



REPORT TO SUBCOUNCIL
SUBCOUNCILS: 9 & 10, Khayelitsha

1. ITEM NUMBER:

2. SUBJECT/ ONDERWERP/ ISIHLOKO

**RESULTS OF 2018 LOW INCOME KHAYELITSHA WASTE MINIMIZATION
RESIDENTS' SURVEY AND PROPOSALS FOR RECYCLING TRIALS**

**UITSLAG VAN DIE 2018-OPNAME OOR AFVALMINIMALISERING ONDER
INWONERS IN KHAYELITSHA MET 'N LAE INKOMSTE EN VOORSTELLE
VIR HERWINNINGSPROEFLOPIES**

**IZIPHUMO ZOPHANDO OLUNGOKUCUTHWA KWENKUNKUMA
OLUJOLISWE KUBAHLALI ABANEMIVUZO ESEZANTSI
BASEKHAYELITSHA LWANGO-2018 KWAKUNYE NEZIPHAKAMISO
ZAMALINGE OKWENZIWA KWEZINTO EZINTSHA NGEZINTO
EZINGASASETYENZISWAYO**

3. PURPOSE

The report's intention is to give feedback on the results of the above Khayelitsha waste minimization survey, carried out in 2018, and to recommend proposed recycling trials, as informed by the survey.

4. FOR DECISION BY

This report is for information purposes and noting only.

5. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The call to avoid or minimize waste is clearly stated in waste legislation at National, Provincial and Local level.

Currently, most of the low income recycling initiatives are carried out by the private sector, in the form of buy back centres, where individuals can sell their recyclables for cash. These are currently limited mainly to the industrial areas, which are often too far away for the general public.

It was therefore in the best interest of the City's Solid Waste Management Department to better understand the appetite in the community for recycling, and their preferences for alternative programmes, sparking the above Khayelitsha waste minimization survey, which would inform future trials of various recycling programmes.

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For the purposes of this study/survey, 10 formal areas in Khayelitsha were surveyed, with a total of 2,249 respondents captured, of which 1,939 were from those living in formal housing structures and 310 from those living in backyard structures. In addition, 514 respondents from six informal areas in Khayelitsha were surveyed.

Respondents were asked various questions about their current understanding, motivation and behavior with respect to recycling, their interest in supporting a waste recycling initiative should the City of Cape Town introduce something, and what type of recycling program they would support.

The survey results reflect the following:

- ❖ A small proportion of residents currently recycle.
- ❖ On average, over 80 %of residents would like to start recycling, and
- ❖ Over 95% of residents indicated that they would support municipal recycling projects, should these be initiated.
- ❖ Additionally, of those reached a reasonable proportion would be interested in a swap-shop, buy-back centre, community or school recycling programme.
- ❖ The formal residents preferred a buy-back centre option, whereas the informal residents preferred a swap-shop option.

Stemming from the survey results, it is proposed that:

As the formal area respondents prefer the buyback option, the Solid Waste department engages with the Polyolefin Responsibility Organisation NPC and invites them to trial the “Packa-Ching” model in a formal area of Khayelitsha, to test its effectiveness. Harare or Makhaza are proposed as areas to focus on, as the highest percentage of respondents indicated an interest to start recycling there.

Furthermore, for the Solid Waste Management Department to test the swap-shop model in the Endlovini Informal area, as the respondents there indicated that they would welcome this model.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the results of the 2018 Low Income Khayelitsha Waste Minimization Survey be NOTED and that the proposal stemming therefrom, as detailed in the discussion, be supported.

Daar word aanbeveel dat daar KENNIS GENEEM WORD van die 2018-opname oor afvalminimalisering onder inwoners in Khayelitsha met 'n lae inkomste en dat die voorstelle wat daaruit spruit, soos in die bespreking uiteengesit, gesteun word.

Kundululwe ukuba iziphumo zoPhando olungokuCuthwa kweNkunkuma olujoliswe kuBahlali abaneMivuzo eseZantsi baseKhayelitsha lwango-2018 MALUQWALASELWE kwaye neziphakamiso ezithe zavela, ezichaziweyo kwiNgxoxo, mazixhaswe.

7. DISCUSSION/CONTENTS

Introduction

The call to avoid or minimize waste is clearly stated in the National Environmental Management: Waste Act of 2008 (as amended), the City of Cape Town Integrated Waste Management Bylaw of 2009 (as amended), as well as other waste legislation at National, Provincial and Local level.

However, implementing City of Cape Town waste minimization programmes or services, such as recycling hasn't always been simple especially in the case of low income areas. At present, most of the low income waste minimization initiatives are spearheaded and carried out by the private sector, in the form of buy back centres, where individuals can sell their recyclables for cash. These are however limited mainly to the industrial areas, mostly due to zoning considerations, which is often too far away for the general public to access.

