quality compliance inspections at industries.
- An air quality by-law is developed.
- Programmes are developed to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burning practices.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

MOSSELBAY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Mossel Bay Local Municipality scored **83%** and ended up **first position** for the Air Quality Management element. Figure 1 shows Mosselbay LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

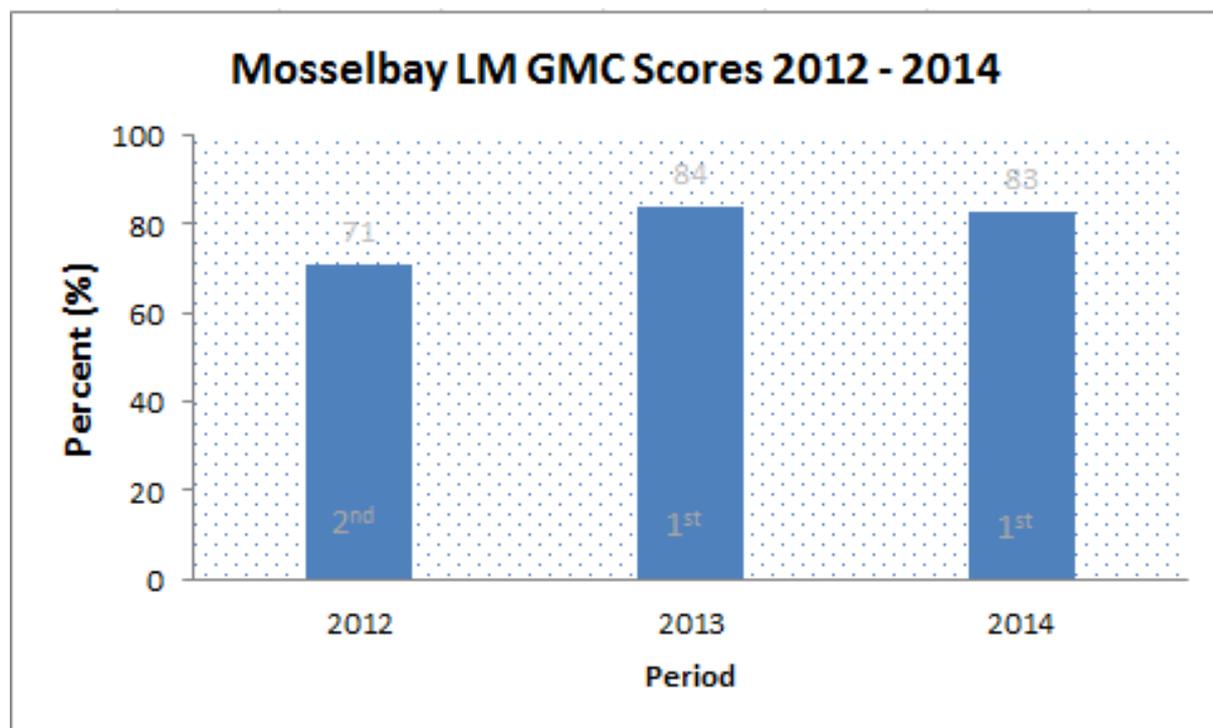


Figure 1: Showing Mossel Bay LM GMC Scores from 2012-2014

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

Areas of improvement identified were as follows. The Municipality has:

- Installed Bio filter tricking system at the Voorbay sewer pump station. The filter is designed to remove high levels of H₂S and other water soluble odor gases
- Designed a coloring book for schools to make teachers and learners aware of the air quality issues the Municipality is dealing with on a daily basis. 100 coloring books and crayons were provided to 4 schools that are most affected by bad air quality in the Mossel Bay area.
- Adopted the Eden Clean Fires Campaign by providing training the 'Basa Njengo Magogo' technique to communities especially in the informal settlements .

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered by the Municipality are as follows:

- The Mosselbay Local Municipality failed to attach supporting documents to approve that they participate in air quality compliance inspections.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring by the municipality.

Recommendations:

- The Municipality monitors and evaluates to see if there was an improvement in the ambient air quality after training was provided for the Eden Clean Fires Campaign.
- The Municipality keep up the good work in relation to air quality management.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

KNYSNA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Knysna Local Municipality scored **78%** and ended up in **second position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Knysna LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

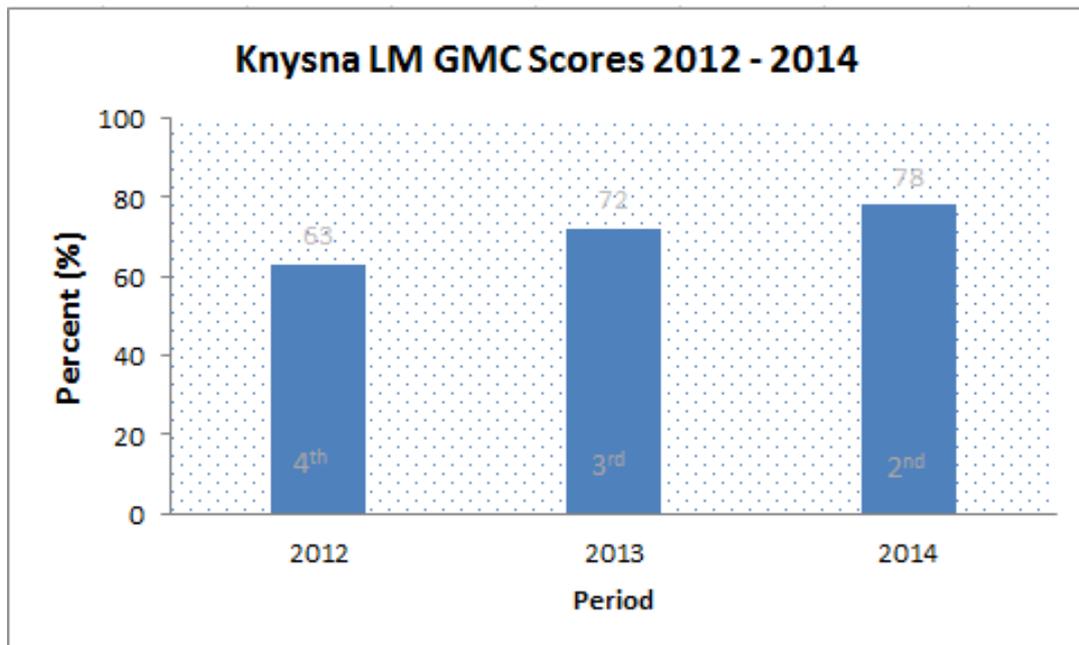


Figure 1: Showing Knysna LM GMC Scores from 2012-2014

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Inconsistency in answering e.g. Question 12: "Where the officer indicated that a by-law to regulate Air Quality was developed and where proof of the by-law was requested", it was indicated that the municipality is in the process of developing the by-law. The inconsistency in the answers possessed a challenge in terms of allocating marks.
- Proof of the draft by-law was not attached.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring in the municipality.
- Evidence is attached where requested to substantiate an answer.

It is recommended that:

- The Municipality finalise and promulgate its air quality management by-law
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP

HESSEQUA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The Hessequa Local Municipality score **75%** and ended up **third place** in the Air Quality Management element as it has a service level agreement with Eden DM to fulfill the air quality function. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Hessequa LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

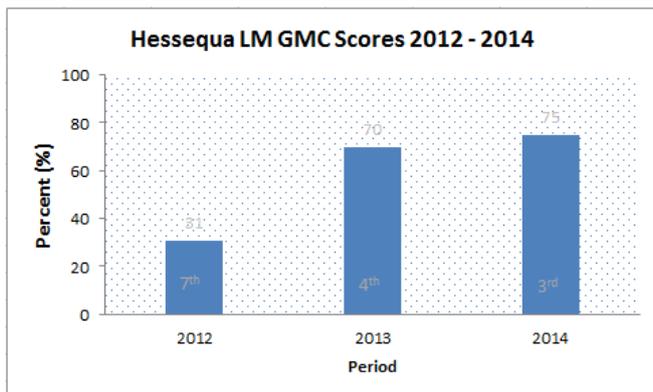


Figure 1: Showing Hessequa LM GMC Scores for the period 2012-2014

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

Areas of improvement identified were as follows. The Municipality has:

- Established an awareness raising programme which includes Air Quality Management Brochures and fliers.
- Developed a programme to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burn practices.
- Rolled out the Eden Clean Fires Campaign in conjunction with the Eden District Municipality in their area (an example of a hand-out forms part of the evidence, attached).
- Formed partnership with the Southern Cape Fire Protection Agency (SCFPA). Most of the local farmers are members of SCFPA who advises them as to when they may burn their land and what land to burn. Another group namely, "Working for Fire" that is also affiliated with the municipality would assist the farmers during the burning of their land.
- Formed partnership with Cape Nature, EDM and local industries.
- Partnership with Cape Nature in terms signage. The municipality would assist with the identification of land for the erection of the said signage as well as the continued updating of the said signage.
- An Environmental Management Section under the Disaster Management Section which would actively address air pollution that originates from the agricultural sector and domestic fuel burning practices.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Proof of documents e.g. AQMP chapter /section in the IDP.
- Awareness programmes that are not fully developed.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring in the municipality.

Recommendations:

- The municipality fully take up their Air Quality Management function.
- Arrange a skills and experience exchange programme with Eden DM to address the lack of capacity and resources.

- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Overstrand Local Municipality scored **33%** and ended up in **eighth position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Overstrand LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

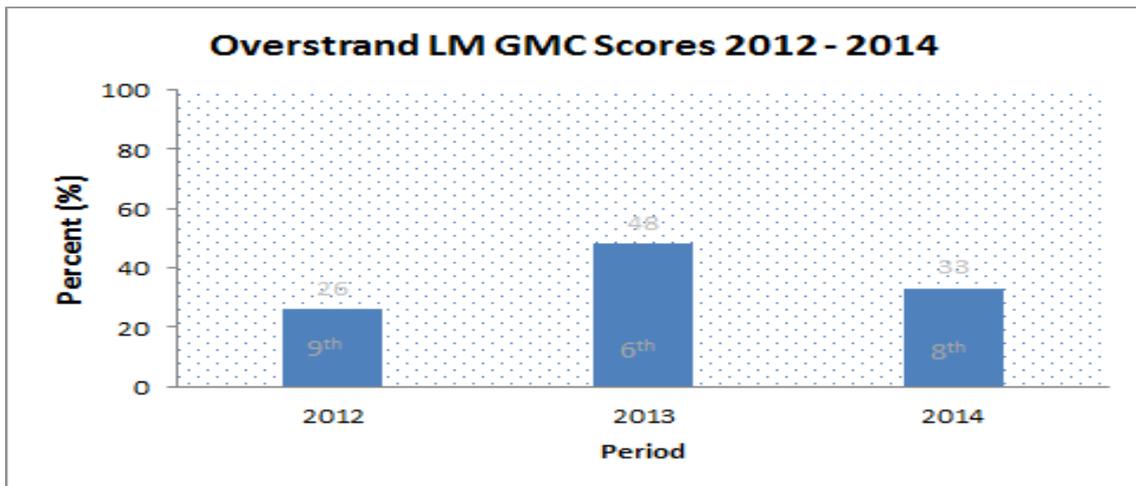


Figure 1: Graph shows scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- The draft Air Quality Management Plan that was submitted needs to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- Failure to indicate allocated budget for Air Quality Management.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring by the municipality.

Recommendations:

- A programme is developed to promote co-operation between all spheres of government, business, industry and civic society.
- Awareness raising projects need to be established in the municipality.
- A dedicated budget to be allocated for Air Quality Management.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate to air quality related matters.
- Must expedite its by-law development process.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D: EA&DP.

Stellenbosch Local Municipality scored **63%** and ended up in **fifth position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Stellenbosch LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

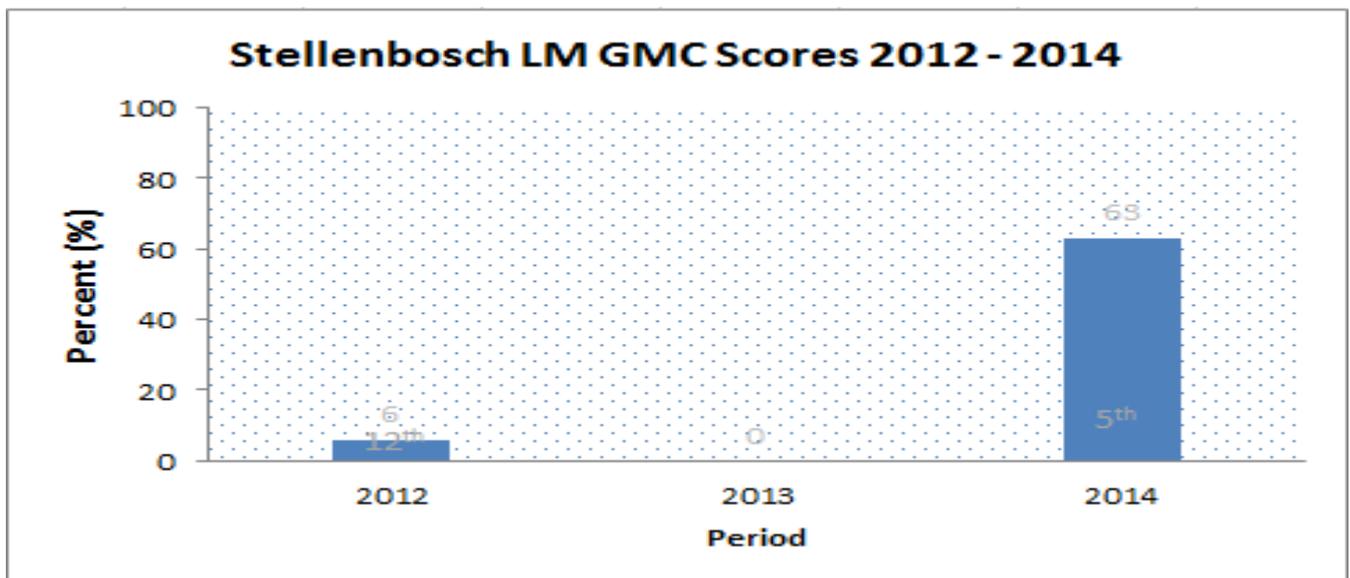


Figure 1: Showing Stellenbosch LM GMC Scores for the period 2012-2014

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

Even though Stellenbosch Local Municipality did not participate in the GMC in 2013, the Municipality has improved on their 2012 score of (6%) to 63% for 2014.

The following areas of improvement were noted for the Municipality:

- Consultations were undertaken with councillors and Municipal Managers with regards to the designation of an Air Quality Officer.
- An Air Quality Management Plan was drafted and submitted to council for final approval.
- An Environmental Management Framework was drafted. This framework aims to contextualise public and private sector obligation in terms of applicable legislation. Included in this document will be the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 as a Specific Environmental Management Act under the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998.
- Establishment of Air quality awareness raising projects.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Stellenbosch Local Municipality failed to attach supporting documents to the GMC Questionnaire such as the Draft Air Quality by-law.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring by the municipality.

Recommendations:

- Designates an Air Quality Officer.
- Approves the Draft Air Quality Management Plan and implement it.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate for air quality related matters.
- Develops an Air Quality Management by-law.

- Allocates a dedicated budget for Air Quality Management.
- Participate in air quality compliance inspection at industry.
- Participate in ambient air quality monitoring activities conducted by DEA&DP or industry.
- Develop programmes to address air pollution related matters from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burn practices.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

WITZENBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Witzenberg Local Municipality scored **27%** and ended up in **ninth position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Witzenberg LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

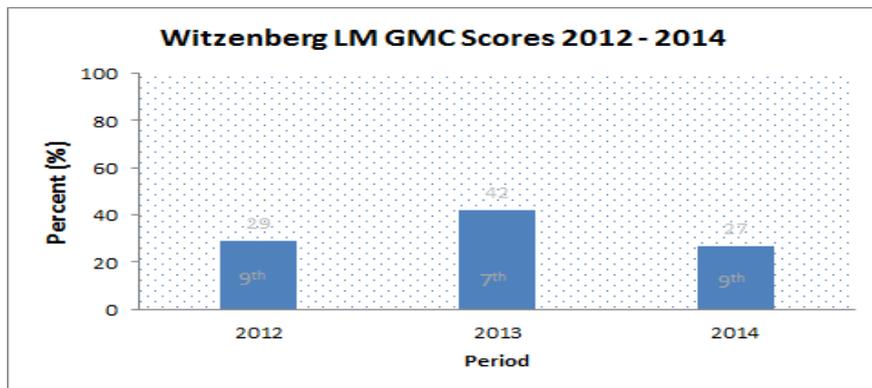


Figure 1: Graph showing scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were:

- Failure to attach supporting documents with regards to the awareness raising projects established in the municipality
- No budget allocated for Air Quality Management
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring by the municipality.

Recommendations:

- The AQMP be completed and included in their IDP and implemented.
- Programmes are developed to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burning practices.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate to air quality related matters.
- A dedicated budget be allocated for Air Quality Management.
- Participate in air quality compliance inspection at industry.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D: EA&DP

BERGRIVER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Bergriver Local Municipality scored **57%** and ended up in **seventh position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Bergriver LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

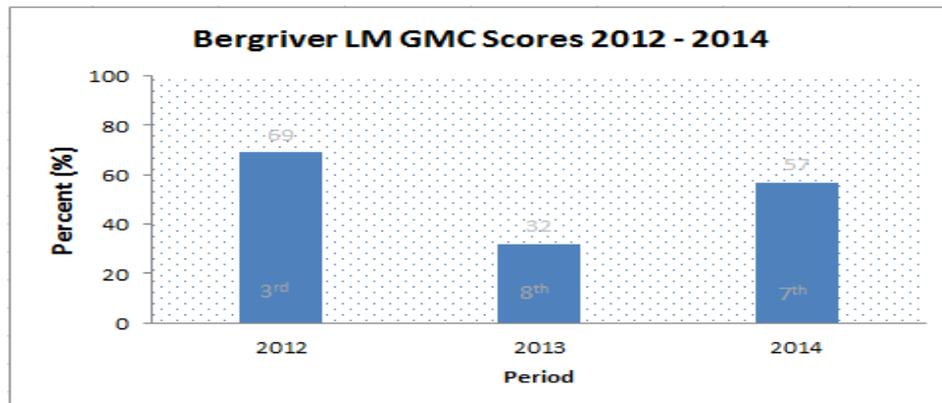


Figure 1: Graph shows scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were

- By-law to be completed.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring in the municipality.

It is recommended that:

- The approved AQMP be included in their IDP and implemented.
- Working groups or other platforms be established for industry, industry sectors or civic society to share information on air quality management.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate to air quality related matters.
- Programmes be developed to address air pollution related matters from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burning practices.
- A dedicated budget be allocated for Air Quality Management.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D: EA&DP.

BITOU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Bitou Municipality did not participate in the Air Quality Management element of the GMC.

RESULTS

Bitou Local Municipality did not answer any questions and therefore Bitou Local Municipality scored 0% for the Air Quality Management element.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sub-Directorate: Air Quality Management (SD: AQM) recommends that Bitou Local Municipality ensures that buy-in from councillors and Municipal Managers with regards to air quality institutional structures and activities are obtained.

CAPE AGULHAS LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Cape Agulhas Local Municipality scored **27%** and ended up in **ninth position** for Air Quality Management element. Figure 1 shows the scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

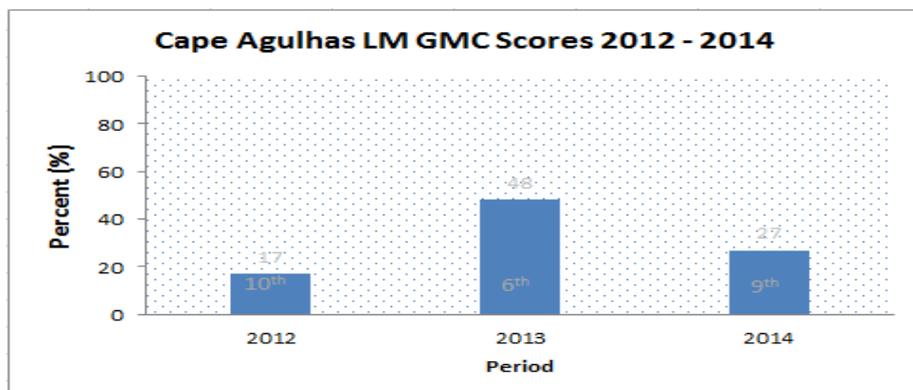


Figure 1: Graph showing scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Non participation of municipality in air quality compliance inspections at industries.
- Absence of programs to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burning practices.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring in the municipality.
- Absence of adopted by-laws that regulate air quality.
- No budget allocated for Air Quality Management.

It is recommended that:

- The AQMP be completed and included in the municipality's IDP and implemented.
- Working groups or other platforms be provided for industry, industry sectors or civic society to share information on air quality management.
- The municipality participate in air quality compliance inspections at industries.
- Municipalities fulfil their mandate to air quality related matters.
- Programme to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burning practices be developed.
- A dedicated budget be allocated for Air Quality Management.
- Awareness raising programmes are established for Air Quality Management.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

CEDERBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Cederberg Local Municipality scored **57%** and ended up in **second position for the most improved category** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show Cederberg LM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

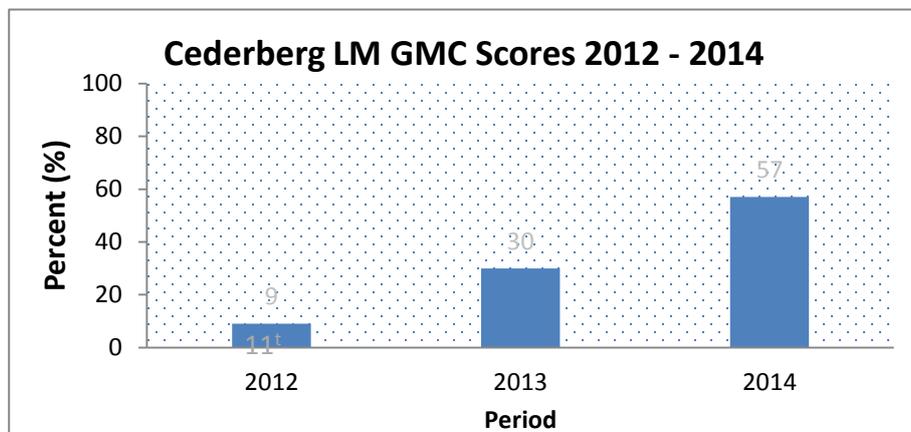


Figure 1: Graph showing scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

The following areas of improvement were noted for the Cederberg Local Municipality:

- Consultations were undertaken with councillors and Municipal Managers with regards to the designation of an Air Quality Officer.
- Participate and attend West Coast District Municipality's working group meetings.
- Has developed an Air Quality Management Plan and is currently with council for adoption.
- Participate in ambient air quality management activities.
- Included an Air Quality Management Plan as a sector plan in its Integrated Development Plan.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Proof of documents was not attached eg. draft Air Quality by-law.
- "Air Quality Management allocated budget" was not indicated in the questionnaire.
- Lack of Air Quality Monitoring by the municipality.

Recommendations:

- The AQMP be completed and included in their IDP and implemented.
- An air quality officer be designated and the designation letter be submitted to D:EA&DP.
- Air quality awareness raising projects be established and implemented.
- The municipality participates in air quality compliance inspections at industries.
- The municipality participates in ambient air quality monitoring activities conducted by D: EA&DP or Industry.
- Programmes to address air pollution from agricultural and /or domestic fuel burning practices be developed and implemented.
- A dedicated budget be allocated for Air Quality Management and be reflected in the Integrated Development Plan.

- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D: EA&DP.

DISTRICT EVALUATIONS

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Cape Winelands District Municipality scored **80%** and ended up in **second position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show CWDM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

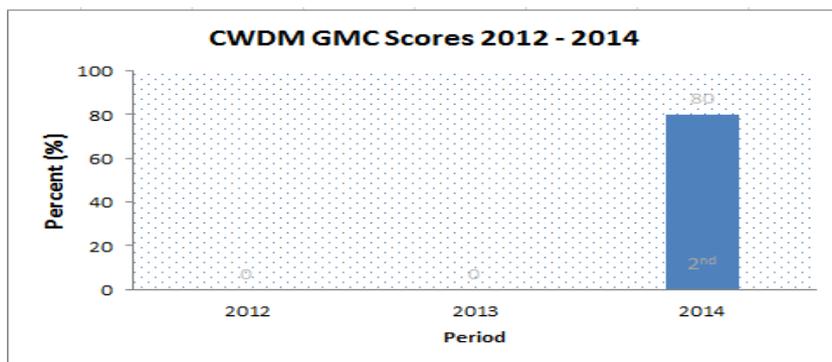


Figure 1: Showing CWDM GMC Scores for the period 2012-2014

Activities undertaken by the municipality

Below are the activities reported on by the district municipalities:

- Support Local Municipalities w.r.t AQMPs: CWDM assist local municipalities in drafting their Air Quality Management Plans and air quality complaints.
- Section 30 NEMA emergency incidence: CWDM administrated Section 30 emergency incidence when 5000 liters of amonia was release at Rainbow Rendering Plant.
- Air Quality Awareness Raising Campaigns: CWDM has an awareness module on pollution which falls within primary education curriculum and was presented to Grade 3 leaners at various schools within the CWDM. The CWDM Municipal Health Service has a health education module on the safe storage of pesticides on farms to educate farmers in this regard.
- Atmospheric Emissions License(AEL) conditions compliance monitoring: CWDM monitors compliance with AEL conditions for listed activities.
- Investigation of illegal activities: CWDM identifies and investigates illegal activities with regards to air quality.
- Comments and inputs on EIAs, and various forums: Inputs provided by the CWDM are as follows:

- (a) Basic Assessment for the replacement of current Clamp Kiln Technology with Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln Technology at Boland Bricks.
- (b) Proposed establishment of an AgriProtein facility within the CWDM for the breeding of Black Soldier Flies larva to be harvested, dried and ground into a protein rich feed whilst the oil extracted from the larva will be processed into biofuels.
- (c) Discussions between the DEA&DP, Overberg District, West Coast District and CWDM with a project in the replacement of incinerators at correctional services within these districts.
- (d) CWDM form part of the Western Cape Air Quality Officers Forum.
- (e) AQO for CWDM serves on the Western Cape Air Quality Human Health Risk Assessment Project.
- (f) Provincial Strategic Objective 7 Working Group: Sustainable Resource Management.
- (g) CWDM forms part of the NEMA Section 30 Forum.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Failure to develop air quality management by-law.

It is recommended that:

- An air quality management by-law be developed and approved by CWDM.
- Programmes to reduce ozone-depleting substances, greenhouse gases and associated carbon footprint be developed and implemented.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

EDEN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Eden District Municipality scored **86%** and ended up in **first position** in the Air Quality Management element. The results as indicated in Figure 1 show EDM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

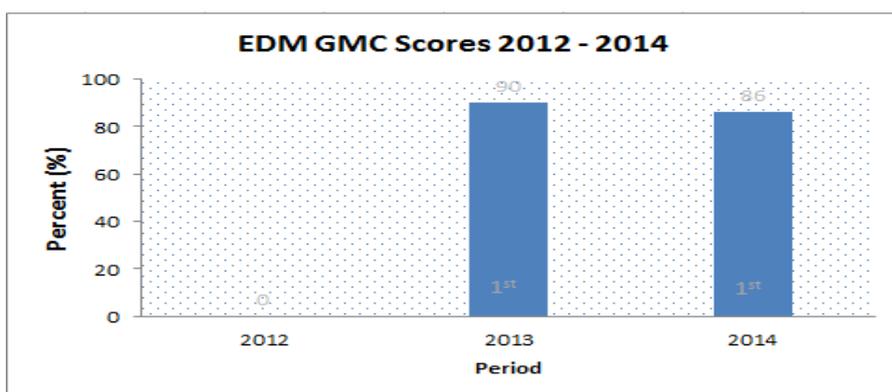


Figure 1: Showing EDM GMC Scores from 2012-2014

Activities undertaken by the municipality

Below are the activities as requested to be reported on by the district municipalities:

- Support Local Municipalities w.r.t AQMPs: Eden embarked on a project to assist the seven B - authorities, in the development of individual AQMP's. As a result all 7 local municipalities within Eden's jurisdiction have developed AQMPs. Five out of seven AQMPs were approved by the respective councils. Copies of these plans were sent to DEADP.
- Vehicle Transport Emissions programme: Eden Air Quality unit embarked on a Vehicle Transport Emissions testing project in collaboration with the Hessequa and Oudtshoorn Municipalities Air Quality Officials and Traffic Departments.
- Eden Clean Fires Campaign: Eden District Municipality in collaboration with the Mossel Bay and Oudtshoorn Municipalities conducted joint operation and follow up at Kwa-Nonqaba Shopping Complex , Alma Clinic as well as at Oudtshoorn informal settlements.
- Air Quality Awareness Raising Campaigns : The Municipality offered an Air quality Management training to nurses at South Cape College Training Centre.
- Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Local Municipalities: During 2012 the Eden District Municipality entered into a SLA with Hessequa Local Municipality . The district municipality performs Hessequa municipality's air quality function i.t.o. a SLA.
- The Municipality has an In stack emissions programme.
- Emissions Inventory and dispersion model for the Eden Region (project Airshed).
- Air Quality Management Budget: Eden allocated an amount of R1.679 million for AQMP.
- Atmospheric Emissions License(AEL) conditions compliance monitoring: EDM monitors compliance with AEL conditions for listed activities.
- Investigation of illegal activities: EDM identifies and investigates air pollution illegal activities.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Incomplete answering of the questionnaire as question 15 was left blank.
- Lack of programmes to reduce ozone-depleting substances, greenhouse gases and its associated carbon footprint.

Recommendations:

- Programmes to reduce ozone depleting substances, greenhouse gases and its associated carbon footprint be developed and implemented.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Overberg District Municipality scored **61%** and ended up in **fourth position for the most improved category** in the Air Quality Management element. Figure 1 shows Overberg DM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

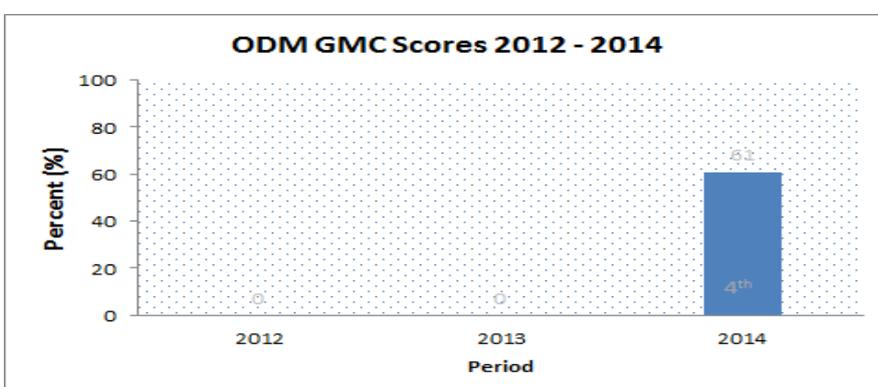


Figure 1: Graph showing scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

Overberg District Municipality participated in the Greenest Municipality Competition for the first time this year.

The following areas of improvement were noted for the Overberg District Municipality:

- Support Local Municipalities with respect to AQMPs: Overberg District Municipality (ODM) assists all four local municipalities in drafting their Air Quality Management Plans. The established Air Quality Officers Forum serves as the platform for air quality officers at local Municipalities within the ODM to share information on air quality management issues. Furthermore, the forum serves to assist the local Municipalities within the district with air quality management capacity and resources.
- Air Quality Management Budget: ODM has allocated a budget of R20 000 for air quality management.
- Atmospheric Emissions License (AEL) conditions compliance monitoring: ODM monitors compliance with AEL conditions for listed activities.
- Developed an Air Quality Management Plan and included it as a sector plan in its Intergrated Development Plan.
- Air quality by-law: ODM has developed an air quality by-law to regulate air quality in the District, however, the by-law need to be approved.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- No approved air quality by-law to regulate air quality in the ODM at the time of evaluation.
- Lack of programmes to address air pollution related matters from agricultural and/ or domestic fuel burning practices in ODM.
- Lack of programmes to reduce ozone-depleting substances, greenhouse gases and associated carbon footprint in ODM.
- Lack of awareness raising campaign on air quality within ODM jurisdiction.

Recommendations:

- Programmes to address air pollution from agricultural and or domestic fuel burning practices be established and implemented.
- Programmes to reduce ozone-depleting substances, greenhouse gases and associated carbon footprint be established and implemented.
- An air quality education and awareness raising campaign be developed or conducted within ODM's jurisdiction.
- The municipality should undertake air quality monitoring.

- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.

WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

West Coast Municipality scored **74%** and ended up in **third position** in the Air Quality Management element.

The results as indicated in Figure 1 show WCDM scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014.

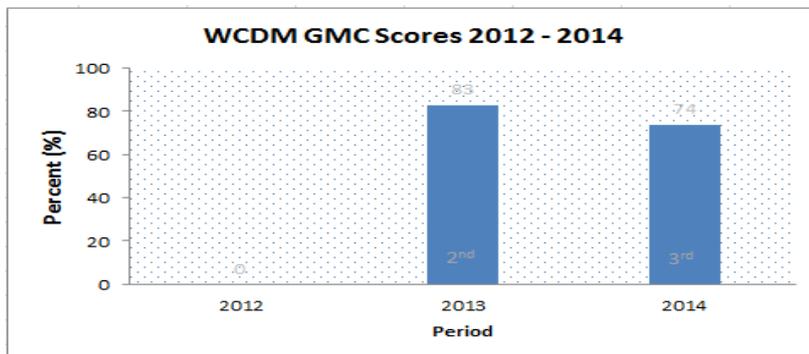


Figure 1: Graph showing scores and the position in the GMC for the period 2012 to 2014

Activities undertaken by the municipality

Below are the activities as requested to be reported on by the district municipalities:

- Support Local Municipalities w.r.t AQMPs: WCDM hired an external consultant to assist al six Local Municipalities by drafting their AQMPs.
- Air Quality forum: In 2008 the WCDM established a communication platform with industries and local municipalities within its jurisdiction in the form of an air quality working group. The working group serves as an awareness raising tool to assist local municipalities.
- Monthly progress reporting to Council: WCDM designated air quality officer submits monthly reports to Council which among others provides detail on progress with regards to the implementation of the AQMP.
- A separate section for Air Quality Management was established within the Municipal Health Service Department during 2012.
- Air Quality Management Budget: AQMP budget is included in the Municipal Health Service Section budget which is R15 955 150.
- Atmospheric Emissions License(AEL) conditions compliance monitoring: WCDM monitors compliance with AEL conditions for listed activities.
- Investigation of illegal activities: WCDM identifies and investigates air pollution illegal activities.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges encountered were as follows:

- Lack of programs to reduce ozone depleting substances, greenhouse gases and associated carbon footprint.
- Lack of awareness raising campaign on air quality within WCDM jurisdiction.

Recommendations:

- Programmes to reduce ozone depleting substances, greenhouse gases and its associated carbon footprint be developed and implemented.
- An air quality education and awareness raising campaign be developed or conducted within WCDM's jurisdiction.
- Air Quality related assistance be provided by D:EA&DP.



ELEMENT 6: LEADERSHIP, COMPLIANCE, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**PREPARED BY: SUSTAINABILITY &
ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE
DIRECTORATES**



DEADP: Leadership, Compliance, Institutional Arrangements & Public Participation Evaluating Team

INTRODUCTION

Governance is the combination of processes and structures implemented by the Municipality to inform, direct, manage and monitor the activities of the organisation toward the achievement of its objectives. Municipal services are imperative in maintaining a reasonable standard of living of the people in a particular area of jurisdiction. In most African states, municipalities have a challenge as they are not achieving their predetermined developmental objectives. The role of a municipality is to *inter alia* create an environment conducive to the advancement of development by ensuring the delivery of the expected services. The failure to deliver services is often associated with the lack of proper leadership that might exist in municipalities, where both the elected office bearers and administrative officials lack the necessary skills to perform the required tasks. The assessment of leadership styles is necessary for the determination of the effectiveness of the delivery of services and the implementation of municipal programmes. It is for this reason that the GMC seek to support and encourage efforts done by municipalities through effective leadership. The Department takes into cognisance that there are many challenges faced by municipalities, such as operating in a space where finances are tight because of the ongoing global economic challenge, and where urbanisation is happening at a rapid pace.

Element six within the Greenest Municipality Competition highlights the internal operation that drives the change within the Western Cape District and Local Municipalities. In times of challenge and change, our municipalities require strong leadership, which seek to innovate strong implementation initiatives that ensure quality service delivery.

Both District and Local Municipalities need to demonstrate:

- How they have empowered communities through: access to information, participation in decision making processes, access to environmental justice, etc.
- Education, awareness and empowerment campaigns
- How funding initiatives are sourced that drives innovation

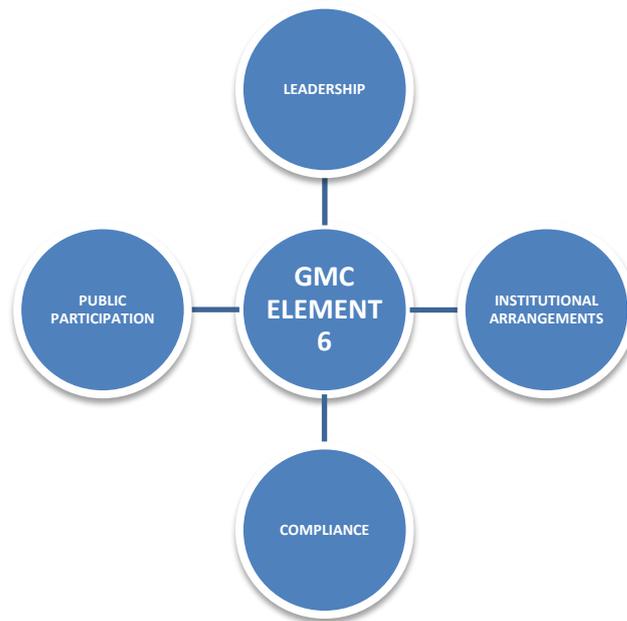
- Supporting Strategies and Plans- leadership and management commitment.
- Monitoring and Evaluation efforts – baselines, data collection and measuring progress or lack thereof.
- Response to compliance challenges – suitable steps to respond and rectify non-compliances
- Active participation in support of environmental committee structures and forums- to support environmental good governance (this is usually the test of leadership and management commitment).

Evaluation Team:

- Mrs KF Swanepoel
- Mr AW Noble
- Mr F Said (**Compliance**)

The Evaluation Process:

Element six consisted of 4 objectives that included:



In light of the above, the below criteria and set indicator framework was developed to assess the objectives, thus depicting a set mark allocation under each criteria theme for both District and Local Municipalities:

Leadership

The expectations for leadership section in the GMC

- ✓ Percentage of the Municipal's total budget allocated (all themes) - This will give an indication on whether efficient allocation of budget is spread across the themes as highlighted through the objectives of the competition.
- ✓ Innovation projects or best practice models which municipalities are adopting for any of the elements in GMC. Providing :
 - Evidence of the projects in form of a CD (pictures)
 - Project plan (summary in PowerPoint)
- ✓ Sourcing of external funding to respond to environmental challenges. If yes please specify
 - Which external sources/type of funding

- And for which environmental initiatives are these funds utilised
- ✓ Representation of municipalities on any environmental forums which allow for active exchange of knowledge and networking with other municipalities.
 - The names of the forums
 - And what has been achieved by attending these forums

Public participation

- ✓ Municipal environmental public participation and / awareness initiatives in place.
 - Providing a paragraph - the type of public participation programmes and purpose.
 - What forms of communication material are used? I.e. radio, pamphlets, posters, theatre productions, exhibits or school projects?
- ✓ Municipal support to eco-centres and what environmental education programmes are implemented at the centres.

Institutional arrangements

- ✓ Municipal committee structures appointed by the municipality to ensure implementation of 'green' strategies? Municipalities to able to provide
 - Evidence of the existing committee structures (minutes/meeting agenda)
 - Power point presentation (summary of its objectives/goals and plans)

Compliance

- ✓ Has the municipality been issued with a Warning letter, (pre) Compliance Notice or (pre) Directive in terms of the NEMA in the past 12 months
 - If yes, which measures have been implemented to comply with the Warning letter, (pre) Compliance Notice or (pre) Directive in response? (Please provide evidence)
- ✓ Has the municipality submitted a section 24G application(s) in terms of the NEMA in the past 24 months
 - If yes, how many? (Please list Departmental reference no. for each application)
- ✓ Are there any outstanding section 24G fines that has not been paid by the municipality in the past 24 months
 - If yes, how many? (Please list Departmental reference no. for each application)
- ✓ Reason(s) for not paying outstanding fine(s)
- ✓ Have planning approvals for coastal construction and/or sensitive areas been adapted to indicate the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation prior to commencement of construction.
 - If yes, please provide evidence
- ✓ Does the municipality have officials monitoring compliance with environmental legislation and reporting non-compliance to the Department of Environmental Affairs?
- ✓ How many complaints have been reported during the current GMC evaluating cycle?
- ✓ How many officials have completed the Municipal Environmental Management Inspector (EMI) training?
- ✓ How many officials completed the EMI during 2013/2014
- ✓ Has the municipality embarked on any awareness raising campaigns to educate the public about complying with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 and/or other environmental legislation?
 - If yes, please provide evidence

Indicators for evaluating Leadership, Institutional Arrangements & Public Participation

THEME	MARKS
LEADERSHIP: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY BUDGET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just for information, indicates how the municipal budget is spent /shared.
LEADERSHIP: INNOVATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects: 2 and more (2marks) Evidence of the projects (pictures),Project plan and explanation (summary in PowerPoint) (3 marks) <p>Total: 5 marks</p>
LEADERSHIP: FUNDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External sources/Type of funding (2 marks) Environmental initiatives for which these funds have been utilized (2 marks) <p>Total: 4 marks</p>
LEADERSHIP: ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SHARING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The names & number of forums (1mark) What has been achieved by attending these forums: explanation (3 marks) <p>Total: 4 marks</p>
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION : AWARENESS & RESOURCE MEDIUM USED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of public participation & Purpose (2 mark) Type of communication medium used (2mark) Total Eco Centres & the utilization thereof(4 Marks) <p>Total: 8 marks</p>
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS: COMMITTEE STRUCTURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of the existing committee structures (minutes/meeting agenda) (2marks) Power point presentation (summary of its objectives/goals and plans) (2marks) <p>Total: 4 marks</p>
Total	25 marks

Total marks out of 60 (Leadership, Public Participation & Institutional Arrangements) + (Compliance) for Local Municipalities, converted to 15% weight percentage

District Municipalities

Objectives for municipality that have good leadership practices should be the following;

- To provide a safe and healthy environment for its communities
- To encourage involvement of communities in local government matters
- Promote economic and social development for its communities
- Provide services to its communities in a sustainable manner

Leadership

- ✓ What support strategy is currently in place, supporting the local municipalities within the DM to implement environmental projects/initiatives (2013/2014)?

- ✓ What current funding was receipt and distributed to local municipalities to assist with environmental projects/initiatives (2013/2014)?

Public participation

- ✓ Does the municipality have any specific environmental public participation and/or awareness initiatives in place currently (2013/2014)? If yes, please specify

Institutional arrangements

- ✓ Does the municipality have a policy, vision and/or mission statement that translates into strategies and plans to achieve green objectives? If yes, please specify
- ✓ Have any municipality committee structures been appointed by the municipality to ensure implementation of existing "green" strategies or plans? If yes, please supply evidence of the Committee meetings
- ✓ What is the current institutional approach that ensures the DM provides the necessary support to environmental awareness initiatives by local municipalities and or industry within the DM boundary?

Compliance

- ✓ Has the municipality been issued with a Warning letter, (pre) Compliance Notice or (pre) Directive in terms of the NEMA in the past 12 months
 - If yes, which measures have been implemented to comply with the Warning letter, (pre) Compliance Notice or (pre) Directive in response? (Please provide evidence)
- ✓ Has the municipality submitted a section 24G application(s) in terms of the NEMA in the past 24 months
 - If yes, how many? (Please list Departmental reference no. for each application)
- ✓ Are there any outstanding section 24G fines that has not been paid by the municipality in the past 24 months
 - If yes, how many? (Please list Departmental reference no. for each application)
- ✓ Reason(s) for not paying outstanding fine(s)
- ✓ Have planning approvals for coastal construction and/or sensitive areas been adapted to indicate the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation prior to commencement of construction.
 - If yes, please provide evidence
- ✓ Does the municipality have officials monitoring compliance with environmental legislation and reporting non-compliance to the Department of Environmental Affairs?
- ✓ How many complaints have been reported during the current GMC evaluating cycle?
- ✓ How many officials have completed the Municipal Environmental Management Inspector (EMI) training?
- ✓ How many officials completed the EMI during 2013/2014
- ✓ Has the municipality embarked on any awareness raising campaigns to educate the public about complying with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 and/or other environmental legislation?
 - If yes, please provide evidence

Indicators for evaluating Leadership, Institutional Arrangements & Public Participation (Element 6)

THEME	MARKS
LEADERSHIP: LOCAL MUNICIPAL SUPPORT STRATEGIES & FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES/PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of Support Strategies in Place (4 Marks) Type of funding support to Local Municipalities for Environmental Projects (2 Marks) <p>Total: 6 Marks</p>
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION : SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/AWARENESS INITIATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Awareness Initiatives: 2 and more (2marks) Evidence of the initiatives (pictures), Project plan and explanation (summary in PowerPoint) (3 marks) <p>Total: 5 marks</p>
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS: POLICY, VISION/OR MISSION STATEMENT THAT TRANSLATE INTO STRATEGIES AND PLANS COMMITTEE STRUCTURES INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy/vision/mission statement (2 marks) Evidence that substantiate the above (2 marks) Municipal Committee structures & Evidence thereof (3Marks) Institutional Approach, supporting LM & Industry with Environmental Projects (2 Marks) <p>Total: 9 marks</p>
Total	20 Marks

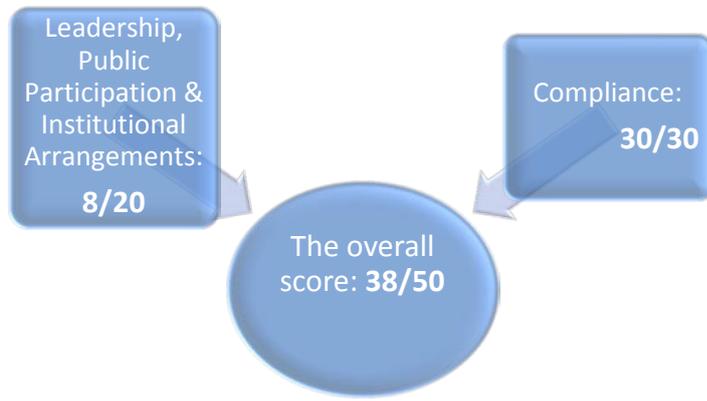
Total marks out of 50 marks (Leadership, Public Participation & Institutional Arrangements) + (Compliance) for District Municipalities, converted to 10% weight percentage

Report for District Municipalities:

The purpose of district municipalities and local municipalities sharing the responsibility for local government in their areas is to ensure that all communities, particularly disadvantaged communities, have equal access to resources and services. This will help some local municipalities who don't have the capacity (finances, facilities, staff or knowledge) to provide services to their communities. It will also help to cut the costs of running a municipality by sharing resources with others through cross-subsidisation.

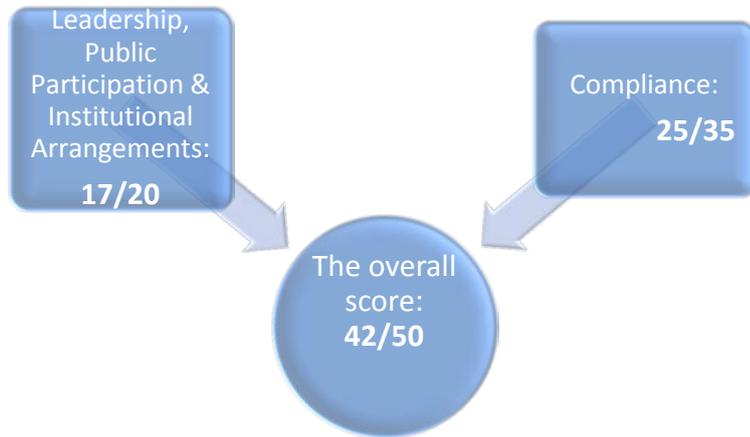
Eden District Municipality

Eden District Municipality is implementing various environmental good practices and their valuable support to the local municipalities within the district is reaping fruits of this labour, however there was a lack of detail in the information submitted for the leadership, institutional and public participation questions and this has resulted in the following scoring outcome:



West Coast District Municipality

West Coast District Municipality has shown remarkable progress in element 6, answering all the questions with detail support documentation as per the implemented programmes and projects that support the local municipalities within the district, hence the following scoring outcome:



Cape Winelands District Municipality

Cape Winelands District Municipality has decided to participate in the competition for the first time of which the information submitted in element shown the remarkable progress and implementation of environmental good practices. The commitment shown through the leadership support has resulted in the following scoring outcome:



Overberg District Municipality

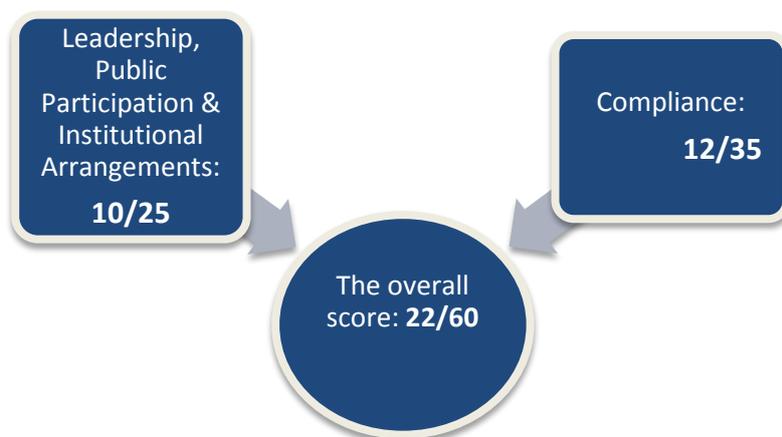
Overberg District Municipality is participating for the first year in the competition and the information reflecting in element 6 shown commendable work, hence the following scoring allocation:



LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

Bergriver Municipality

As one of the small local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District; Bergriver Municipality has really shown remarkable progress in the leadership element, however there is always room for improvement as a lot of the information relevant to other environmental practices were not captured in the questionnaire, hence the outcome w.r.t scores:

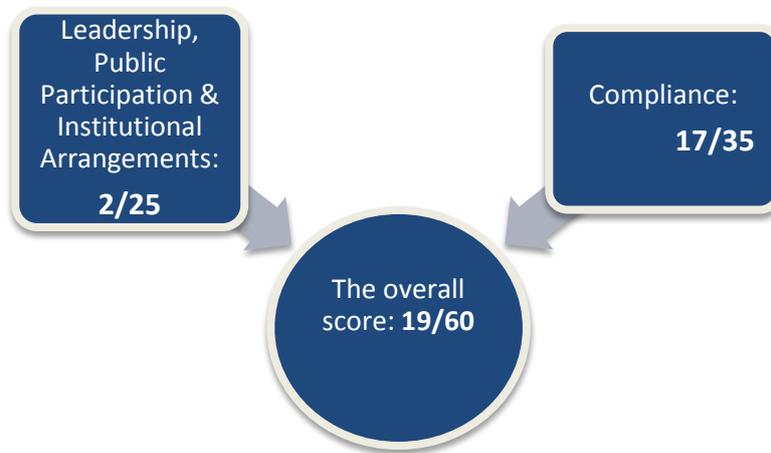


Cape Agulhas Municipality

Cape Agulhas Municipality, the southernmost local municipality in Africa has been consistent in the competition, however the information for element six was not captured and this has resulted in low scores.

Observation & Results during the evaluation process:

- The municipality did not answer all the questions; this is of great concern as DEADP are aware that municipalities are functional in most of the areas addressed within element 6.
- General appearance – the answers were very brief, with minimal to no expansion or justification. (No evidence provided to substantiate answers given)

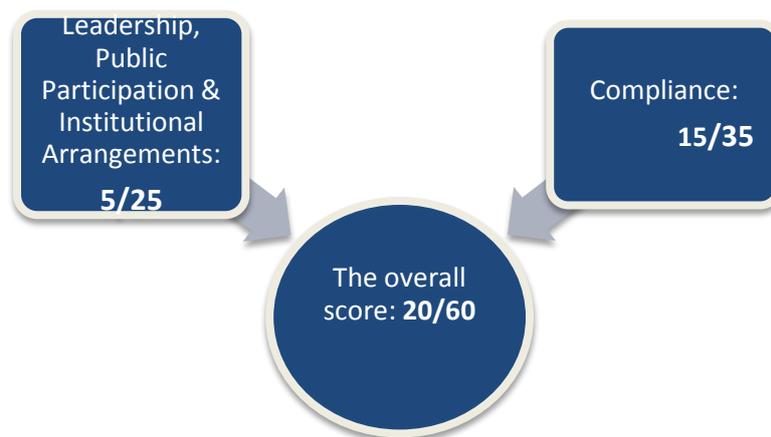


Cederberg Municipality

Cederberg municipality has been improving in the 2013 competition cycle; however a lot of information for element six was not submitted.

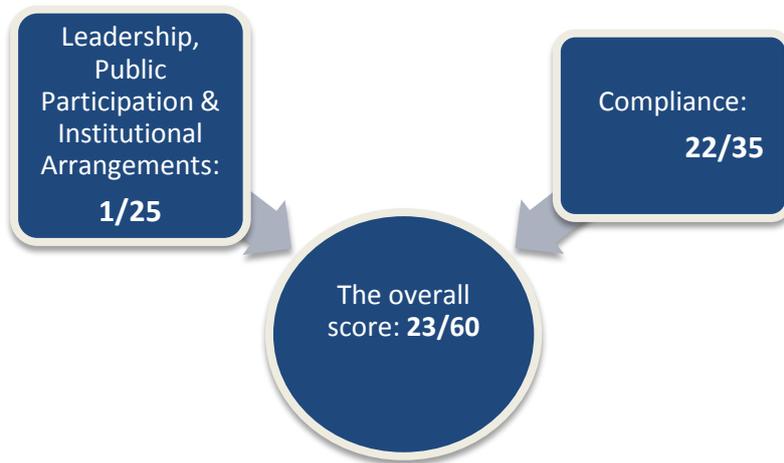
Observation & Results during the evaluation process:

- The municipality answered some of the questions, however it was very vague and some questions were unanswered, thus marks were deducted as this is core to address the leadership commitment in addressing the environmental challenges within communities.
- No supporting documents were submitted, this resulted in the following mark allocation:



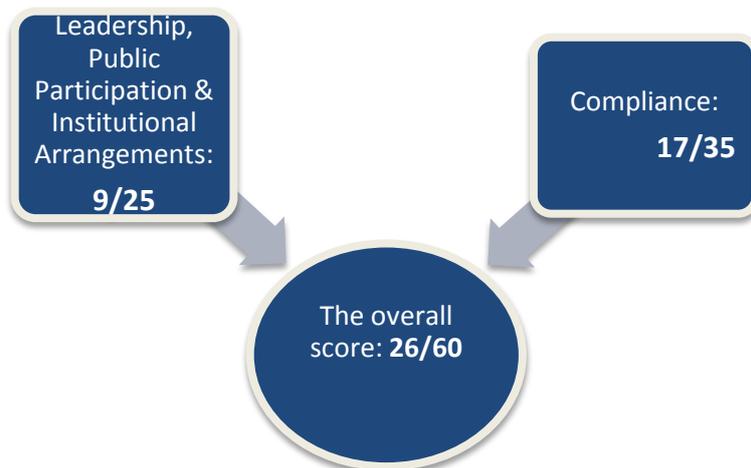
Drakenstein Municipality

Drakenstein Local Municipality has been one of the local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District, who has shown remarkable leadership which resulted in the municipality being awarded the Western Cape GMC winner in 2010/11 and 2011/12. In the 2013/14 cycle only one question was answered in the leadership section of the element six questionnaires, and this has resulted in the following mark allocation:



George Municipality

George Local Municipality forms part of the Eden District Municipality and remain a consistent participant in the competition, however information on the various environmental projects and programmes implemented during the 2013/14 cycle were not captured in the leadership section, hence the following result were the outcome:

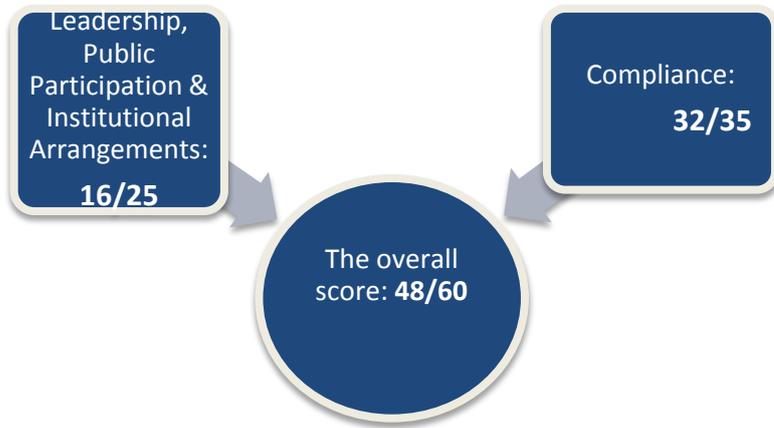


Hessequa Municipality

As one of the small local municipalities within the Eden District; Hessequa Municipality has really shown remarkable progress in implementing environmental good practices, benefiting the surrounding communities.

Observation & Results during the evaluation process:

- The answered all questions very well and all the relevant evidence was submitted, hence the following result outcome:

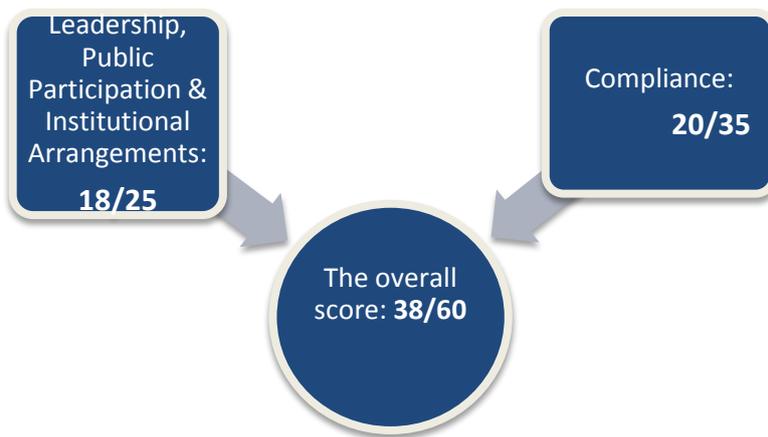


Knysna Municipality

The Knysna municipality within the Eden District municipality has shown great progress in element six.

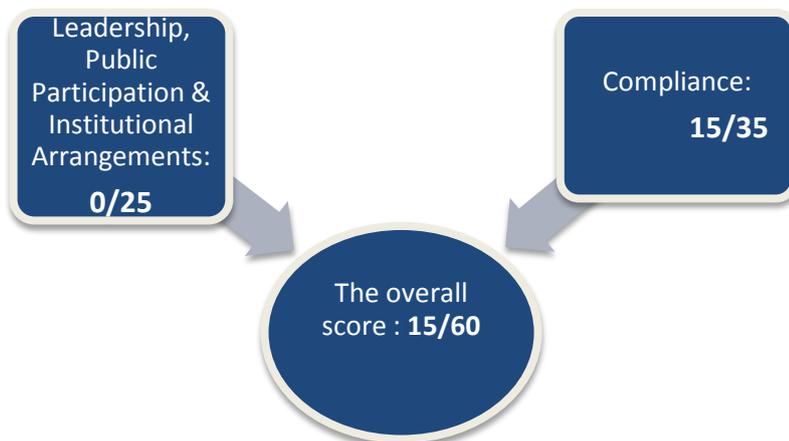
Observation & Results during the evaluation process:

- The municipality answered all questions, however more detail answers and evidence is needed to support the highlighted work implemented, hence the result outcome as follows:



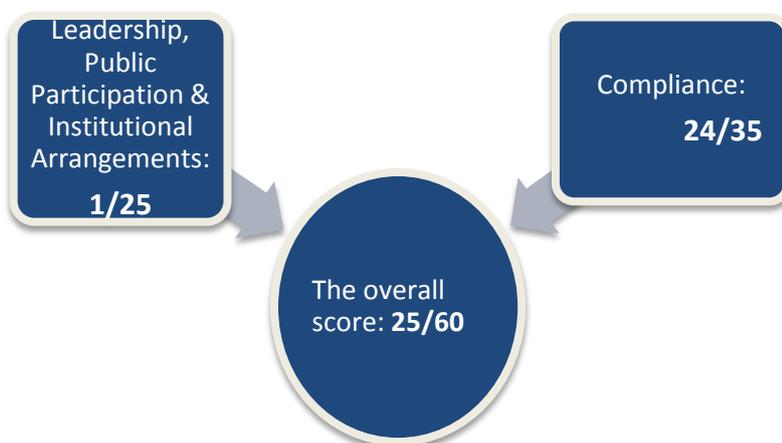
Laingsburg Municipality

Laingsburg municipality has not submitted information for the leadership, institutional arrangements and public participation questions; however information on compliance questions has resulted in the following outcome:



Langeberg Municipality

Langeberg Municipality has not completed information for the leadership, institutional arrangements and public participation questions; however information on compliance questions has resulted in the following outcome:



MosselBay Municipality

Mossel Bay Municipality within the Eden District has really shown remarkable progress in implementing environmental good practices, as they actively source external funding opportunities that benefit the surrounding communities to implement the various projects and programmes.

Observation & Results during the evaluation process:

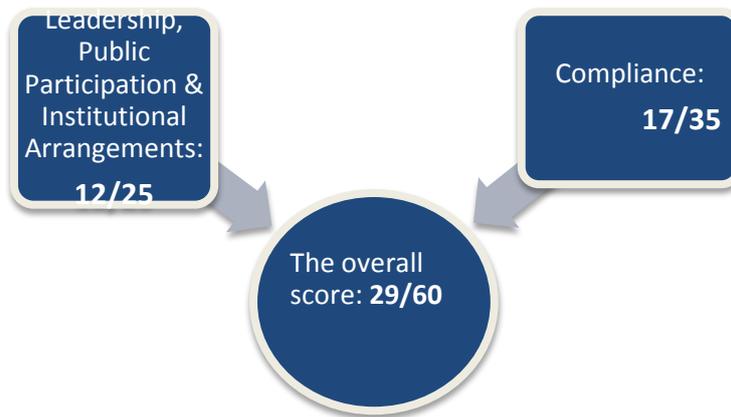
- All the questions were answered very well and all the relevant evidence was submitted to substantiate the work implemented.

- The programmes and initiatives highlighted show the active leadership, participation, institutional arrangement that infiltrates possible benefits to their communities.



Overstrand Municipality

Overstrand Municipality has been consistent in the competition. Progress within element 6 is well recognised as it supports the implementation of environmental good practices that reflect the leadership required. There were questions vaguely answered, thus leave room for improvement. The following scores reflect the outcome:



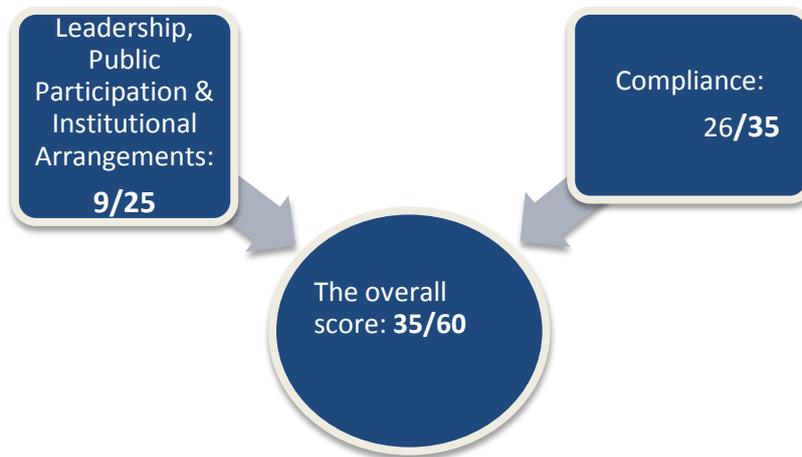
Stellenbosch Municipality

Stellenbosch Municipality did not participate in the 2012/13 competition cycle, however with their participation this year the progress w.r.t their programmes and projects implemented is well captured and recognised within element 6. The following scores are reflecting as the outcome:



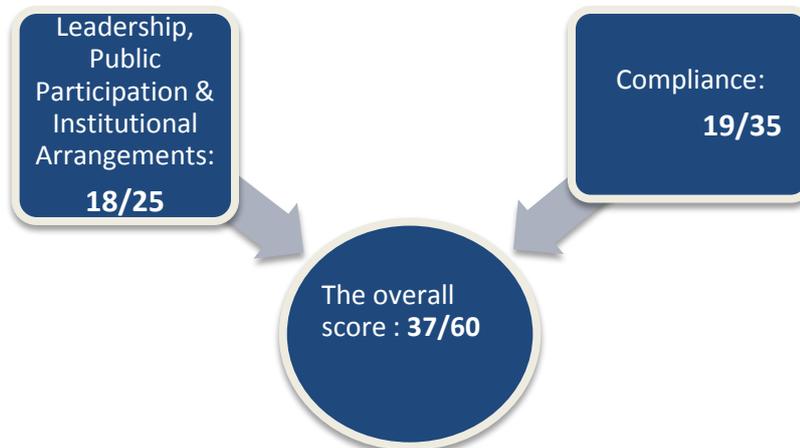
Swartland Municipality

Swartland Municipality is one of the consistent participants in the competition, of which the work implemented in the municipal area has been well recognised, however information was not fully provided within element 6, hence the following scores as the outcome:



Witzenberg Municipality

Witzenberg Municipality is one of the first local municipalities to submit their questionnaire with supporting evidence in an electronic format, thus showing the leadership required in moving the competition forward. The questions were answered, however some were very vague and without supporting information, hence the following scores as the outcome:



COMPLIANCE FEEDBACK

Evaluators Comments:

Local Municipalities

A total of 14 local municipalities participated in the **Compliance section** of the 2014 edition of the GMC. There were 3 municipalities (Theewaterskloof, Saldanha Bay, and Breede Valley) who participated last year that did not participate this year. There was also one municipality, **BITOU**, who submitted a questionnaire, but did not complete the **Compliance section** of the questionnaire. However Stellenbosch Municipality entered the competition and responded positively to the compliance questions

The winner of the **Compliance section** for the 2014 edition of the GMC is **MOSELBAY MUNICIPALITY**. They had a perfect score of **100%**. They should be commended for their efforts as they were also one of the top municipalities last year in this element. In contrast there were 6 municipalities that did not obtain a score of 50% and above.

Every year we look at the municipalities that have either improved or showed some decline and this year is no different. The most positive improvement came from the **LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY** who improved by **48%** since last year's GMC. Other notable improvements come from **HESSEQUA** and **LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITIES**. Even though the latter did not achieve a score of above **50%** it went from **0%** last year to **48%** this year.

This year we included two new questions which dealt with **section 24G** of the NEMA. The rationale behind this was to ensure that we evaluate all forms of compliance that the Department is mandated to perform. The inclusion of these questions somewhat masks the fact that **3 more** municipalities would have failed to obtain a score of **50%** and above if not for the inclusion of these questions.

District Municipalities

Comments:

A total of 4 District Municipalities participated in the **Compliance Element** of the 2014 edition of the GMC. There was only 1 District (Central Karoo) who did not participate in this element. Of the 4 municipalities, two participated for the first time to the 2014 GMC i.e **OVERBERG DISTRICT** and **CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**.

Concerns

DEADP Compliance noticed that most participants over the past 3 years have struggled to fully understand and answer some of the questions posed in this element and commit to make municipalities participate with enthusiasm. Submission of the Questionnaire through CD (acknowledged and appreciated, as it supports keeping the competition "green" by some municipalities)

Most municipalities are aware of the different environmental legislation not everyone has the capacity to implement and enforce them due to various factors. There seem to be some positive improvements on the part of certain municipalities especially the so called "smaller municipalities" and at the same time also a

concern that some of the “bigger municipalities’ are slipping up and not making an effort to improve environmental awareness and compliance.

Element 6: Overall Challenges & Recommendations for Both District and Local Municipalities:

- The District municipalities have shown remarkable work, thus answered all questions very well and all the relevant evidence were submitted to substantiate the work implemented, however it remains a concern as the submission from Eden contained very little information which should be avoided in future
- Overall the programmes and initiatives highlighted by both the District and Local municipalities showed the active leadership, participation, institutional arrangements that infiltrates to the communities.
- One of the key challenges is that municipalities are not sure about what to include in their response regarding supporting evidence that substantiate and elaborate their answers. It is therefore recommended that Municipal Green Champions seek support and guidance from the DEADP coordination team, when completing the GMC Questionnaire. Projects need to have occurred/delivered within the year of assessment. There is a need to balance input by paying more attention to all categories when completing the Questionnaire and not just focus on one element.
- GMC to be prioritised as it highlights and supports the valuable work implemented by the municipality, an integrated approach to be followed that will involve all the relevant information from the various sections within the municipality.
- DEADP realises that municipalities implement and deliver more than what was reflecting and would encourage that all the projects and programmes be included in future submissions.
- District municipalities are encouraged to motivate the local municipalities within their districts to participate in the competition.

CONCLUSION:

The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. The report remains the most comprehensive assessment of national competitiveness worldwide, providing a platform for dialogue between government, business and civil society about the actions required to improve economic prosperity. Competitiveness is defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that can be earned by an economy.

The Global Risks 2014 report highlights how global risks are not only interconnected but also have systemic impacts. To manage global risks effectively and build resilience to their impacts, better efforts are needed to understand, measure and foresee the evolution of interdependencies between risks, supplementing traditional risk-management tools with new concepts designed for uncertain environments.

Table 1: Ten Global Risks of Highest Concern in 2014

No.	Global Risk
1	Fiscal crises in key economies
2	Structurally high unemployment/underemployment
3	Water crises
4	Severe income disparity
5	Failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation
6	Greater incidence of extreme weather events (e.g. floods, storms, fires)
7	Global governance failure
8	Food crises
9	Failure of a major financial mechanism/institution
10	Profound political and social instability

Source: Global Risks Perception Survey 2013-2014.

Note: From a list of 31 risks, survey respondents were asked to identify the five they are most concerned about.

The systemic nature of our most significant risks calls for procedures and institutions that are globally coordinated yet locally flexible. As international systems of finance, supply chains, health, energy, the Internet and the environment become more complex and interdependent, their level of resilience determines whether they become bulwarks of global stability or amplifiers of cascading shocks. Strengthening resilience requires overcoming collective action challenges through international cooperation among business, government and civil society.

The environment sector is mandated to ensure environmental sustainability in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa through the National Environmental Management Act and other relevant international agreements. Furthermore, the national and provincial spheres of government have a responsibility in terms of Section 54 of the Constitution to support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions. In support of municipalities the environment sector has implemented several interventions, participated in a number of engagements directly with municipalities and through other stakeholders. We wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to all municipalities for their positive input that is propelling the GMC forward to greater heights.

Produced by: Sustainable Awareness

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**Western Cape
Government**

Environmental Affairs &
Development Planning

BETTER TOGETHER.