It is therefore in the interests of the City's Solid Waste Management Department to better understand the appetite in the community for recycling, and their preferences for alternative programmes, such as swap shops or cash-less buy back centres, which could potentially be implemented within residential areas, which is what sparked the current Khayelitsha waste minimization survey. The results of the survey would then inform future trials in terms of various recycling programmes in the various communities.

Methodology

For the purposes of this study/survey, 10 formal areas in Khayelitsha were surveyed, with a total of 2,249 respondents captured, of which 1,939 were from those living in formal housing structures and 310 from those living in backyard structures. The majority of responses were received from Khaya, Kuyasa, Harare, Makhaza and Site C, so the remainder of the areas were combined for the purposes of data analysis.

In addition, 514 respondents from six informal areas in Khayelitsha were surveyed, with the majority of responses coming from Site C and Endlovini, and the other 4 areas being combined for data analysis purposes.

The method used was door-to-door interviews in each of the areas. Respondents were asked various questions about their current understanding, motivation and behavior with respect to recycling, their interest in supporting a waste recycling initiative should the City of Cape Town introduce something, and what type of recycling program they would support.

Results

The survey results reflect the following:

- ❖ A small proportion of residents currently recycle (9% in formal areas, and 13% in informal areas)
- ❖ Most residents would like to start recycling, in both formal areas (87%) and informal areas (85%).

The table below indicates the percentage of respondents in specific areas indicating interest in starting recycling

Formal Areas	Informal Areas
92% - Harare	91% - Endlovini
89% - Makhaza	80% - Site C
86% - Khaya	
85% - Kuyasa	
78% - Site C	

- ❖ A very high proportion of residents ((97% in formal areas and 96% in the informal areas) indicated that they would support municipal recycling projects, should these be initiated.
- ❖ Of these, a reasonable proportion (39% in formal areas and 42% in informal areas) would be interested in a swap-shop, buy-back centre, community or school recycling programme.
- ❖ Of these, the formal residents preferred a buy-back centre option, whereas the informal residents preferred a swap-shop option.

Proposed way forward for the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years

Stemming from the survey results, it is proposed that:

As the formal area respondents prefer the buyback option, it is recommended that since the City doesn't offer this service, the Solid Waste department invites the private sector viz. the Polyolefin Responsibility Organisation NPC, trading as Polyco, who runs a cash-less buy-back centre model known as Packa-Ching in terms of their National recycling goals and objectives, to trial this model in a formal area of Khayelitsha, to test its effectiveness. The Packa-Ching model has been successfully trialed in Langa, and Polyco is currently looking for new areas to trial this model.

Harare or Makhaza are proposed as areas to focus on, as the highest percentage of respondents (92% and 89% respectively) indicated an interest to start recycling there.

Should Polyco decide to test Packa-Ching in either of these areas, engagements with members from the affected subcouncils and ward committees prior to the introduction of this programme would be necessary.

Furthermore, for the Solid Waste Management Department to test the swap-shop model in the Endlovini Informal area, as the respondents there indicated that they would welcome this model. It may be possible to place the swap-shop in such a way that it is accessible to residents of Endlovini and Harare, as both areas showed an interest.

The Department proposes the use of a mobile swap-shop, which can move to different areas in one day. This will require the construction of a "fit-for-purpose trailer" by the Solid Waste Department, who will then outsource the management of the swap-shop by means of a request for quotations, preferably to an NGO, to enable/test the survey preferences for a trial period.

Please note that a similar survey was carried out in the Delft, Bloekombos and Ysterplaat/Brooklyn areas, and a parallel proposal is being made for those areas.

7.1 Constitutional and Policy Implications

Nil

7.2 Sustainability implications

Does the activity in this report have any sustainability implications for the City?	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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7.2.1 Resource efficiency, recycling market stimulation, reduction of waste to landfill, financial beneficiation to the participation organization are all among the benefits associated with his initiative.

7.2.2 Waste management and recycling benefits are clearly aligned with the IMEP policy: it is specifically covered by the Wastewise campaign.

7.3 Legal Implications

There are no legal implications

7.4 Staff Implications

Does your report impact on staff resources or result in any additional staffing resources being required?

No ☒

Yes ☐

Rustim Keraan
Solid Waste Management
27 MAY 2019

FOR FURTHER DETAILS, CONTACT:

ALISON DAVISON

NAME	Eric Buti
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 400 3393
E-MAIL ADDRESS	eric.buti@capetown.gov.za
DIRECTORATE	Water and Waste services
FILE REF NO	

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NAME GISELA KAISER

DATE 2019-05-29

Comment:

Office of Executive Director
ISWWS
Received

28 MAY 2019

Signature: