



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



ENERGY WATER WASTE FORUM

A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE CAPE TOWN COMMERCIAL SECTOR

Closing the Loop: Circular Pathways for Energy, Water and Waste Systems

15 April 2026

Making progress possible. **Together.**

EoDB BUSINESS SATISFACTION SURVEY 2026

PLUS 94



RESEARCH



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INVEST CAPE TOWN

EASE-OF-DOING BUSINESS BUSINESS SATISFACTION SURVEY 2026

THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN IS CONDUCTING ITS 2026 EASE-OF-DOING BUSINESS SATISFACTION SURVEY TO STRENGTHEN THE LOCAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORT ECONOMIC GROWTH



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WELCOME

Presented by

Charles Mackriel

Economic Growth Directorate
City of Cape Town



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SCAN THE QR AND INTERACT

STEP 1

- OPEN YOUR PHONE CAMER/QR CODE SCANNER TO SCAN THE QR CODE.

ALTERNATIVELY,

- OPEN YOUR BROWSER AND TYPE WWW.SLIDO.COM
- ENTER THE FOLLOWING CODE INTO THE PROMPT:
8913957

STEP 2

ANSWER THE POLL

Please keep slido open as we will be using this throughout the forum to engage with you.

As speakers present you can post your questions which will be answered during the 45min interactive q&a session.



Programme

Time	Item	Speaker
09:00	Welcome	Charles Mackriel, (MC), Senior Business Climate Officer, Economic Growth Directorate. City of Cape Town
09:05	Occupational Health and Safety briefing	Aatifah Latief, Professional Officer, Energy Directorate. City of Cape Town
09:10	Opening and Introduction	Alderman James Vos, Mayoral Committee Member for Economic Growth. City of Cape Town
09:20	Introducing the Circular Economy Agenda for (South) Africa	Susanne Karcher, Executive Director Christo van Schalkwyk, Project Coordinator and Communications Lead African Circular Economy Network (ACEN)

Programme continued...

09:40	CEO Guide to Circular Economy	Sam Smout, Waste Sector Desk Analyst. GreenCape
10:00	From waste to circular resource economy City Action, Business Responsibility	Rosina Lesoetsa, Manager: Waste Minimisation and Circular Resource Economy, Urban Waste Management Directorate. City of Cape Town
10:15	Tea break	
10:35	V&A Waterfront Circular Economy Initiatives	Petro Myburgh, Senior Manager: Sustainability. V&A Waterfront
10:55	AMI – resilient, circular water system	Siyabulela Bashe, Director: Commercial Services, Water and Sanitation Directorate. City of Cape Town
11:15	Interactive Discussion Bringing It All Together – State of Cape Town's Circular Economy	Facilitated by Charles Mackriel, MC
12:00	Closing and thanks	Charles Mackriel, MC

Occupational Health and Safety

Presented by

Aatifah Latief

Professional Officer

Sustainable Energy Markets

Department

City of Cape Town



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Safety and Security



- Onsite Security guards X 10 to oversee staff, visitors and building safety.
- CCTV Cameras monitoring every move
- Access Control procedures and protocol.
- Ensure your name is in the visitor register. It will be used for the roll call in case of an emergency.



Smoking

Still no smoking

The City has had a no-smoking policy in the workplace since May 2022. No smoking is allowed in any City building or at any City event, and tobacco and e-cigarette sales are prohibited at all our facilities.

Further keep in mind that smoking within 20 m of City building entrances is prohibited, while lighting up in the emergency stairwell and tampering with a building's fire detection system to disable the smoke alarm are criminal offences.

** If you notice an issue with the fire detection system, please alert the security staff or the resident facility manager. Alternatively, report any infringements or non-functioning alarm signals to FM.Servicedesk@capetown.gov.za.*



Known Risks.

CAUTION

MAINTENANCE

IN PROGRESS





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Making progress possible. Together.

Bloemhof Head Quarters Facility Management



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TEMPORARY

OUT OF ORDER

Bloemhof Head Quarters Facility Management



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CONTRACTOR

BLOEMHOF COMPLEX

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1. Cleaning services – Maqz Empire
2. Access control (Regend)
3. Bloemhof Electrical (HVAC and light repairs)
4. Construction – Abil services

Emergency Evacuation Plan – Role Players

Responsibility	Name And Surname	Telephone Contact Details
Emergency Coordinator	Godwin Blignaut	021 444 9644 / 083 692 2105
First Aider	See List	
Fire Marshall	See List	
Facility Management	Godwin Blignaut	083 692 2105 / 021 444 9644
Safety and Security Service Provider (Imvula)	Bazier Jacobs	084 457 1667
South African Police Services	Bellville Police Station	10111
City of Cape Town Emergency number	Fire Services, Law Enforcement, Medical	http://cityweb.capetown.gov.za/en/Videos/1435_CofCT_Emergency_Numbers_640.mp4
Fire Rescue Department	Bellville	
Hospitals	Net careTygervally : 021 943 3500 and Email: tygervally@intercare.co.za. Karl Bremer : 021 918 1911 Tygerberg Hospital : 021 938 4911 Melomed –Bellville : 021 948 8131	

Simulation Drill completed: 28.02.2025

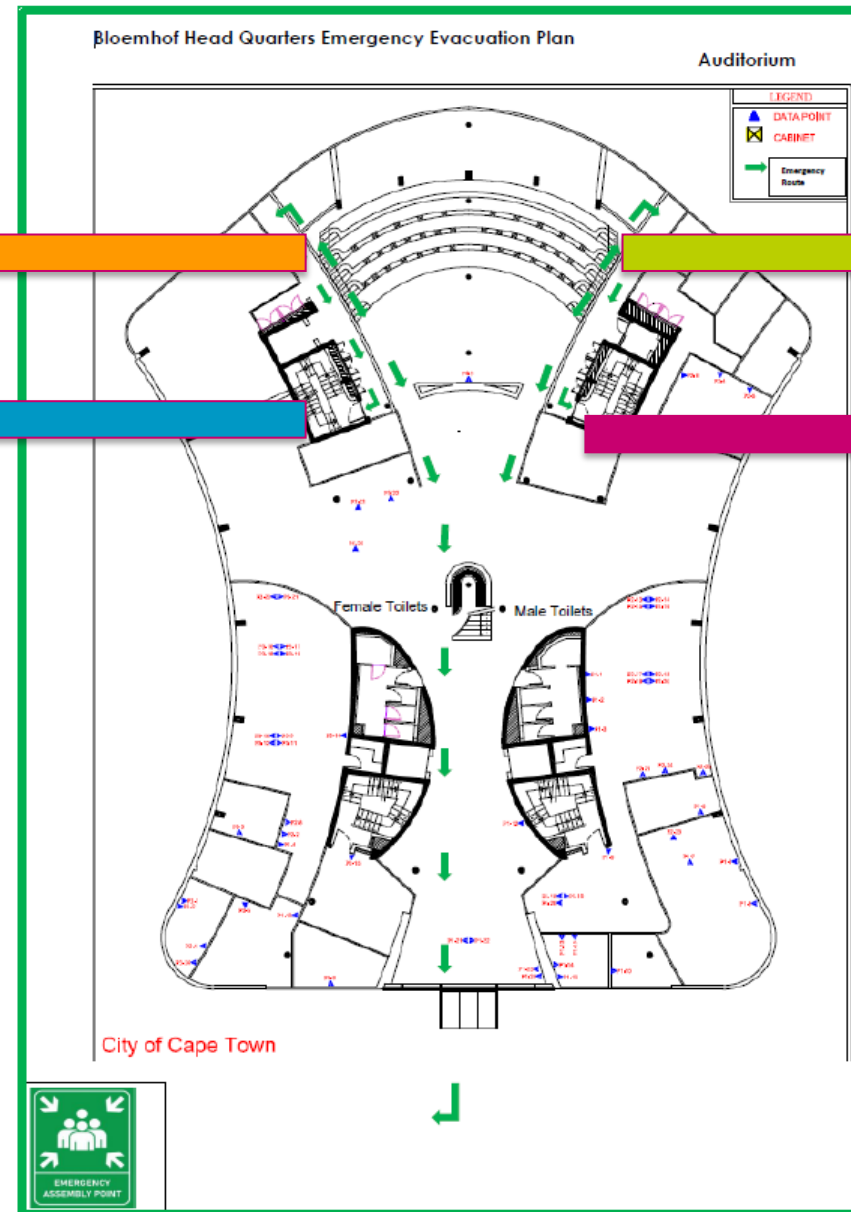
EVACUATION EXITS FROM THE AUDITORIUM

TOP LEFT (YOUR RIGHT), MIDDLE ROWS EXIT HERE

TOP RIGHT (YOUR LEFT), MIDDLE ROWS EXIT HERE

BOTTOM LEFT (YOUR RIGHT), FROM MIDDLE ROWS EXIT HERE.

BOTTOM RIGHT (YOUR LEFT), FROM MIDDLE ROWS EXIT HERE.



SCAN THE QR OR [WWW.SLIDO.COM](https://www.slido.com/join/8913957) > 8913957

Question 1: Which operational pressures are currently most volatile or restrictive to your operations?

1. Electricity costs
2. Heat / steam costs
3. Fuel costs
4. Water costs
5. Waste water costs
6. Waste disposal costs
7. Supply chain instability
8. Decarbonisation mandates



Opening and Introduction

Presented by

**Alderman James Vos,
Mayoral Committee Member
for Economic Growth**

City of Cape Town



BUILDING AN ECONOMY OF HOPE AND CONFIDENCE

James Vos
Mayoral Committee Member for
Economic Growth



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ECONOMY

R666 billion

GDP

Cape Town has a robust, diverse economy, underpinned by strong services growth across real estate and business services.

Source: Quantec.



POPULATION

5 million

Cape Town is South Africa's second-largest municipality, and has a population growth rate of 1,8%. Many South Africans are choosing to move to Cape Town, drawn by its robust economy and best-in-class public services.

Source: City of Cape Town.



PROPERTY MARKET

R150 billion

Value of buildings reported as completed between 2014 and 2023. Between 2014 and 2023, the private sector constructed almost 97 000 residential buildings, totalling more than 10 million square metres, valued at over R71 billion.

Source: Stats SA, Report-S0-11-01 - Building Statistics, 2023.



TOURISM

Best airport in Africa

Cape Town International Airport has been named the best airport in Africa for eight consecutive years. With Cape Town Air Access, 33 new international routes and 11 new regional routes have opened over the past decade.



INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

R9,3 billion

Expenditure on infrastructure by the City of Cape Town in 2024/25. Cape Town intends to spend R40 billion on infrastructure over the next three years, catalysing economic growth and creating a resilient city.

Source: City of Cape Town, 2025/26 Capital Adjustments Budget.



JOB CREATION

388 000 jobs

Jobs added by Cape Town over the last five years. Cape Town has the highest employment rate, highest labour absorption rate, and the lowest strict and broad unemployment rates out of any metro in South Africa. Formal jobs in Cape Town have grown by 22% since 2014, compared with 16% in the next closest metro.

Source: Stats SA, QLFS, Q2: 2025. Spatial Tax Panel, 2025.



EXPORTS

R142 billion

Value of exports in 2024. Cape Town's exports continue to grow, driven by strong performance in agricultural produce, engine parts, yachts and fish.

Source: Quantec.



DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT

R87 billion

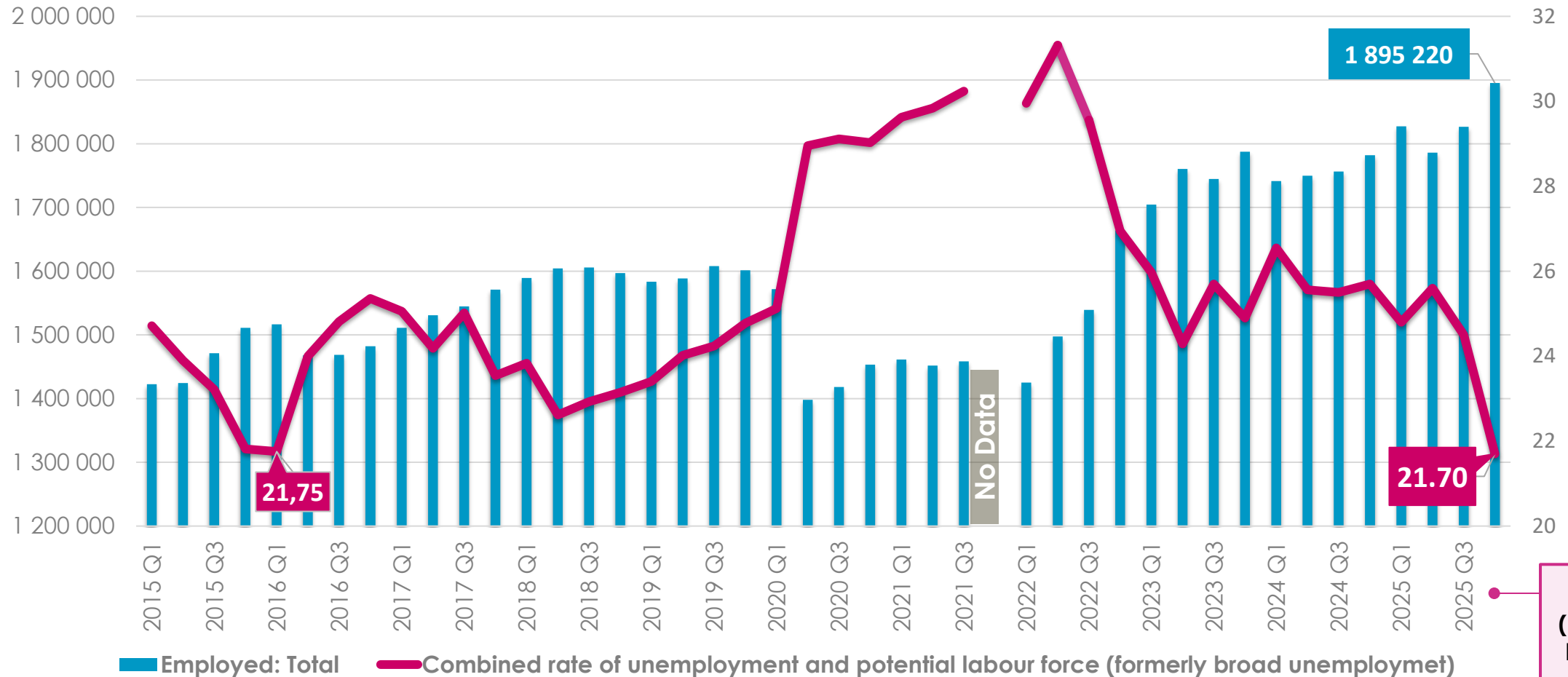
Estimated value of FDI from 2015 to 2024. Cape Town has attracted significant investments in business services and data centres, both of which serve international markets.

Source: IGI Markets, a service from The Financial Times. All rights reserved.

KEY ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY SECTORS

BUSINESS SERVICES	• BPO and IT largest contributor to employment growth in Cape Town over the last 10 years. • 60 investments projects and a capex value of R21,67 bn between 2013 to 2022.
BLUE ECONOMY	• The total value of all 3 sectors (Marine Manufacturing, Ocean Sports, Super Yachts) is approximately R5.2 bn per annum, employing 6,700 people in the Western Cape.
FILM & MULTIMEDIA	• The film industry contributes approximately R5 bn to the local economy annually and creates over 35 000 jobs.
TOURISM	• Last year, Cape Town welcomed 2,4 million overnight visitors, contributing R24.5 billion to the local economy.
GREEN ECONOMY	• Over 80% of green energy project developers in South Africa have headquarters in Cape Town, with the Atlantis Special Economic Zone (SEZ) located within the city.
ELECTRONICS	• Electronics form a relatively small but important contribution to foreign exchange earnings. In 2022, the sub-sectors of electrical machinery contributed R1,60 bn to the Cape Town economy.
FOOD AND BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING	• Food and Beverage Manufacturing is the largest of Cape Town's manufacturing industries contributing 4.1% to Cape Town's GVA.
CLOTHING AND TEXTILES	• Major employer of 23,829 individuals – the third-largest employer in the manufacturing sector. Had a trade balance of R7,5 bn in 2022.
ECOMMERCE	• The Online Retail in South Africa 2023 report revealed that online shoppers grew from 27% of adults in 2020 to 38% in 2022, with forecasts that e-commerce transactions (in the country) will reach around R225 bn by 2025.
TOWNSHIP/ INFORMAL ECONOMY	• In the 2024/2025 FY, the City committed R141 million to Cape Town's informal economy and small businesses for infrastructure developments and upgrades, and the provision of business support programmes.

POSITIVE IMPACT OF FASTER EMPLOYMENT GROWTH



Strict rate (19,8%) dipped below 20% for the first time since 2019

MY BIG SEVEN PRIORITIES

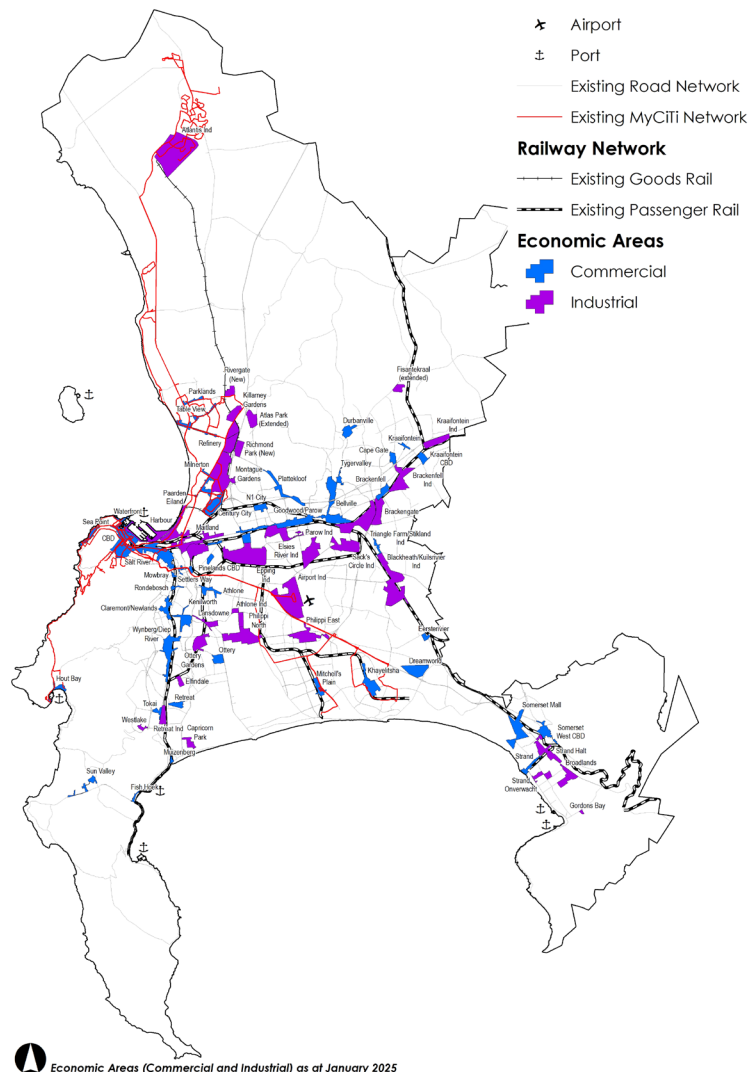
- 1. Manufacturing Support Policy**
- 2. Modernising Public Trading By-Law**
- 3. Ease of Doing Business Index**
- 4. Strengthening Business Support Policy**
- 5. New Tourism Framework**
- 6. Strategic Deployment of Special Purpose Vehicles**
- 7. Property Transactions Enabling Development**

MANUFACTURING SUPPORT POLICY

- Extending support and streamlined approvals to all 33 industrial areas
- Driving competitiveness, exports and job creation
- Creating certainty for investors and enabling faster expansion



INDUSTRIAL AREAS



MODERNISED PUBLIC TRADING BY-LAW

- Simplifying regulations and improving transparency
- Expanding access to trading opportunities
- Strengthening inclusive growth and enterprise pathways



EASE OF DOING BUSINESS INDEX

1. Transferring Public Land

2. Getting Land-Use Rights

3. Getting Building Plan Approval

4. Wayleaves

5. Getting Electricity

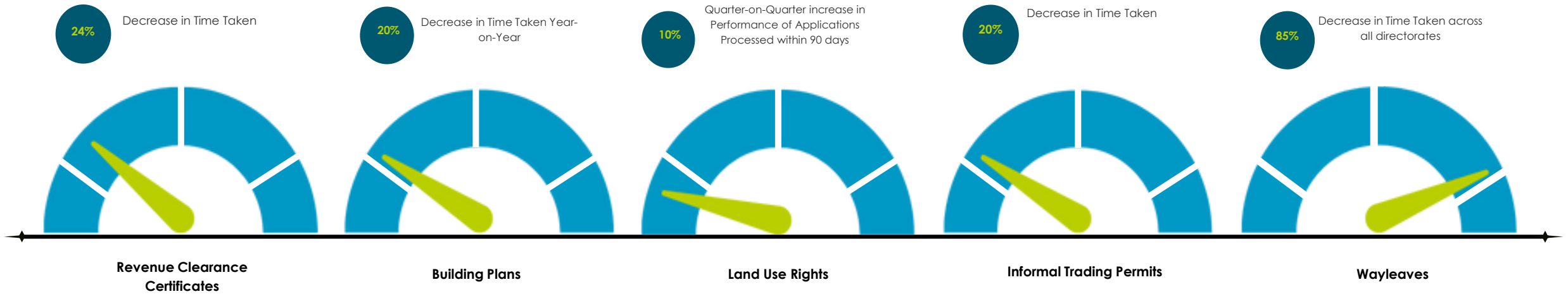
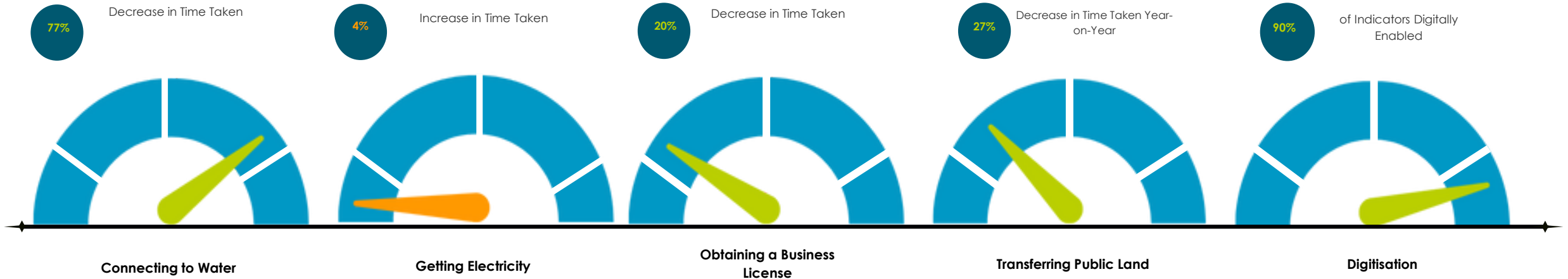
6. Connecting to the Water Network

7. Getting Revenue (Rates)
Clearance Certificates

8. Obtaining Business Licenses

9. Informal Trading Permits

10. Digitising





THE BUSINESS HUB

STRENGTHENING BUSINESS SUPPORT POLICY

- 5,816 participants supported through Business Hub in 2025
- Enhanced market access, export readiness and red tape reduction
- Building scalable, competitive local enterprises



THE BUSINESS HUB.

Supplier Development

Smart Procurement

Introduction to Marketing and Sales

How to Tender

How to Price a Tender

AI-powered Social Media Advertising

Introduction to Financial Planning

Attracting Funding for your Purchase Order

Understanding Economic Cycles

Business Improvement

Video Marketing on a Budget with AI Assistance

Conflict Management

Email Marketing with AI Assistance

Data Analytics and Marketing Automation with AI

Customer Centricity

AI-Enhanced Google Ads and Paid Search Campaigns

Operational Planning

Youth Entrepreneurship

Budgeting Fundamentals

Personal and Team Dynamics

JOBS CONNECT

Powered by  **J O B J A C K**

The City of Cape Town in association with Leelyn is identifying unemployed Cape Town residents to assist them in going through an assessment and work readiness process with the end goal of finding a job. Below are some of the jobs available after completion of the process:

[Sign Up](#)

[Log In](#)

Job Filters:

All

Job Type

Location Suburb

[Refresh jobs](#)



Part-Time Sales Assistant

Delft, Cape Town



**Merchandise Learnership -
Checkers Constantia**



Collector

Avondale, Cape Town

NEW TOURISM DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- Focus on value: length of stay, spend and geographic spread
- Stronger business tourism and small enterprise participation
- Driving connectivity and direct air access



REDUCING OBSTACLES TO GROWTH

- Tourism safety and security
- Access and infrastructure
- Product innovation and diversification

SYNCHRONISED MARKETING

- Leisure marketing
- MICE marketing



STRENGTHENING RESPONSIBLE TOURISM

- Responsible tourism policies and practices
- Universal access for visitors
- Community awareness and engagement

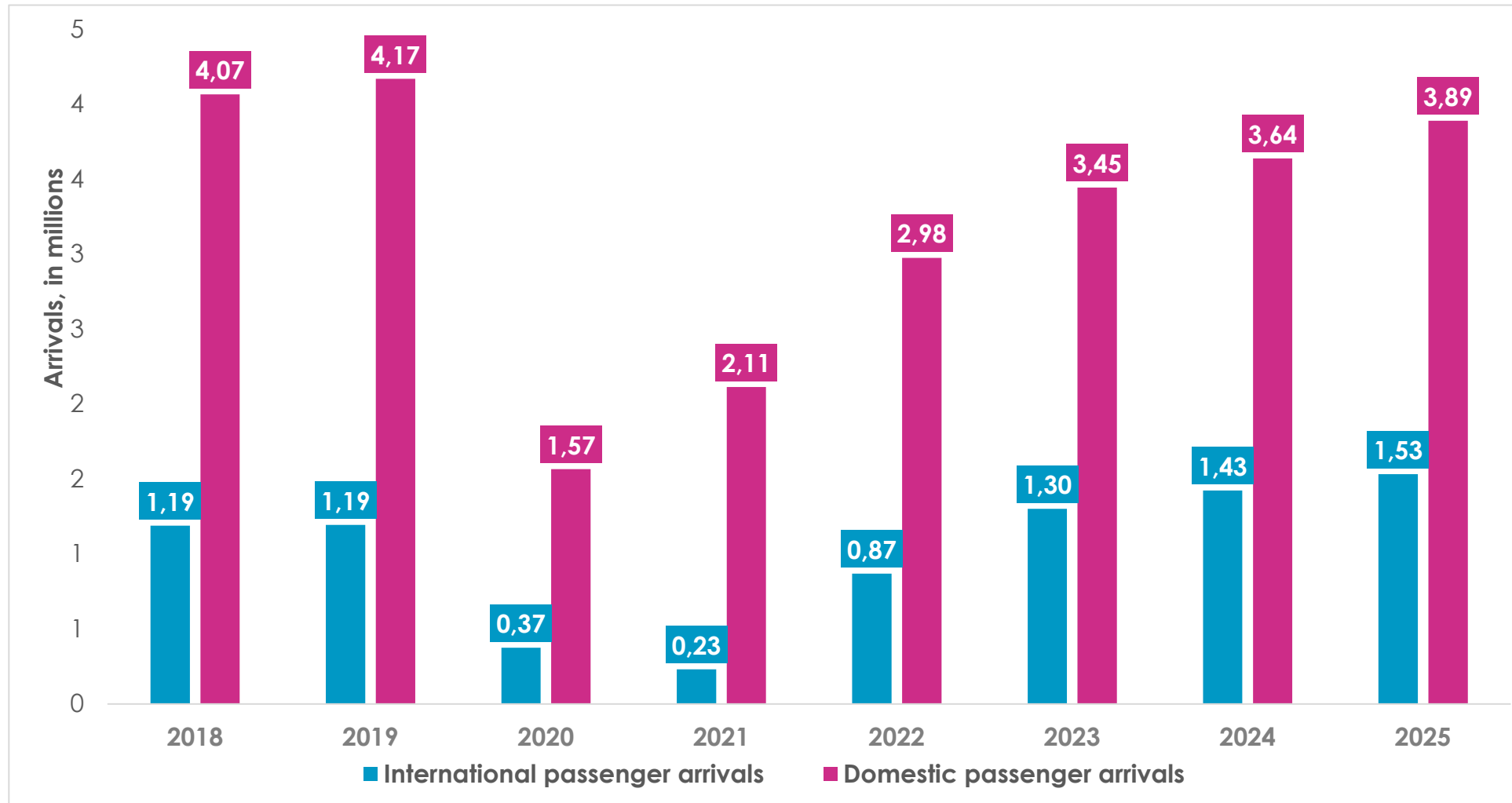
VISIONARY LEADERSHIP

- Tourism leadership and partnerships
- Performance measurement and monitoring

**CONNECTING CAPE TOWN
TO THE WORLD**

TOURISM STATS

International arrivals at Cape Town International Airport grew by 7,6% y-o-y in 2025, while domestic arrivals grew by 6,9% y-o-y.



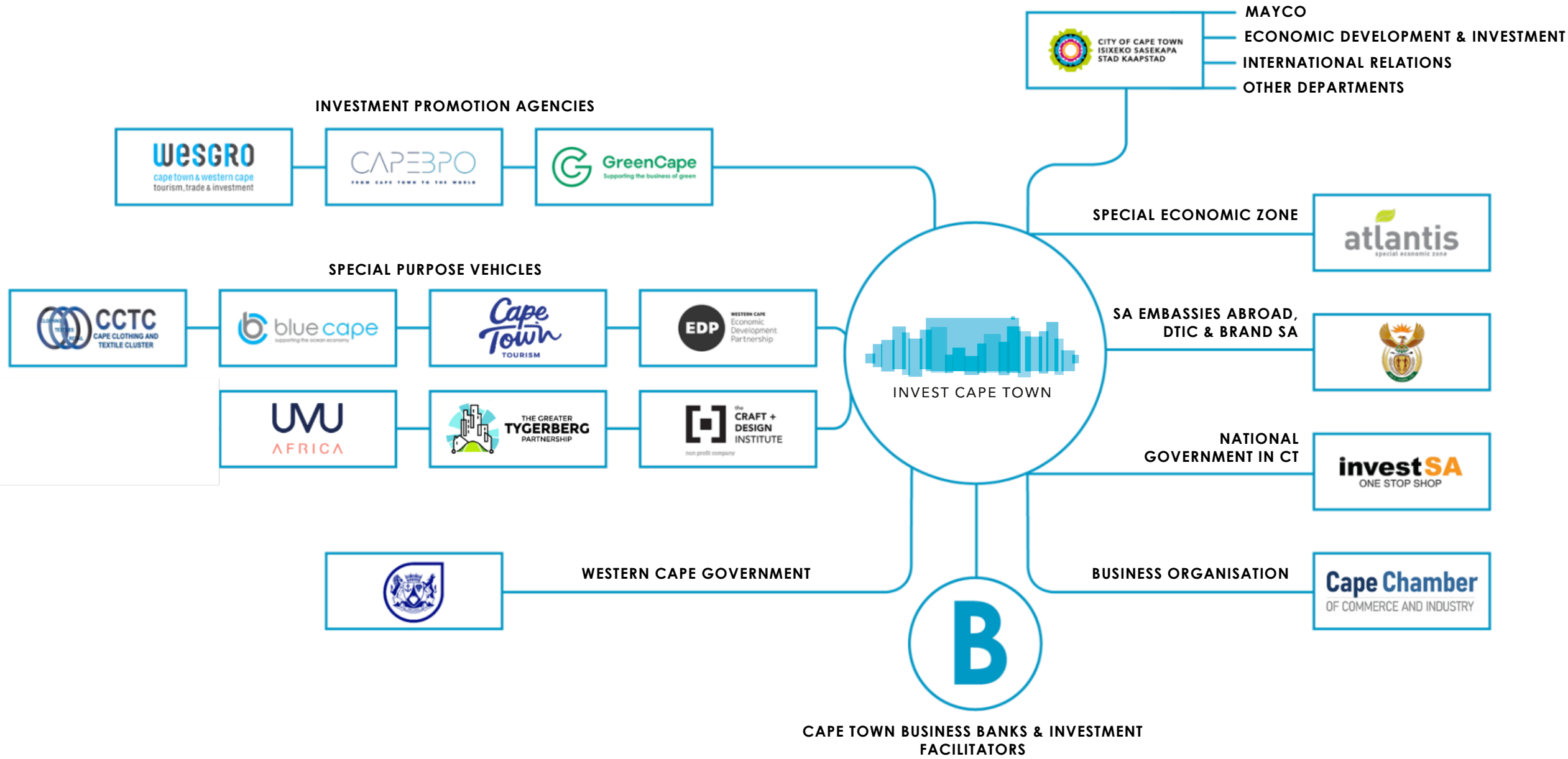
Top five
attraction visits

2024
742 389

R24,5 Billion
GVA
106 707 jobs

STRATEGIC DEPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES

- Investment attraction, skills pipelines and enterprise support
- Industry intelligence and global market positioning
- Over R6 billion in new investment unlocked in the past year





PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS ENABLING DEVELOPMENT

- Unlock private sector development through strategic land release
- Maximise City revenue while attracting investment
- Drive job creation and local economic growth
- Ensure transparent, competitive disposal through auctions

**Total Airport
Passenger Movement
11,12 million**



**Total Airport Cargo
88 757 tonnes**

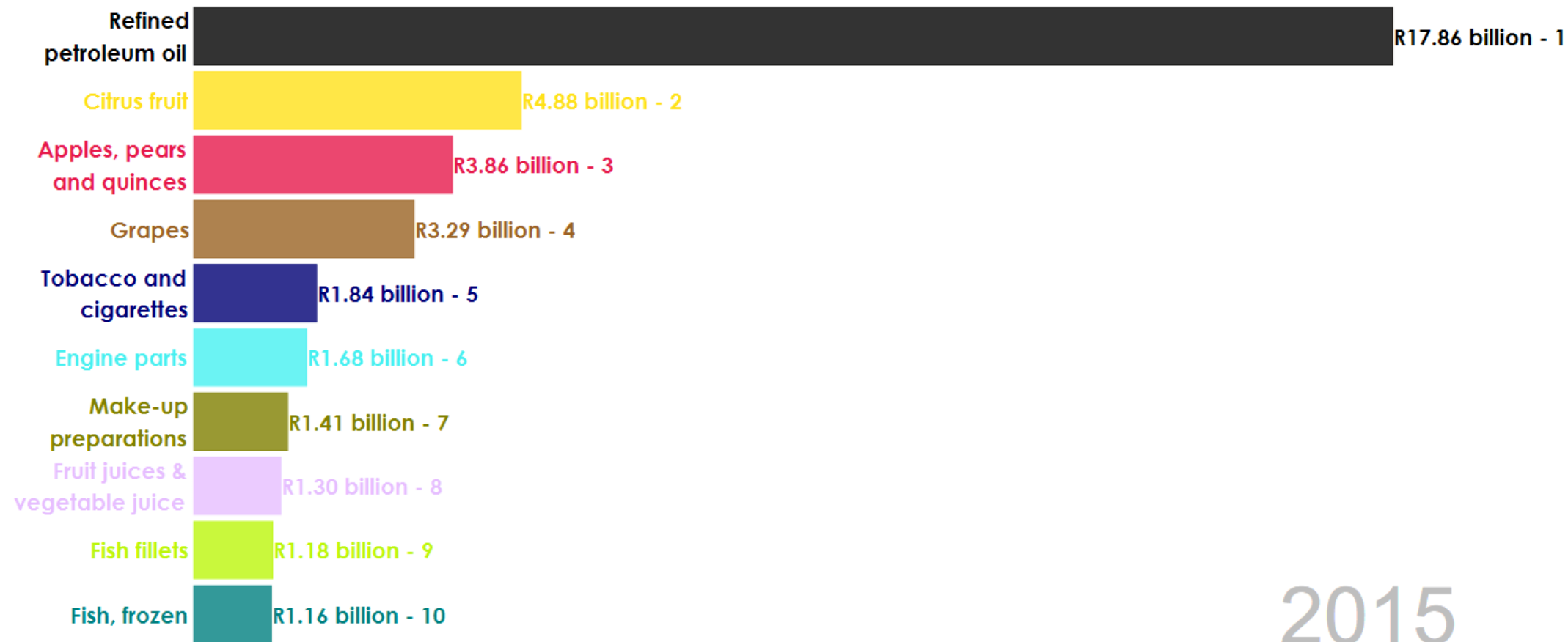
**INFRASTRUCTURE
FOR TRADE
2025**

**Total Container
Movements
843 599**



**Total Cargo
5,3 million tonnes**

TOTAL EXPORTS 2015-2025



2015



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Six priorities. Clear direction. Accountable implementation.

- Legislative, policy and advocacy agenda for the year ahead
- Partnership between government and industry remains essential
- Driving growth that is competitive, inclusive and sustainable

CONNECT WITH US:



info@investcapetown.com



www.investcapetown.com



[@InvestCapeTown](https://twitter.com/InvestCapeTown)



[Invest Cape Town](https://www.linkedin.com/company/invest-cape-town)



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Introducing the Circular Economy Agenda for (South) Africa

Presented by

**Susanne Karcher & Christo
van Schalkwyk**

African Circular Economy Network
(ACEN)



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AFRICAN CIRCULAR
ECONOMY NETWORK

Introducing the Circular Economy Agenda for (South) Africa

15/4/2026



- Who is ACEN and why are we here?
- Introducing the Circular Economy Agenda for (South) Africa



Susanne Karcher
ACEN
Cofounder/Director



Christo van Schalkwyk
ACEN Operations



”

ACEN is Africa's original thinkanddo tank for circular economy transformation, connecting over 1000 practitioners across 42 countries while delivering tangible impact through project implementation, research, knowledge sharing and capacitation.

Vision and Mission



Vision:

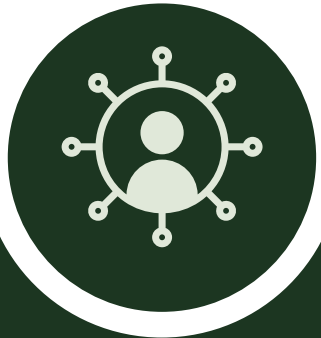
Our vision is to build a restorative African economy that generates wellbeing and prosperity, inclusive of all its people.

Mission:

We work towards a restorative African economy through new forms of economic production and consumption, which maintain and regenerate its environmental resources.



Strategic Priorities



Strategic Priority 1: Connect

We build and strengthen Africa's most **comprehensive network** of circular economy practitioners, fostering collaboration across countries, sectors, and stakeholder groups to accelerate continental CE transformation.



Strategic Priority 2: Empower

We equip our stakeholders **knowledge, skills, and tools** needed to become effective circular economy champions and implementers in their respective contexts and communities.



Strategic Priority 3: Transform

We deliver impactful **programmes and projects** that translate circular economy principles into tangible business models, policy frameworks, and systemic changes across African communities and economies.

Our Representation



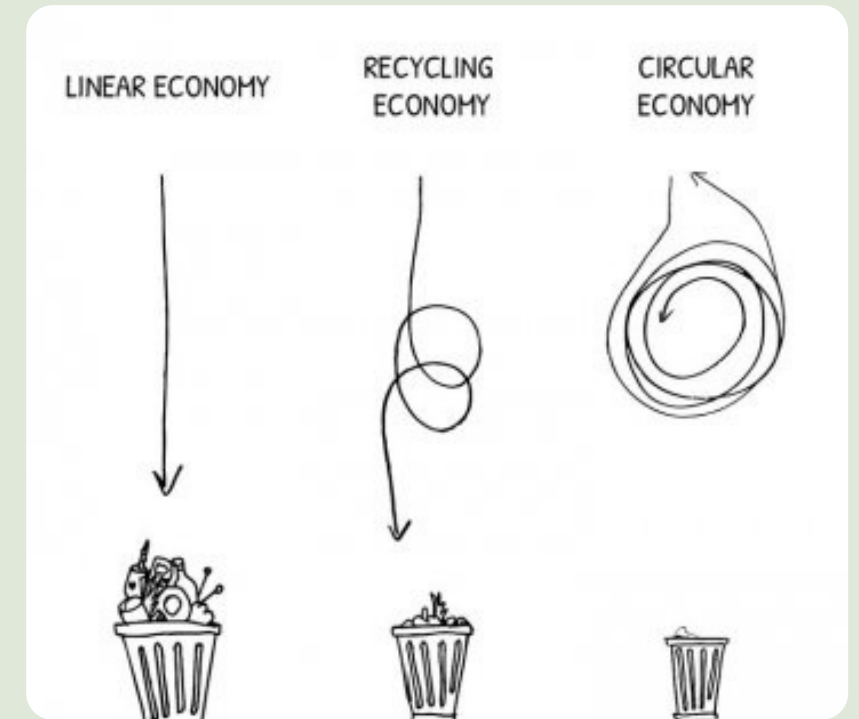
- ACEN is recognised globally for its efforts in driving the circular transition across Africa and the Global South.
- ACEN operates through a decentralised structure with active country chapters.
- We value collaboration, transparency, and shared learning, every member contributes to shaping the circular economy movement in Africa.



Introducing the Circular Economy Agenda for (South) Africa

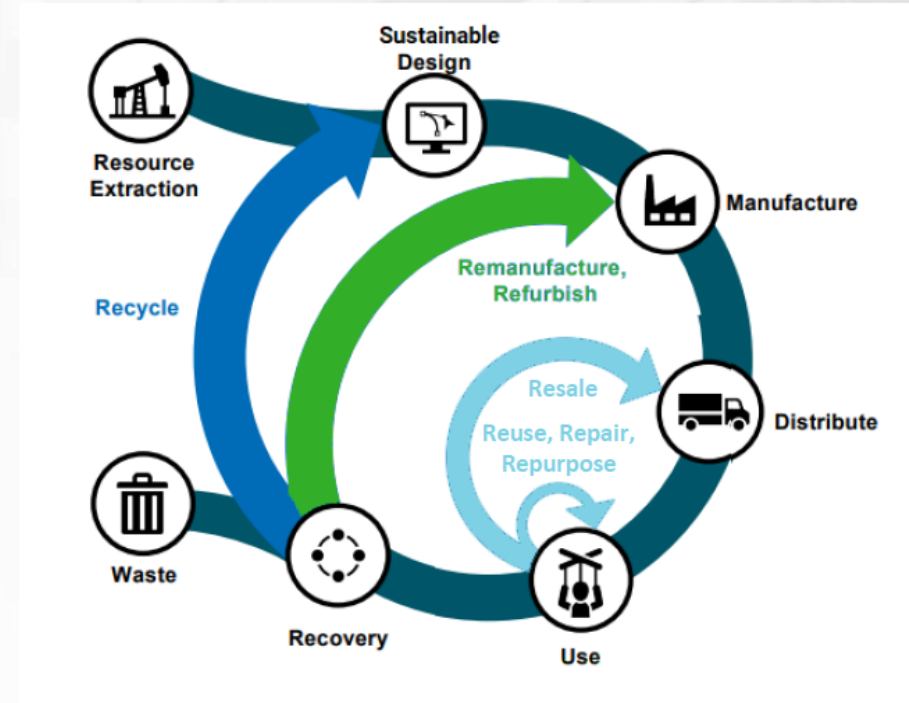
Let's agree on a common understanding of what the Circular Economy is NOT to truly understand what it IS:

- NOT Just Recycling: Recycling is at the bottom of the circular hierarchy. True circularity aims to eliminate waste entirely through design, not simply manage it after consumption.
- SHOULD NOT BE REDUCED to a Waste Disposal Solution of ANY kind
- NOT "Green Growth": It is not a green light to continue exponential production and consumption, assuming that making things "recyclable" solves the sustainability problem.
- NOT a Technical Fix Only: It is not a magic technological solution to climate change. True circularity requires structural, social, and logistical changes, not just better recycling technology.
- NOT Solely ProfitOriented: While it offers economic opportunities, focusing only on profit without managing material degradation or environmental impact misses the point of sustainability.



Borrowing the wise words of Prof. Linda Godfrey...

- The circular economy is not about waste, and it's not a synonym for recycling
- The circular economy is about **sustainable resource management**
- The circular economy is about national **resource-security** in support of socio-economic development – through sustainable resource utilization
- It's about rethinking our relationship with the resources we use



What is the Circular Economy (NOT)?

Narrative



ISO 59004 CE Terms and Definitions:

Circular economy is an economic system that uses a systemic approach to maintain a circular flow of resources by recovering, retaining or adding to their value, while contributing to sustainable development

Note 1 to entry: Resources can be considered concerning both stocks and flows.

Note 2 to entry: The inflow of virgin resources is kept as low as possible, and the circular flow of resources is kept as closed as possible to minimise waste losses and releases from the economic system.

NWMS 2026 (True Story)

In Chapter 1.2.1.3 Waste Prevention

“WtE is integrated in IWMPs of metros and WtE as a treatment method strictly for residual waste, only after minimization, reuse and recycling options have been exhausted”

Why do you think ANY CE practitioner has multiple problems reading this statement ?



The RLadder

RLadder of Circular Economy

- Regenerate?
- Replenish?
- Return to source?



DESIGN FOR ZERO
IMPACT AS THE “VALUE
OF RESOURCES
RECOVERED”

FUNCTIONALITY AS THE
“VALUE OF RESOURCES
RECOVERED”

MATERIALS AS THE
“VALUE OF RESOURCES
RECOVERED”

A Disruptive Design Model

SOURCE:
https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/sites/default/files/circularity_gap_report_2019.pdf

D



Design For the Future: Adopt a systemic perspective during the design process, to employ the right materials for appropriate lifetime and extended future use.

I



Incorporate Digital Technology: Track and optimise resource use and strengthen connections between supply-chain actors through digital, online platforms and technologies.

S



Sustain & Preserve What's Already There: Maintain, repair and upgrade resources in use to maximise their lifetime and give them a second life through take-back strategies, where applicable.

R



Rethink the Business Model: Consider opportunities to create greater value and align incentives through business models that build on the interaction between products and services.

U



Use Waste as a Resource: Utilise waste streams as a source of secondary resources and recover waste for reuse and recycling.

P



Prioritise Regenerative Resources: Ensure renewable, reusable, non-toxic resources are utilised as materials and energy in an efficient way.

T



Team Up to Create Joint Value: Work together throughout the supply chain, internally within organisations and with the public sector to increase transparency and create shared value.

RESOLVE levers: A Framework for Action



Shift to **renewable energy & materials**• Reclaim, retain & restore ecosystem health• Return recovered biological resources to the biosphere



Share assets (cars, rooms, appliances)• Reuse/secondhand• Prolong product life through maintenance, durable or upgradeable design



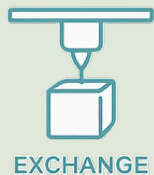
Increase product performance/**efficiency**• Remove waste in production & supply chain• Leverage big data, automation, remote sensing & steering



Remanufacture products or components• Recycle materials• Digest organic waste anaerobically• Extract biochemicals from organic waste



Dematerialise directly (e.g., books, CDs, travel)• Dematerialise indirectly (e.g., online shopping)



Replace old (hazardous, nonrenewable) with advanced (natural, renewable) materials• Apply new technologies (e.g., 3D printing)• Choose new product/service models (e.g., multimodal transport)

Biomimicry Design Fundamentals



runs on sunlight

only uses the energy it needs

fits form to function

recycles everything

rewards cooperationinterconnection and interdependence

banks on diversity

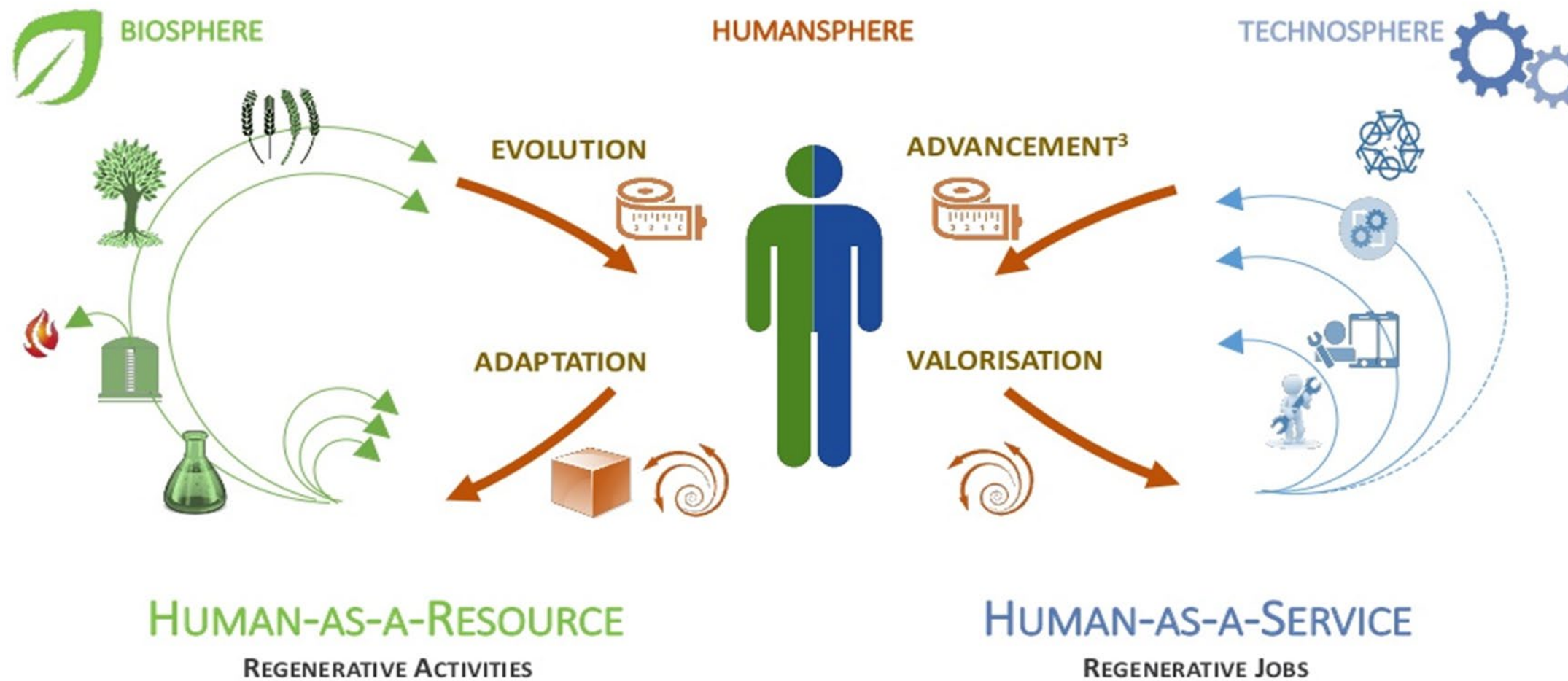
demands local expertise

curbs excesses from within

applies the power of limits

creates conditions “conducive to life”

Inserting a Humansphere



Connecting the Dots.....Systems Thinking

Interaction
Systems
CYCLES
Linkages
Connectedness

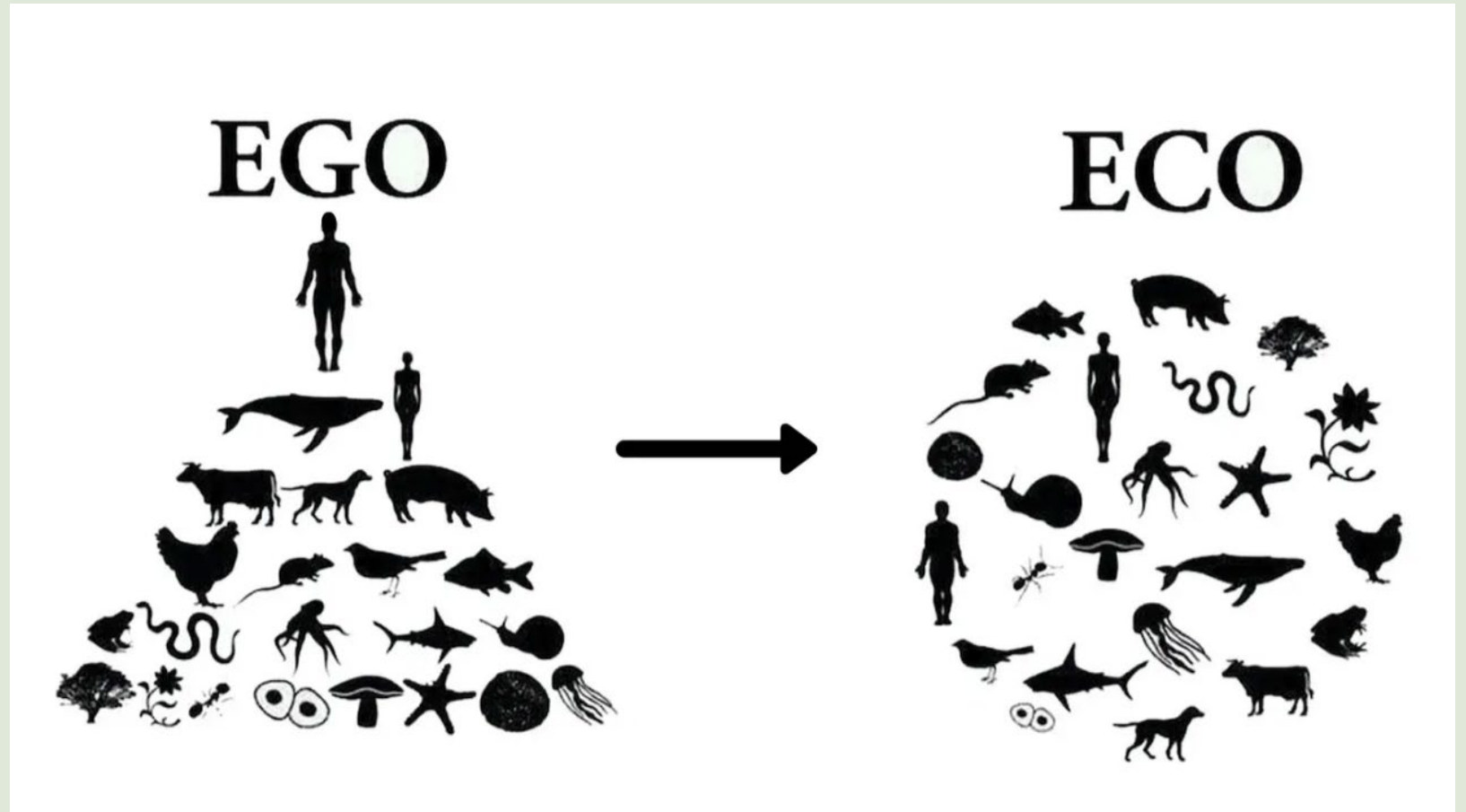


REQUIREMENT: Know the difference between ROOT CAUSE (S) for a PROBLEM and related CONSEQUENCES playing out as a result thereof...

Changing our Attitude

EGO VS ECO

Humans are part of
the EcoSYSTEM

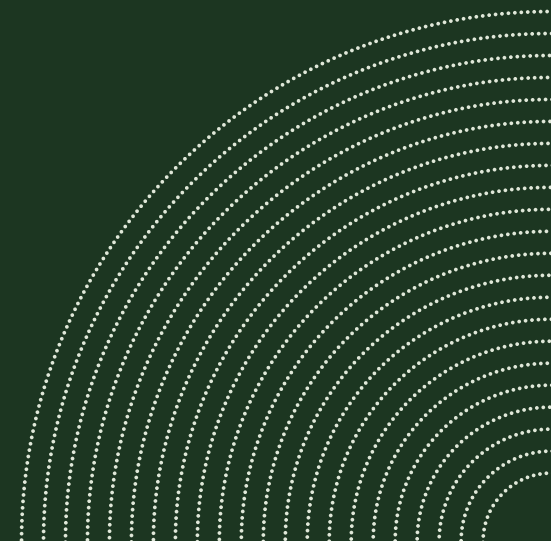




Thank you!

GET IN TOUCH:

info@ACEN.africa | ACEN.africa



CEO Guide to Circular Economy

Presented by

Sam Smout

GreenCape



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CEO guide to Circular Economy: **Building resilient businesses in Cape** **Town and the Western Cape**

15 April 2026



GreenCape

The team

The GreenCape team is made up of professionals with backgrounds spanning engineering, environmental science, finance, development and economics.



Our services



Our achieved impact over 15 years



~ 22 000
local jobs



~ 2 000
members

~ R70 billion / \$3.9 billion
facilitated investment in the
Green Economy



Our international network memberships



Vision

GreenCape's vision is a thriving prosperous Africa mobilised by the green economy.

Mission

We work at the interface between business, government and academia in order to identify and remove barriers to economically viable green economy infrastructure solutions in developing countries.

Ambition

In the next five years, GreenCape aims to catalyze a further R45 billion in green economy infrastructure investment and create 15 000 jobs across sub-Saharan Africa, accelerating progress towards SDG 8, 2, 6, 7, and 12.



Scan to visit
our website

CEO Guide to Circularity

An Introduction

The Guideline: An introduction



- Designed for Western Cape businesses
- Broad sector wide guide
- Provide intro to circularity principles
- Provide drivers for circularity integration
- Resources to integrating circularity into business
- Focus on value chain resilience and competitiveness.

The Guideline: An introduction



Fact

South Africa faces mounting challenges around supply chain security and disposal liabilities. These pressures not only impact environmental and social well-being, but pose risks to competitiveness – business continuity, employee retention, and long-term investment prospects.

Act

Strengthening supply chain resilience requires collective action across the system. The circular economy approach offers a powerful framework for reducing dependence on offshored supply chains, virgin materials, improving system efficiency, enhancing local value retention, and unlocking new premium markets.

Impact

Businesses can implement practical measures to reduce exposure to supply chain disruptions. These range from circular design and internal efficiency improvements, to rethinking end-of-life strategies, and implementing voluntary or mandatory product stewardship that close material loops and boost material security.

The Guideline: An introduction



Thinking global, implementing local

How businesses across the globe are acting to ensure value chain resilience.



Snapshot of the waste sector

An overview of the current state and key developments in Cape Town's waste sector.



The circular economy

Foundational framework for a resilient and competitive economy.



Circular business model

The 7-step process to improve value chain resilience against shocks and stresses.



Drivers of circularity

Mitigating against the decade of interconnected crises, risks and uncertainty.



Financing options for building resilience

A database resource, covering over 150 finance opportunities across 125 unique stakeholders plus an easy five-step process.

The Guideline: An introduction



Thinking global, implementing local

How businesses across the globe are acting to ensure value chain resilience.



Snapshot of the waste sector

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Foundational framework for a resilient and competitive economy.



Circular business model

The 7-step process to improve value chain resilience against shocks and stresses.



Drivers of circularity

Mitigating against the decade of interconnected crises, risks and uncertainty.



Financing options for building resilience

A database resource, covering over 150 finance opportunities across 125 unique stakeholders plus an easy five-step process.

First a Story for the Age

The Story of Stuff

The Story of Stuff: The Economy

Economy defined: inter-related production, consumption and disposal activities that assist to determine resource allocations to fulfil needs / wants of those in a boundary.

Material flows lens: views an economy by how materials flow through an economy, and how products, components and their materials are managed.

Complex supply chains: often accompany products, components, and materials, straddling multiple geographies, and unlock / impose impacts financial, environ and social.

Modern linear economy: is characterised by a take-make-waste flow of materials, and supply chains that are susceptible to the age of polycrisis, and which resembles our current economy.

The Story of Stuff: The Supply Chain

Lets look at the ever important laptop. A compact, powerful tool, built from a combination of carefully curated and powerful components of which in turn are made of complex arrangement of materials.

Some materials are common and easy to access; whilst others are extremely rare, with some being referred to as rare earth elements.

This is a generic supply chain of most products that are followed within an economy.



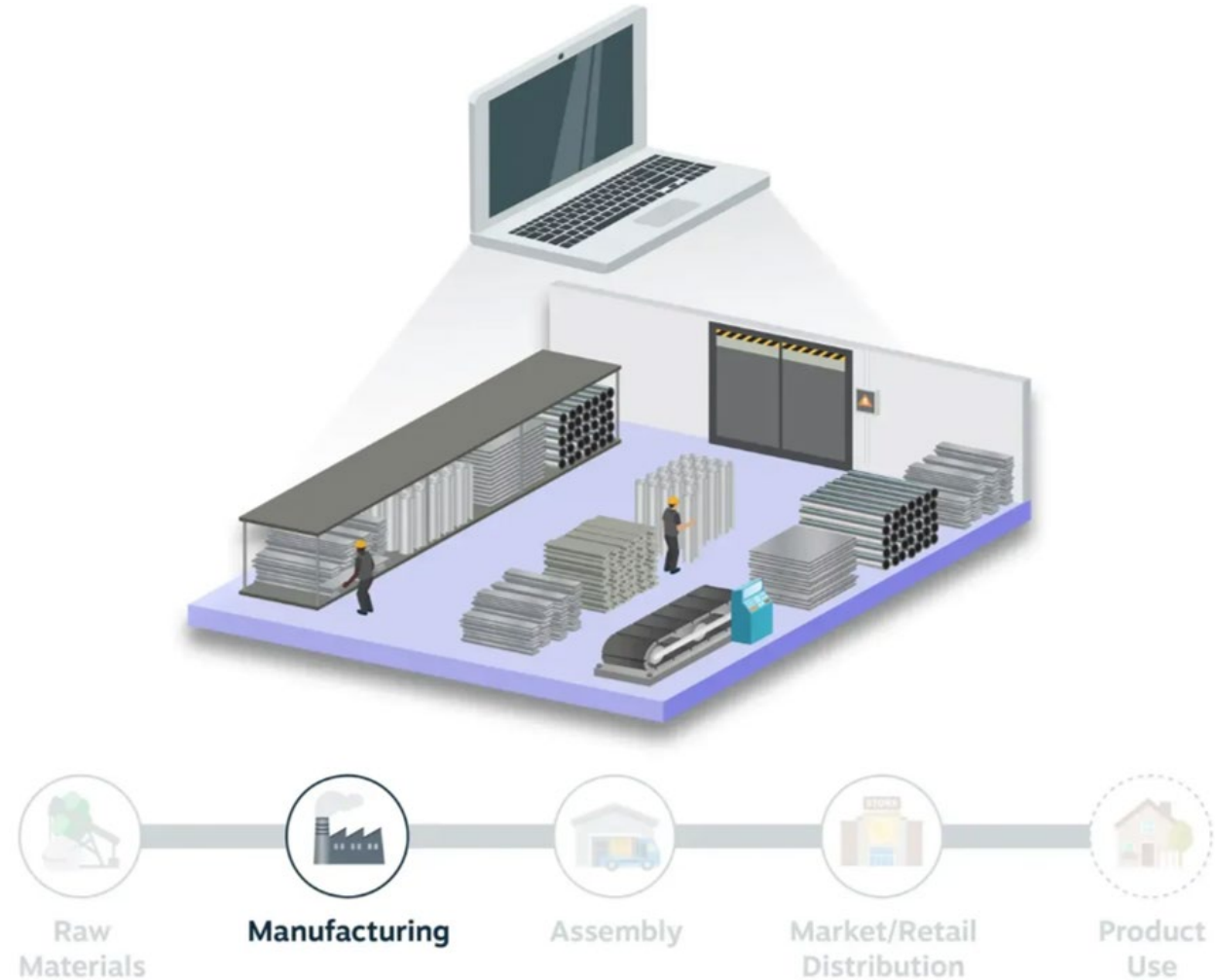
The Story of Stuff: The Supply Chain

It starts with the extraction of raw materials from ecosystems. For example, critical raw materials such as silicon dioxide, lithium, cobalt, copper, etc.



The Story of Stuff: The Supply Chain

The raw materials are processed and refined into key commodities and/or components. For example, batteries, plastic, semiconductors, glass, all of which feed into the manufacturing process.



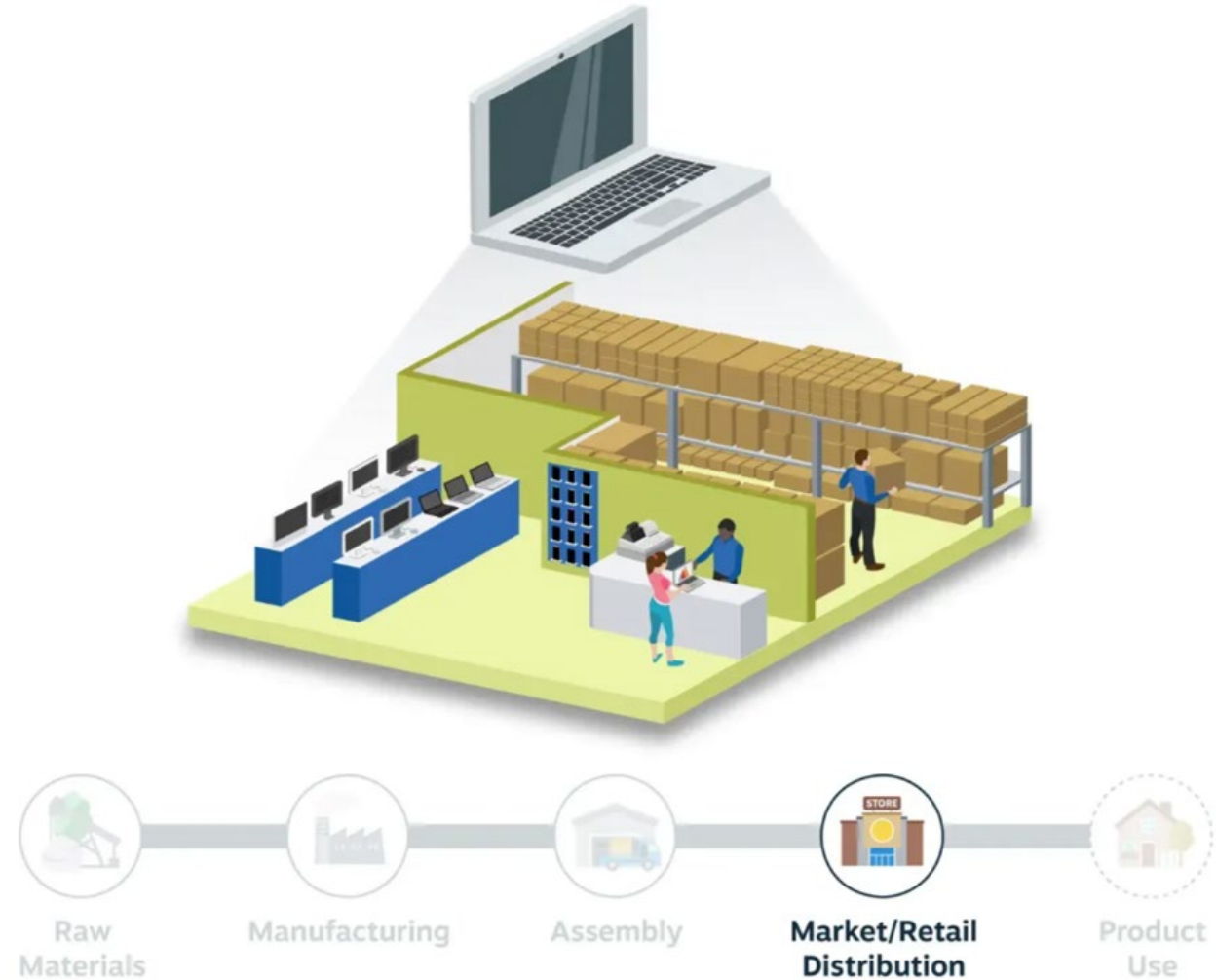
The Story of Stuff: The Supply Chain

The components are transported from a network of suppliers from across the globe and are then assembled into a final product.



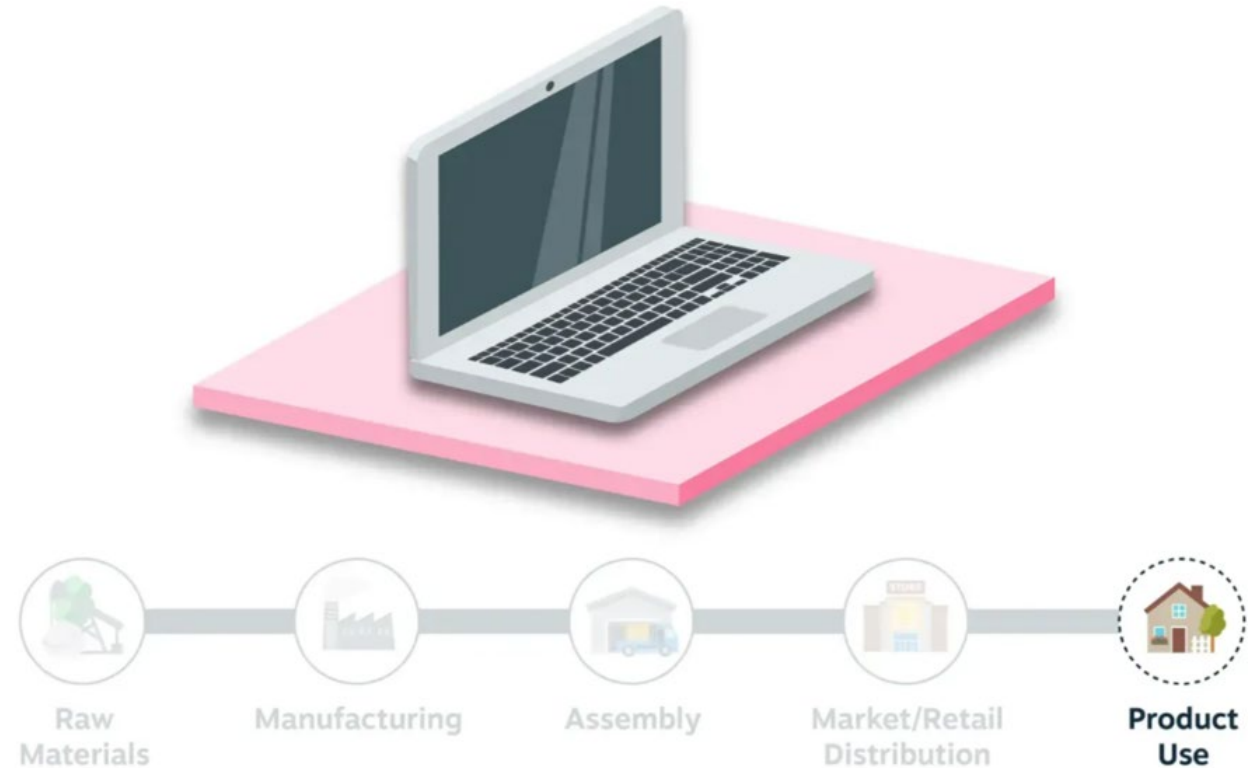
The Story of Stuff: The Supply Chain

The assembled product is then transported through a number of distribution channels and sold on to the market



The Story of Stuff: The Supply Chain

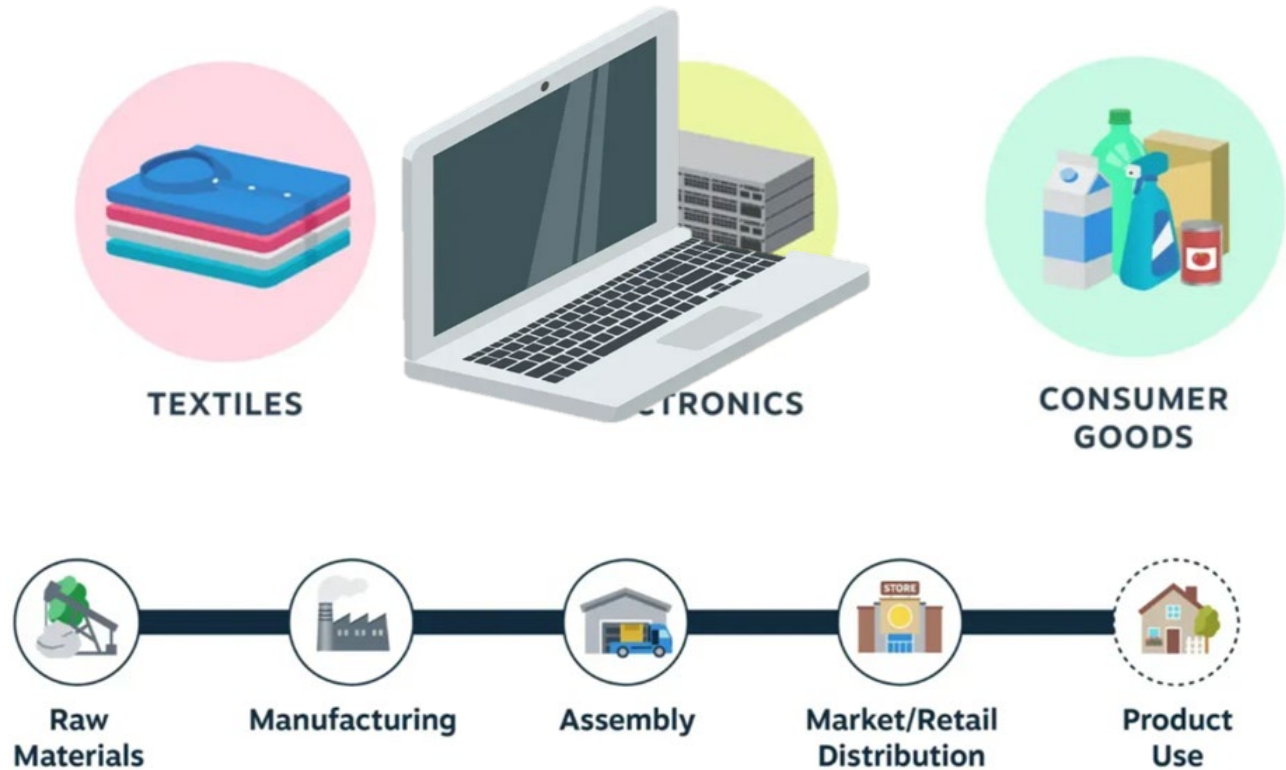
The retailed product is then used by consumers for a certain task and for a amount of time. Here the product is at its highest value. This is its purpose.



The Story of Stuff: The Supply Chain

Every product we make follows a similar journey across the supply chain and life cycle.

Sometimes these supply chains are highly localised, whilst in many cases they are highly globalised.



The Story of Stuff: The Value Hill

Whilst a supply chain illustrates material flow, it ignores value. A better illustration is a “Value Hill”.

A product goes through three life-cycle stages in terms of value:

- Pre-use stage = value gained
- Use stage = highest value
- Post-use stage = value is lost

In the traditional linear economy, broken or unwanted products are discarded. Value is destroyed along with embedded resources.

This becomes a disposal liability to businesses, cities, citizens.



The Story of Stuff: The Value Hill

At each stage of the supply chain, value is added up to the user, where it is at its highest.

A product's journey up the value hill requires inputs: land, energy, water, labour and materials.

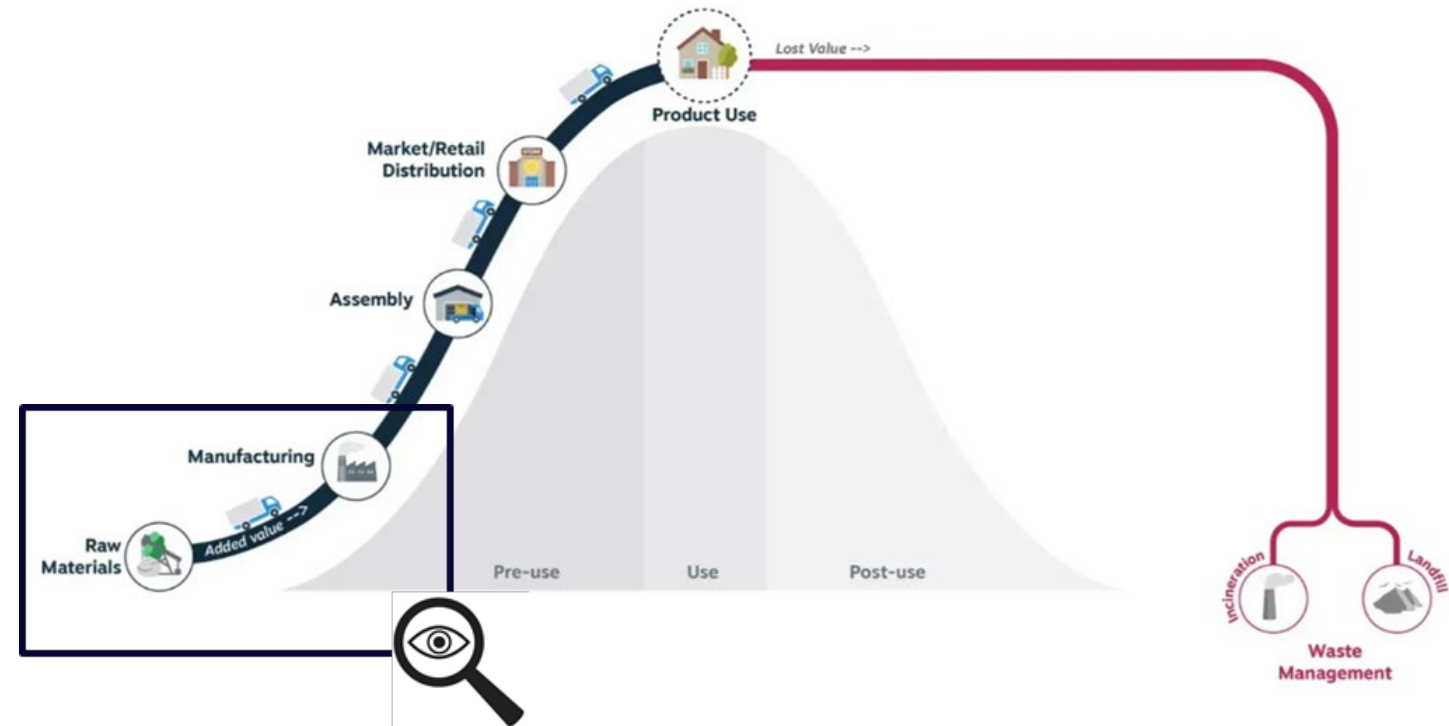
Whilst at the same time, adding value also generates outputs: of course the product, but also GHG emission, pollution, and waste.

These inputs and outputs are the cost of doing business, and which strongly affect business resilience and competitiveness.



The Story of Stuff: The Value Hill

Adding value to products also has a number of embedded impacts: ecological, social, and financial.

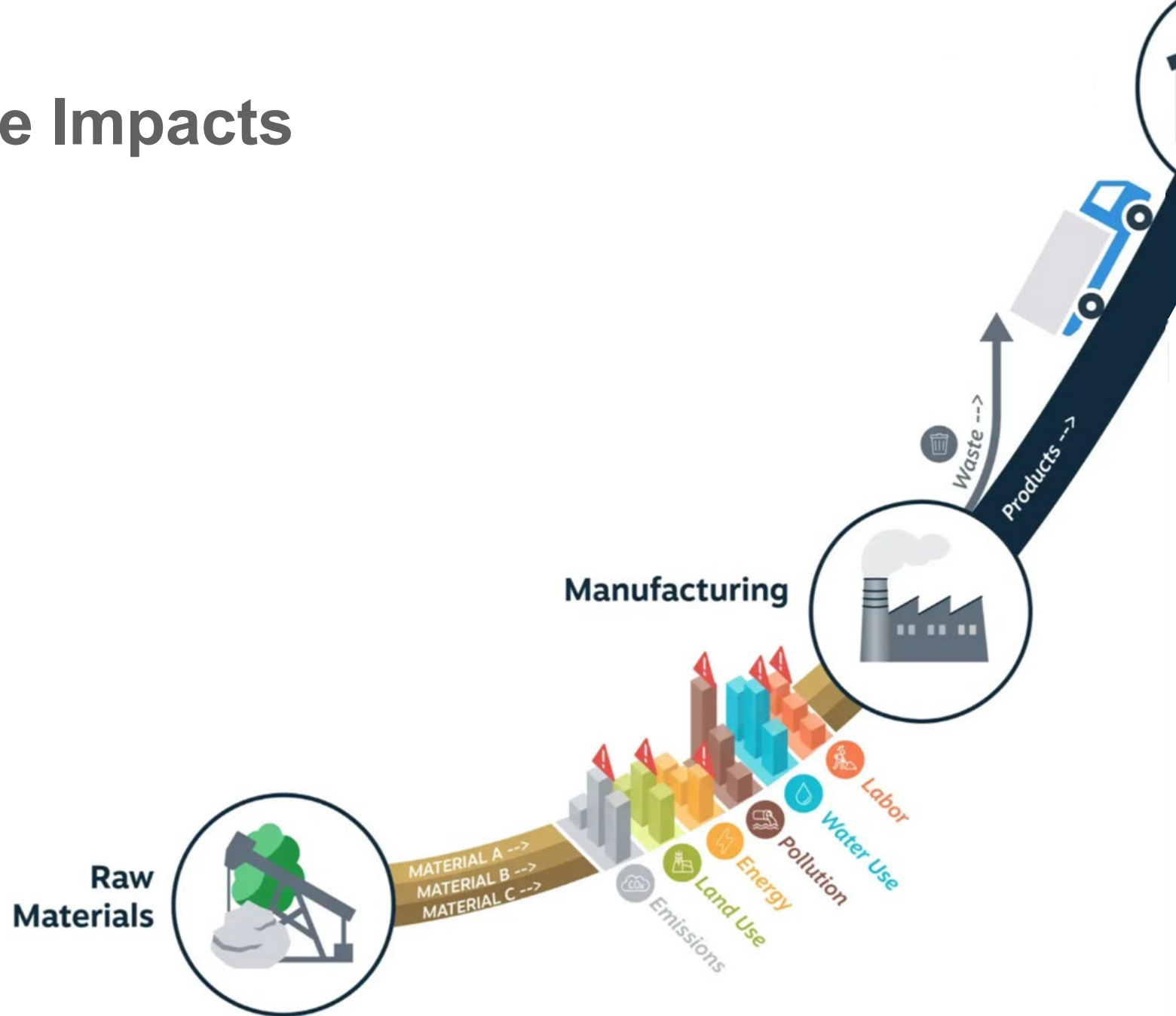


The Story of Stuff: The Impacts

Zooming into a link in the chain, it can be seen that components are made up of various materials.

The supply of each material often has embedded negative impacts. These are often never costed for and are regarded as externalities that are incurred by others.

Identifying impacts allows one to identify hotspots - points along a supply chain that are vulnerable to risk and inefficiency.



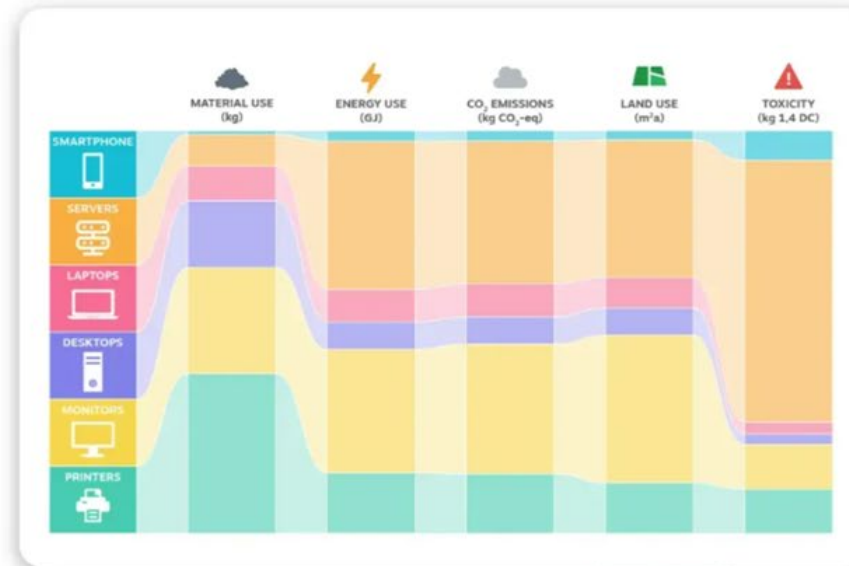
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Accumulated the impacts allows one to identifying overall impacts and vulnerabilities of a product throughout its lifecycle.



Product Use

Market/Retail Distribution

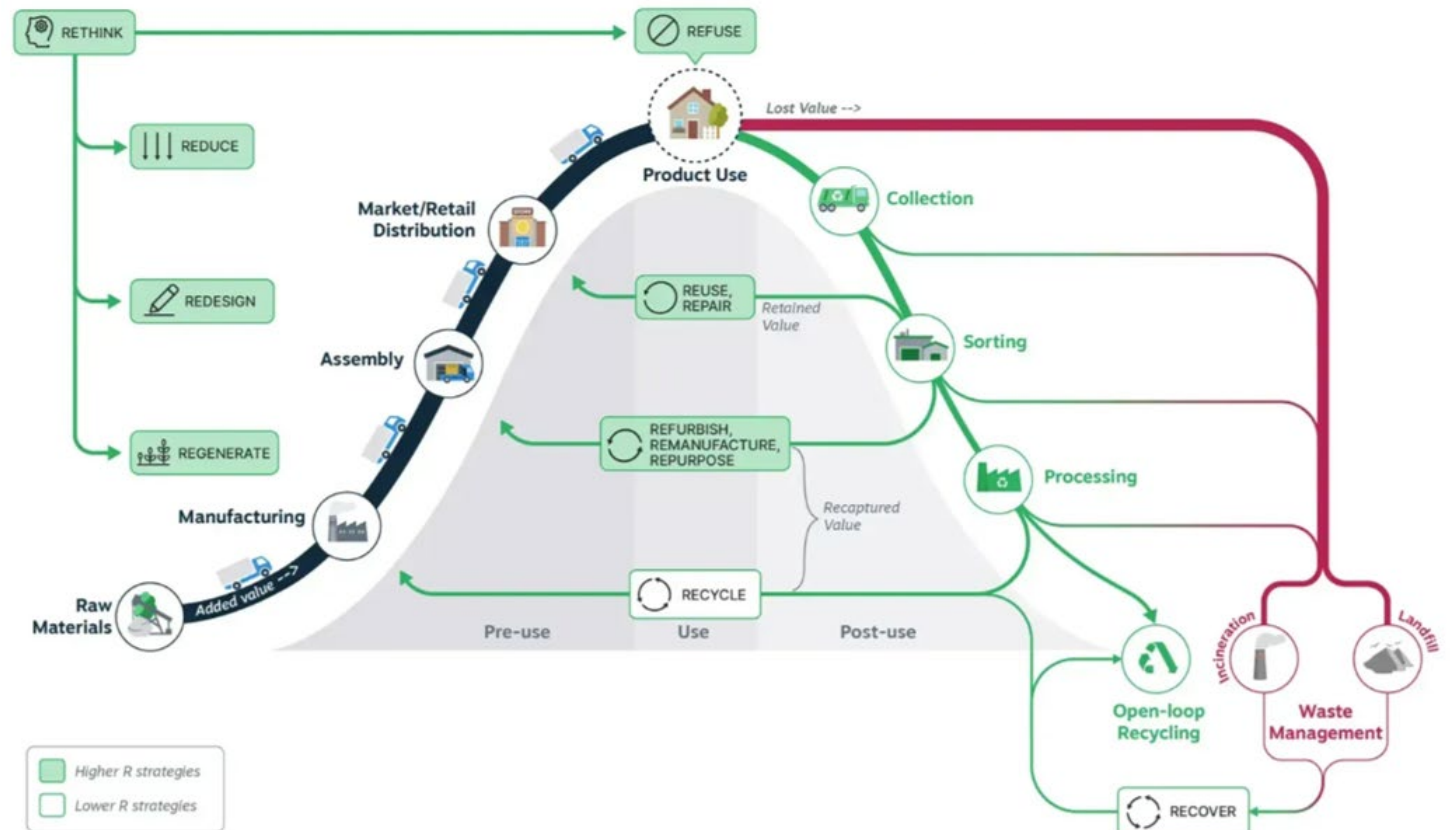


The Story of Stuff: Circular Alternative

Companies can use the identified impact hotspots to identify and integrate mitigation strategies.

Placed along the value chain, various “R-Strategies” can reduce the impact and retain embodied value for as long as possible.

This makes up the circular value hill, a conceptual framework that integrates EMF’s butterfly diagram, R-strategies, and the value chain.



The Circular Economy:

A framework for resilience + competitiveness

The Circular Economy: Three Guiding Principles

The circular economy is a envisioned economic system where products, components, and their materials are kept in circulation for as long as possible. The approach tackles key global challenges - climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem loss, waste and pollution - by decoupling economic activities / growth from the consumption of riskier and/or finite resources.



Eliminate waste and pollution: stretch the life of products, components and materials so that they are in-use for long as possible.

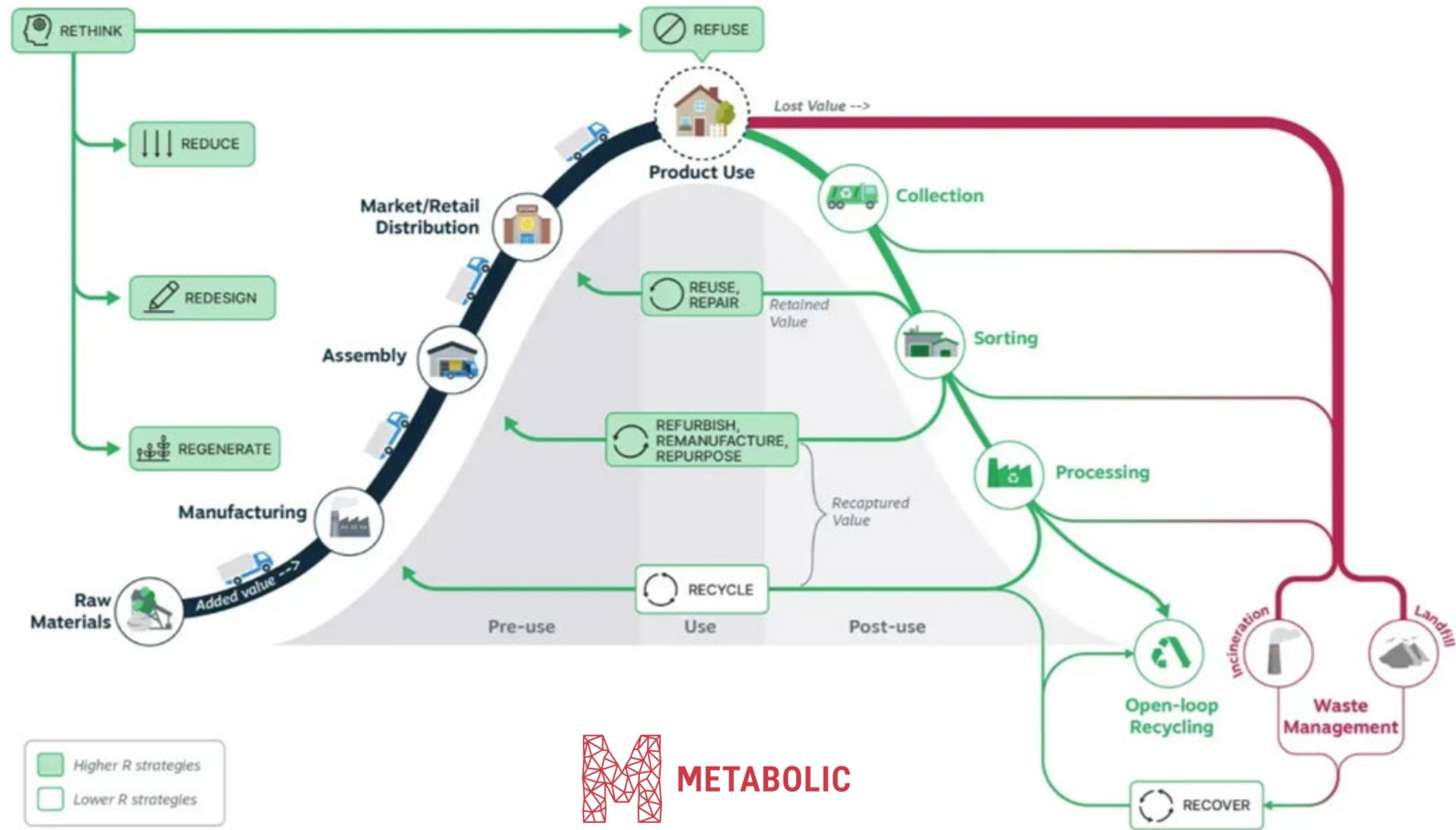


Circulate products and materials: Use waste streams as a source of secondary alternative to raw materials and recover waste for reuse and recycling.



Regenerate nature: Ensure renewable, reusable, and non-toxic resources as inputs in an efficient way not compromise natural capital on which an economy depends.

The Circular Economy: Three Guiding Principles



The Drivers:

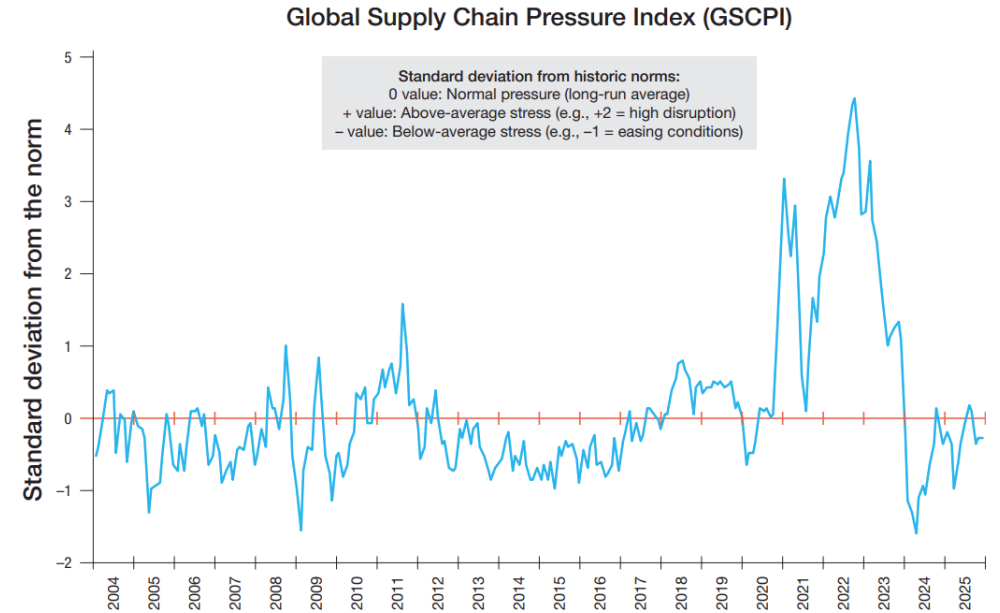
Mitigating decade of polycrisis

Drivers of circularity: No single driver

- Supply chain uncertainty
- Price volatility
- Industrial volatility
- Cost of landfilling
- Disposal availability
- Regulatory requirements
- Extended producer responsibility
- Premium low carbon markets

Drivers of circularity: Supply chain uncertainty

- SA highly reliant on imports of goods and inputs
- Exposed to global supply chain uncertainty
- GSCPI tracks global supply chain stress
- Illustrates periods of medium + high pressure
- WEF annual global risks report
- Decade of overlapping + interconnected risks
- Pressures are expected to persist
- Risks are set to amplify supply chain uncertainty
- Drives up costs, disrupts operations, and erodes competitiveness

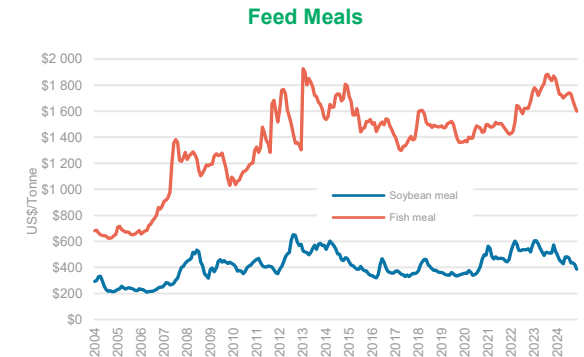
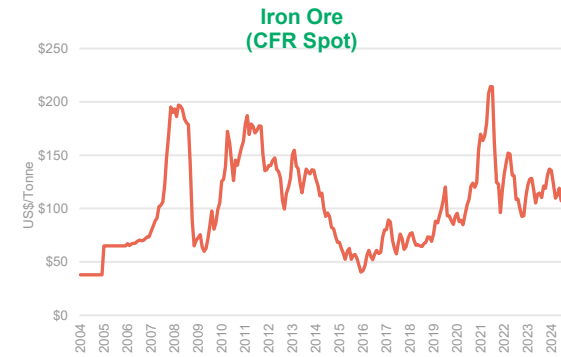
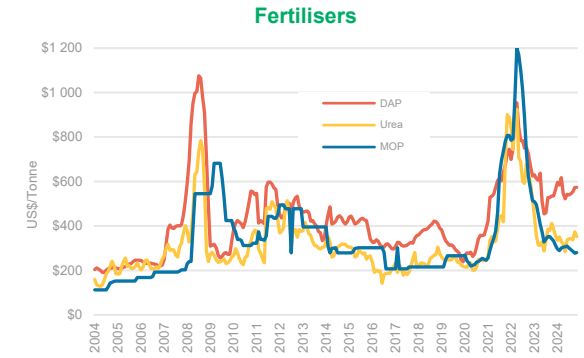
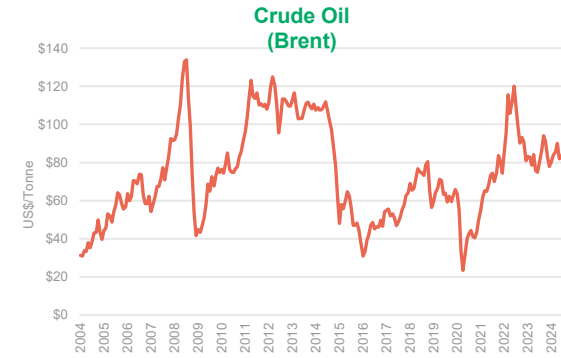


Sources: [Federal Reserve Bank of New York \(2025\)](#)

Global Risks (2025 – 2035)					
Current (2025) top 10 risks		2 years		10 years	
1st	State-based armed conflict	1 st	Misinformation and disinformation	1 st	Extreme weather events
2nd	Extreme weather events	2 nd	Extreme weather events	2 nd	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
3rd	Goeconomic confrontation	3 rd	State-based armed conflict	3 rd	Critical change to Earth systems
4th	Misinformation and disinformation	4 th	Societal polarization	4 th	Natural resource shortages
5th	Societal polarization	5 th	Cyber espionage and warfare	5 th	Misinformation and disinformation
6th	Economic downturn	6 th	Pollution	6 th	Adverse outcomes of AI technologies
7th	Critical change to Earth systems	7 th	Inequality	7 th	Inequality
8th	Lack of economic opportunity or unemployment	8 th	Involuntary migration or displacement	8 th	Societal polarization
9th	Erosion of human rights and/or civic freedoms	9 th	Goeconomic confrontation	9 th	Cyber espionage and warfare
10th	Inequality	10 th	Erosion of human rights and/or civic freedoms	10 th	Pollution

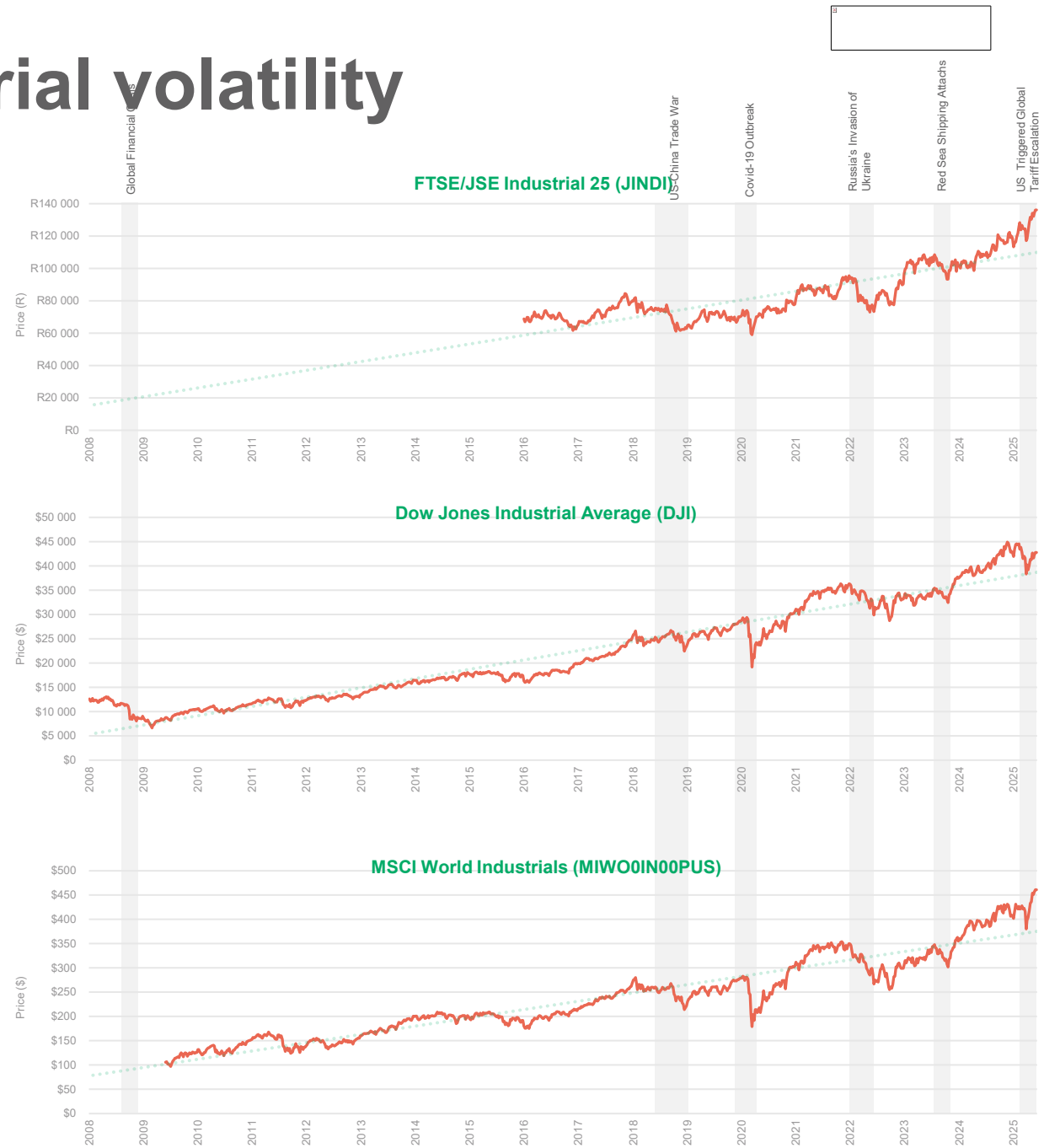
Drivers of circularity: Price volatility

- Two decades of price volatility across commodities
 - Underpin modern economies
 - Critical to Western Cape and Cape Town
 - Vulnerable to price shocks and supply chain disruptions
-
- Crude oil: transport and industry
 - Iron ore: steel in construction and manufacturing;
 - Copper: electronics and renewable energy
 - Fertilisers: crop yields and feed meals
 - Cotton: underpins the textile industry.



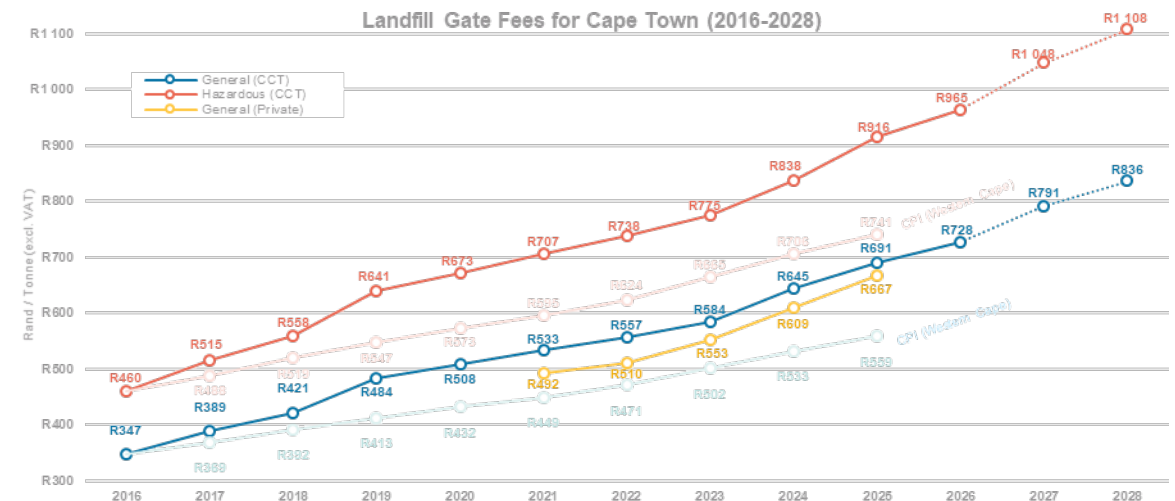
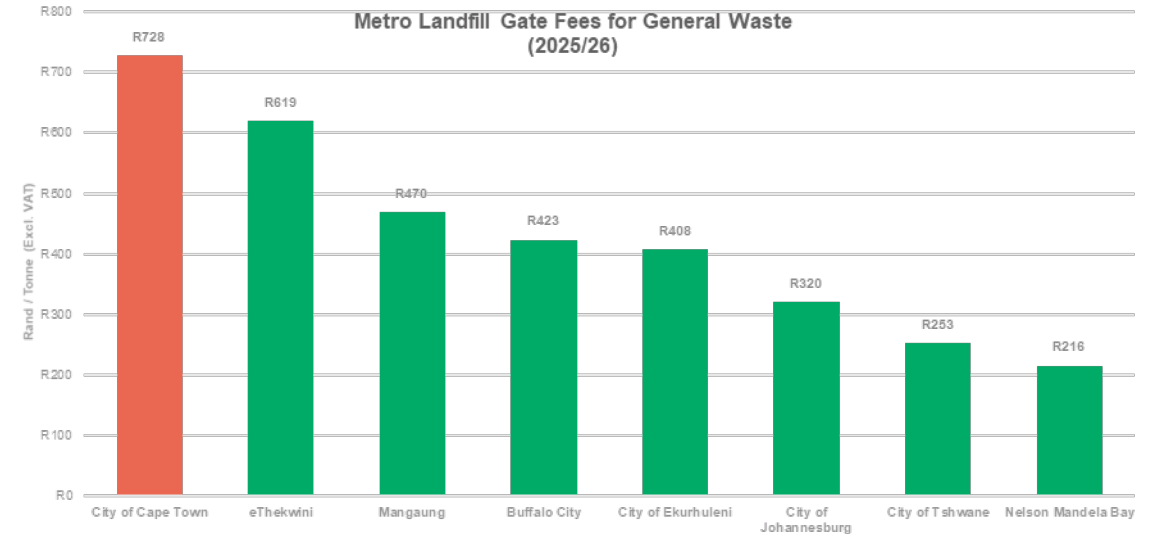
Drivers of circularity: Industrial volatility

- Industrial indices serve disruption proxies
- Typically reflected in their stock prices.
- Disruptions ripple across broader industrial sector
- Past decade increase frequency / severity
- Increase policies and commitments to strengthen local manufacturing and supply chain resilience



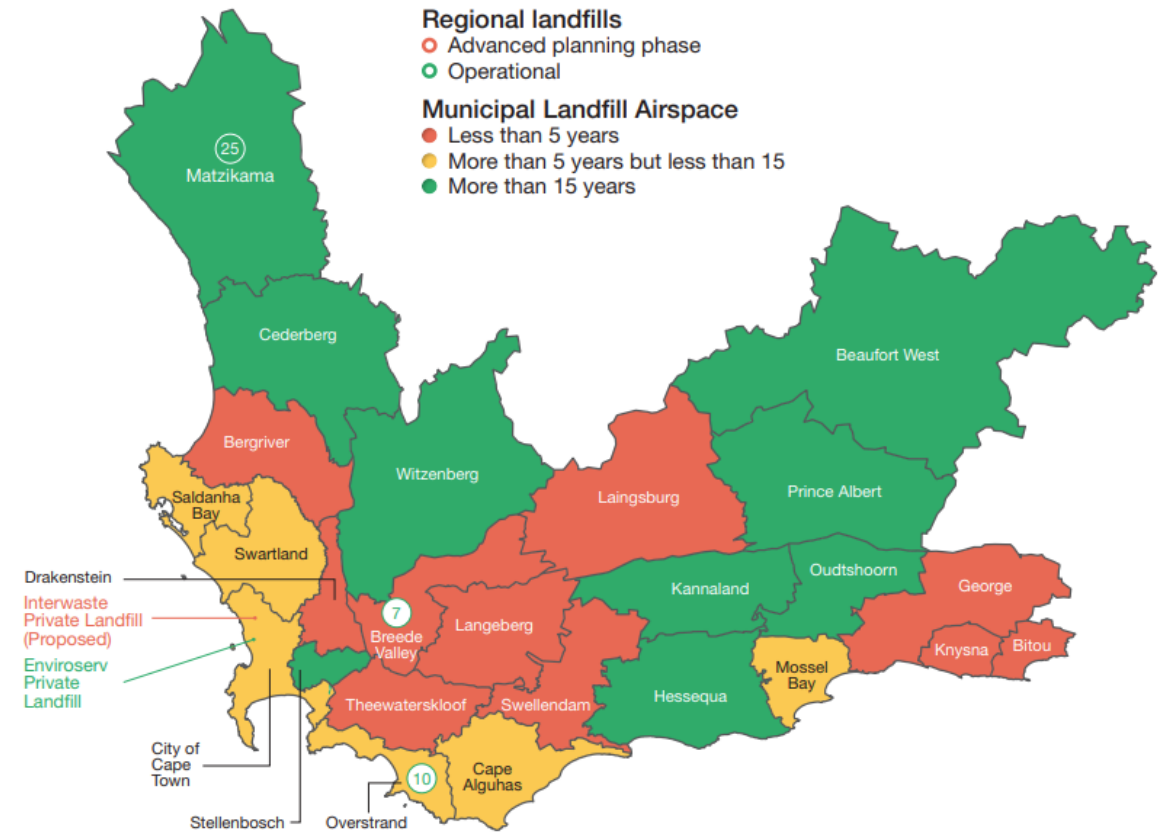
Drivers of circularity: Cost of landfill disposal

- Landfilling ultimate liability of business as usual
 - Disposal of waste to landfill incurs a fee / tonne
 - Low compared to more advanced economies
 - Businesses still view landfill as costly overhead
 - As landfill disposal costs rise, so too do overheads
-
- CCT highest landfill fee compared to other metros
 - Truest cost of waste management
 - Fee increases above inflation year-on-year
 - Expected to continue in the foreseeable future



Drivers of circularity: Disposal availability

- Western Cape & South Africa grappling with landfill capacity to accommodate long-term waste disposal.
- Old landfills are being decommissioned
- CPT expecting to run out of landfill space by 2035
- Siting new landfills is practically challenging.
- Waste will need to be transported over longer distances, translating into increased logistics costs



Source: DEADP and municipal engagements

Drivers of circularity: Regulatory requirements

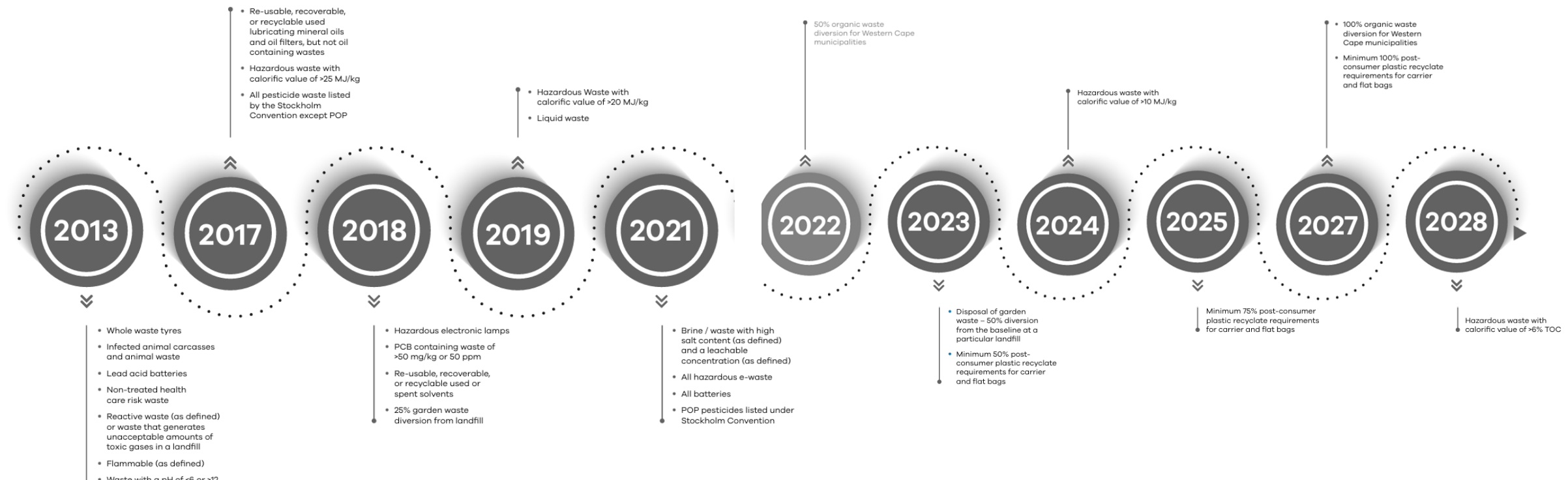
National landfill bans:



Provincial organic waste landfill ban:

- N&S for disposal of waste to landfill
- Provides list of waste streams that cannot be disposed of at landfill.

- Provincial Waste Management Plan
- DEA&DP set targets for organic waste diversion
- Essentially organic waste to landfill ban by 31 Dec 2027



Drivers of circularity: Extended producer responsibility

Mandatory EPR: South Africa's EPR regulations came into effect in 2021. They require producers (as defined) in certain sectors to take responsibility for the end-of-life management of their products, including financing. Affected producers must [register](#) with the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), develop their own EPR scheme or join EPR schemes managed by registered Producer Responsibility Organisations ([PROs](#)), meet set collection, recycling, and recovery targets, and submit progress reports. The EPR regulations currently apply to the following sectors:

- Paper and packaging ([GN1187 of 2020](#)).
- Electrical and electronic equipment ([GN1185 of 2020](#)).
- Lighting ([GN1186 of 2020](#)).
- Pesticide ([GN3177 of 2023](#)).
- Lubricant oil ([GN3178 of 2023](#)).
- Portable batteries ([GN3179 of 2023](#)).

“Producer” means any person or category of persons, including a brand owner, who is engaged in the commercial manufacture, conversion, refurbishment (where applicable) or import of new or used identified products as identified.

Voluntary EPR: In some cases, industry establishes their own EPR commitments, and do not have legal obligations. Such voluntary approaches allow producers to define their own goals and systems for managing products at their end-of-life. This approach is often motivated by brand reputation, sustainability commitments, or to pre-empt future regulations, such as mandatory EPR. South Africa hosts two voluntary EPR initiatives worth noting:

- **Plastic packaging:** The [South African Plastics Pact](#) is a industry led platform that commits and supports its core members in meeting a set of ambitious targets. The initiative is facilitated by GreenCape.
- **Organic waste:** The [South African Food Loss and Waste Initiative](#) is an industry led platform that commits and supports its members in halving food loss and waste by 2030. The initiative is facilitated by the CGCSA.

Drivers of circularity: Extended producer responsibility

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an approach where the producers of products take on or are legislatively given significant responsibility for the end-of-life management of products and/or packaging.

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Drivers of circularity: Premium low-carbon markets

- Major markets applying trade requirements on product sustainability, carbon emissions, and circular design.
- EU, USA, and the UK, major export partners for SA.
- European Green Deal overarching strategy guiding the EU's shift toward a sustainable economy.
- Several key policies and initiatives support vision:
 - Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation
 - Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles:
 - Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive:
 - Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive:
 - Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism:



Circular Business Model: The 7-Step Guide

Circular Business Model: The 7-Step Guide

Step 1: Map resource flows and risks

Step 2: Select suitable strategies

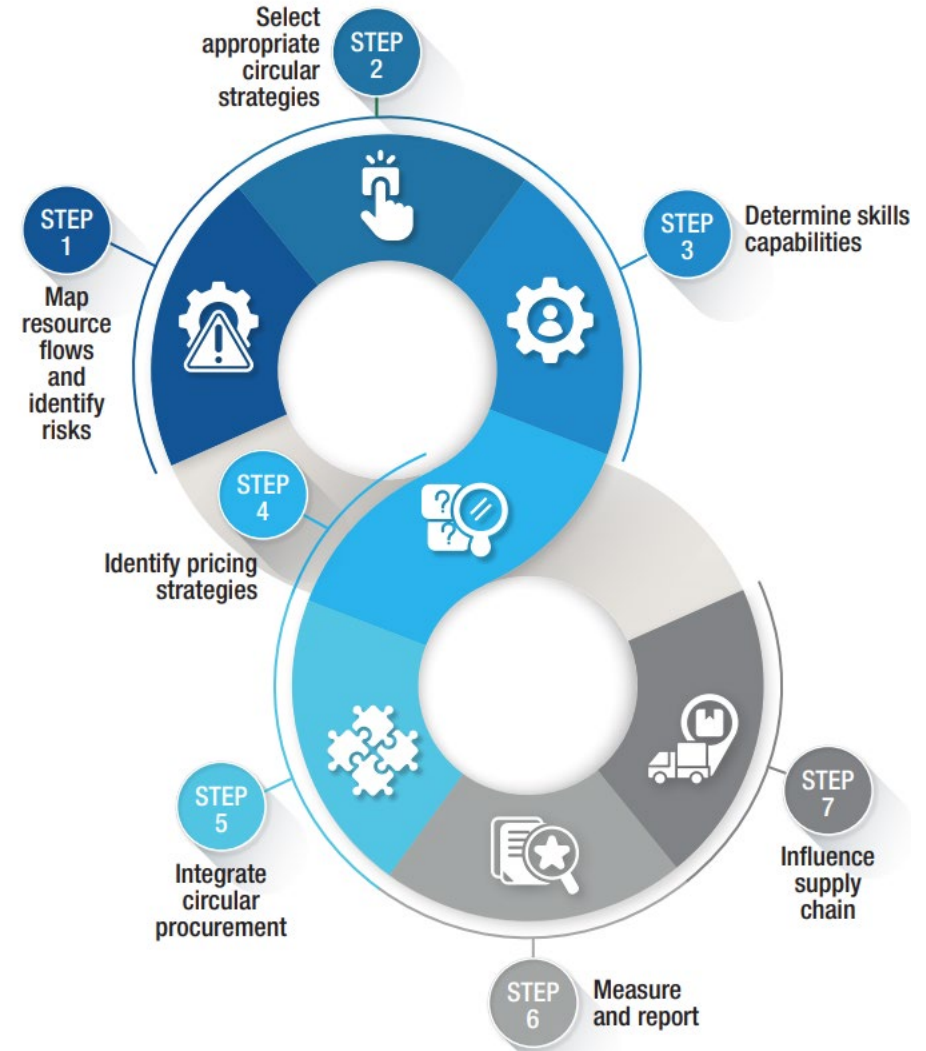
Step 3: Determine skill capabilities

Step 4: Identify pricing strategies

Step 5: Integrate circular procurement

Step 6: Measure and report

Step 7: Influence supply chain



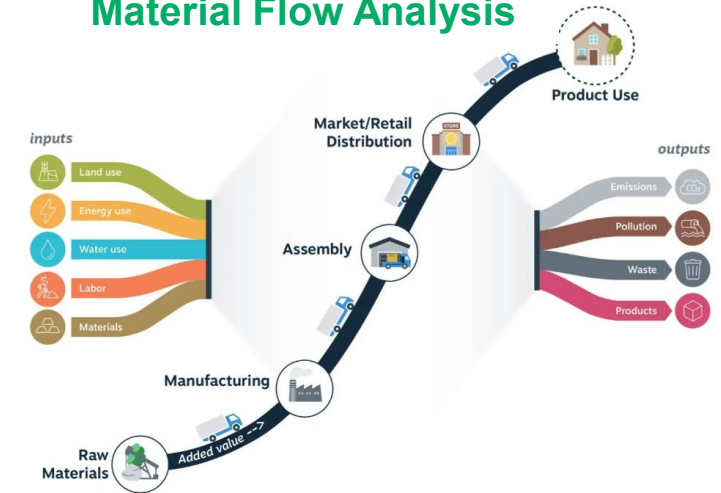
Step 1: Map resource flows and identify risks

- Understand how materials flow through your value chain
- Identify impacts those material may have of strategic areas
- Determine the risks associated with those flows
- Consider opportunities to maximize value extraction retention

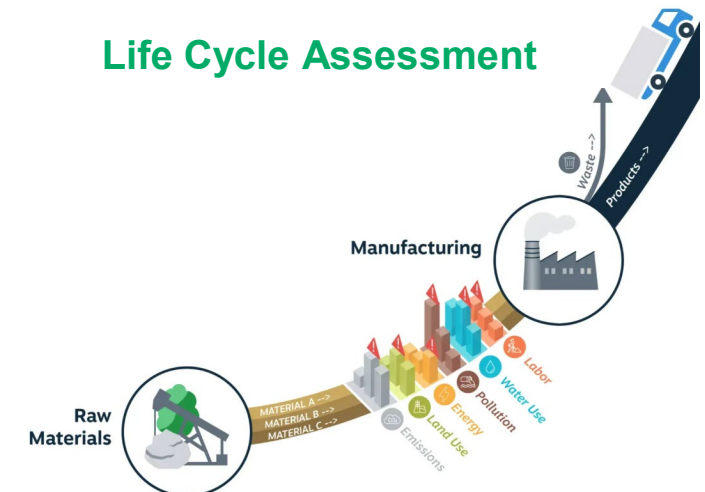
Tasks to achieve this include:

- Map material inputs and outputs across the value chain.
- Identify resource-intensive and waste-generating processes.
- Assess environmental and social risks linked to material use.
- Consider lifecycle impacts, including end-of-life.
- Highlight critical, non-renewable, or hazardous materials.
- Assess supply chain risks.

Material Flow Analysis

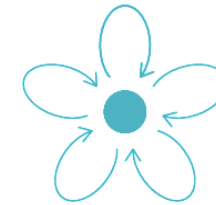


Life Cycle Assessment



Step 2: Select appropriate circular strategies

- Select the most appropriate circular strategy
- Consider product design, resource efficiency, customer needs, and sustainability goals.
- The right strategy can maximize resource efficiency, reduce waste, create new opportunities, reduce liabilities.



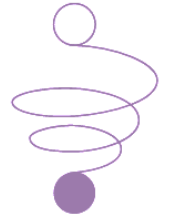
Sell access rather than ownership

Rental
Pay per outcome
Sharing



Monetise product life extension

Repair and maintenance
Reuse and refill
Resale
Refurbish and remanufacture



Value circular inputs

Manufacturing with used or by-product materials
Materials and food produced in ways that create regenerative outcomes

Tasks to achieve this include:

- Evaluate the 9 R strategies of circularity.
- Prioritise strategies that align with your business model.
- Assess feasibility - technical and financial factors.
- Consider product and service-based circular models.
- Align circular strategies with sustainability goals.

Step 3: Determine skills capabilities

- Determine competencies needed to implement circularity
- Assess your current capabilities and pinpointing gaps

Tasks to achieve this include:

- Conduct a skills gap analysis for circular economy practices
- Train staff on design, lifecycle thinking, material management
- Develop cross-functional teams for circular projects
- Explore partnerships for skill exchange
- Promote a culture of innovation and continuous improvement

Step 4: Identify pricing strategies

- Determine the pricing model to support circularity
- Account for cost savings from resource efficiency.
- Integrate lifecycle costing, reflecting circular value, balancing profitability with competitive pricing.

Tasks to achieve this include:

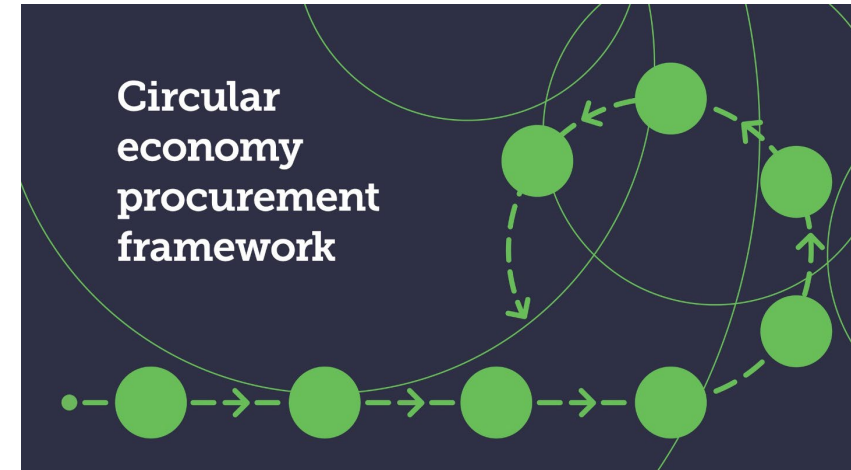
- Consider pricing models that support circularity
- Example product-as-a-service, pay-per-use
- Account for cost savings from resource efficiency.
- Integrate lifecycle cost analysis into pricing decisions.
- Reflect circular value (durability, repairability) in pricing.
- Balance profitability with competitive pricing.

Step 5: Integrate circular procurement

- Determine points for purchasing choices more circular
- Engage suppliers in circular economy conversations
- Collaborative in circular partnerships.

Tasks to achieve this include:

- Define the business's circular intervention need
- Set criteria, analyze market and long-list suppliers
- Shortlist suppliers, execute and manage process
- Evaluate the responses and clarify proposals
- Select supplier based on value proposition
- Review and manage supplier performance



Step 6: Measure and Report

- The importance of measuring and reporting progress
- Assessing the effectiveness of interventions
- Showcasing commitment to responsible resource management
- investors / shareholders for transparency / accountability ESG

Tasks to achieve this include:

- Make use of recognised frameworks
- Define the key metrics for circularity
- Set targets for continuous improvement
- Track progress against targets
- Publically report impact and achievements

Step 7: Influence supply chains

- Influence change and imbed resilience across value chain
- Think Scope 3 but for other impacts beyond GHG emissions
- Water, waste, landuse, biodiversity, social, and resources.

Tasks to achieve this include:

- Develop green supplier score card.
- Communicate your circular goals and expectations clearly.
- Collaborate with suppliers to design out waste.
- Prioritise suppliers with strong sustainability performance.
- Provide support and incentives for supplier practices.

Conclusion: Its about resilience

- The world is grappling with complex challenges: climate instability, ecosystem pressures, geopolitical tensions and isolationism.
- These challenges are set to further strain South Africa's already fragile supply chains.
- Within a landscape of uncertainty lies opportunities to innovate, adapt, and future-proof this vulnerable system.
- Central to this opportunity is the adoption of circularity.
- Offers a pathway to resilience in the face of mounting shocks and relentless stresses.
- Business resilience and long-term success are deeply interconnected with the systems they rely on.
- Embracing circularity is not only an environmental imperative but a strategic business advantage too.
- Building circular requires coordination, transparency, and shared goals across diverse ecosystem of stakeholders, enabling businesses to thrive amid disruption + uncertainty.

What we see



What we don't see





GreenCape



www.greencape.co.za



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tourism, trade & investment



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Cape Town, 8000

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Question 2: In the next 12–24 months, which of these factors poses the greatest risk to your competitive advantage?

- Electricity costs
- Heat / steam costs
- Fuel costs
- Water costs
- Waste water costs
- Waste disposal costs
- Supply chain instability
- Decarbonisation mandates



10:20 Body Break



ENERGY WATER WASTE FORUM
A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE CAPE TOWN COMMERCIAL SECTOR

From waste to circular resource economy City Action, Business Responsibility

Presented by

**Rosina Lesoetsa, Manager:
Waste Minimisation and
Circular Resource Economy,
Urban Waste Management
Directorate.**

City of Cape Town



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
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"From waste to circular resource economy City Action, Business Responsibility"

Rosina Lesoetsa

Manager Waste Minimisation and Circular Resource Economy

15 April 2026

Making progress possible. **Together.**

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW



ACTIONS BY THE CITY



Policy maker



Service provider



Market creator



Coordinate Partnerships and collaborations



Catalyst for innovation

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY

Design out waste

Take responsibility (EPR)

Separate and recycle waste

Invest in innovation

Support informal sector

Educate consumers

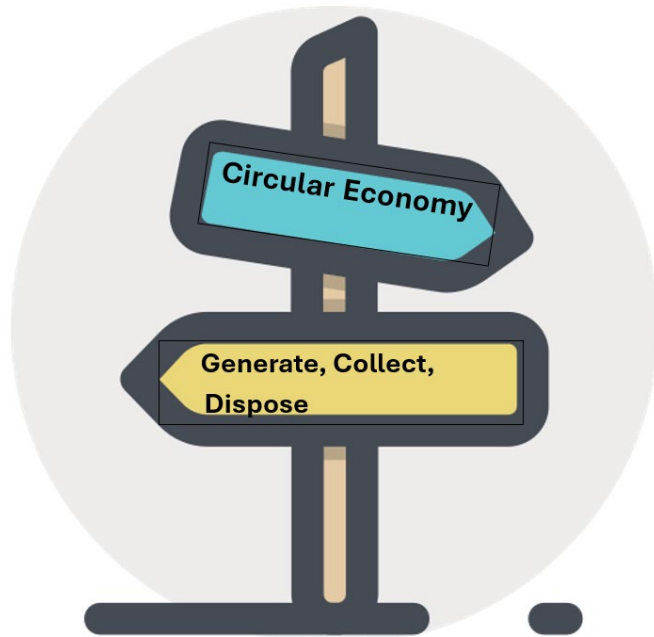


POLICY & STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP

The City of Cape Town is not just managing waste it is actively redesigning its processes so that:

Waste becomes a resource, industries become interconnected, and residents benefit from these circular systems

The City of Cape Town plays a multidimensional role



National Waste Economy Master Plan

National Circular Economy Action Plan (Draft)

NWMS 2025 (Draft)

City wide The City drives circular economy transition through:

Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP 2022–2027)

Waste Strategy 2025

IWM Bylaw and Policy (under review)

Organic Waste implementation Plan (Draft)

Impact on circular economy

Align with national legislation and directives

Promote waste hierarchy (reduce → reuse → recycle)

Set targets for waste diversion and recycling (approve waste management plans for waste generators and accreditation of waste service providers)

This positions the City as a regulator and longterm planner of circular systems.



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

SERVICE DELIVERY TRANSFORMATION

Cape Town as the service provider is responsible for refuse Collection, Cleansing, Disposal and Waste minimisation functions.

There is a shift to directing more efforts to Improve recycling collection systems



- ❑ Expand s@s programmes (Think Twice, Swop Shop)
- ❑ Improve waste data collection and performance monitoring
- ❑ Provide more waste diversion infrastructure (drop off, MRFs, Ecohubs, MBT, organic waste processing facilities) 10 years project pipeline.

Impact on Circular Economy:

- ❑ Improves material recovery
- ❑ Reduces landfill dependency
- ❑ Supports recycling markets
- ❑ Enable evidencebased decision making



MARKET CREATOR

Uses its buying power to create demand for recycled materials (e.g., construction materials with recycled content, compost for parks)

50/50 Wheelie Bin Programme

Infrastructure investment: material sorting makes it viable for private players to enter the market. i.e. processing.

Introduce policy changes for recycled content in the procurement of goods and services

Impact on Circular economy
Create demand for recycled materials



COORDINATE PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

Industry collaboration:

Aligns producers, packaging companies, and recyclers to improve material design and recovery systems' Plastic Pact.

Industrial symbiosis funded by the City to support material reuse.

Academic & NGO engagement:

Partners with universities and civil society to pilot new models and gather data.

Collaboration with Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs)

Waste min programmes/projects.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs):

To codevelop infrastructure and services

Informal sector integration: support their role in collection and sorting

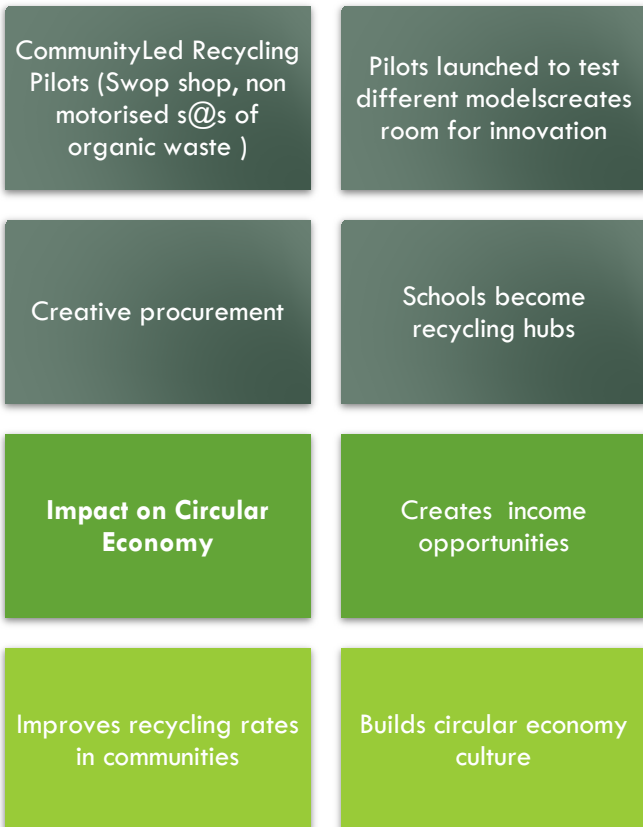
Impact on Circular Economy

A more cohesive ecosystem where materials, knowledge, and value flow efficiently.

Promotes local ownership of waste systems sustainability



CATALYST FOR INNOVATION



ROLE & EXPECTATIONS OF BUSINESS IN THE WASTE CIRCULAR WASTE ECONOMY

Not just participants but central drivers of the circular economy.

Expected to redesign systems, take responsibility for waste, and create value from materials



- ✓ Design out waste
- ✓ Take responsibility (EPR)
- ✓ Separate and recycle waste
- ✓ Invest in innovation
- ✓ Support informal sector
- ✓ Educate consumers



COMPLIANCE & REGULATION

IWM Bylaw

1. Submit waste management plans/ apply for accreditation
2. Data Reporting

Track waste generation

Report recycling rates

Monitor environmental impact

Assist the City to:

Plan infrastructure

Measure progress

Enforce regulations



Other legislative requirements:

- Planning Bylaw – Land use
- N&S – Storage, Chipping, Composting



EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR)

This shifts the burden from municipality to producers

Producers must take responsibility for products across their full lifecycle

Manage waste after consumer use

Actions

Fund or operate collection and recycling systems

Reduce environmental impact of products

Work with Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs)



DESIGN PRODUCTS FOR CIRCULARITY FROM THE START

WHY?

SUPPORT LOCAL MARKETS

CREATE GREEN JOBS & PACKAGING DESIGN

Reduce material use (lightweight packaging)

Use recyclable or compostable materials

Avoid mixed materials that are hard to recycle

Design for: Reuse, Repair, disassembly

Using recycled materials in production

Retailers hosting collection points



WASTE AVOIDANCE AT SOURCE

Prevent waste before it is created

Cheapest and most effective form of circular economy

Reduces pressure on municipal infrastructure

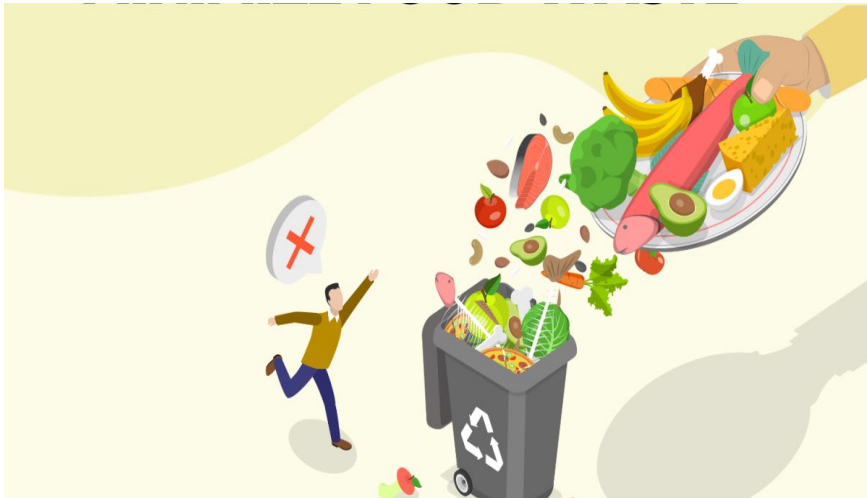
Actions:

Improve production efficiency

Reduce offcuts and rejects

Reuse materials internally

Implement lean manufacturing



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7 Wastes of Lean



Inventory



Waiting



Defects



Overproduction



Motion



Transportation



Over-processing

SEPARATION AT SOURCE (MANDATORY)

Separate waste into streams:

- Recyclables
- Organic waste
- General waste

- **Implementation:**
- Onsite sorting systems
- Staff training
- Contracts with recycling companies



INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS PARTICIPATION

TRIAL SYMBIOSIS PARTICIPATION



Through programmes like WISP:



Businesses are expected to:



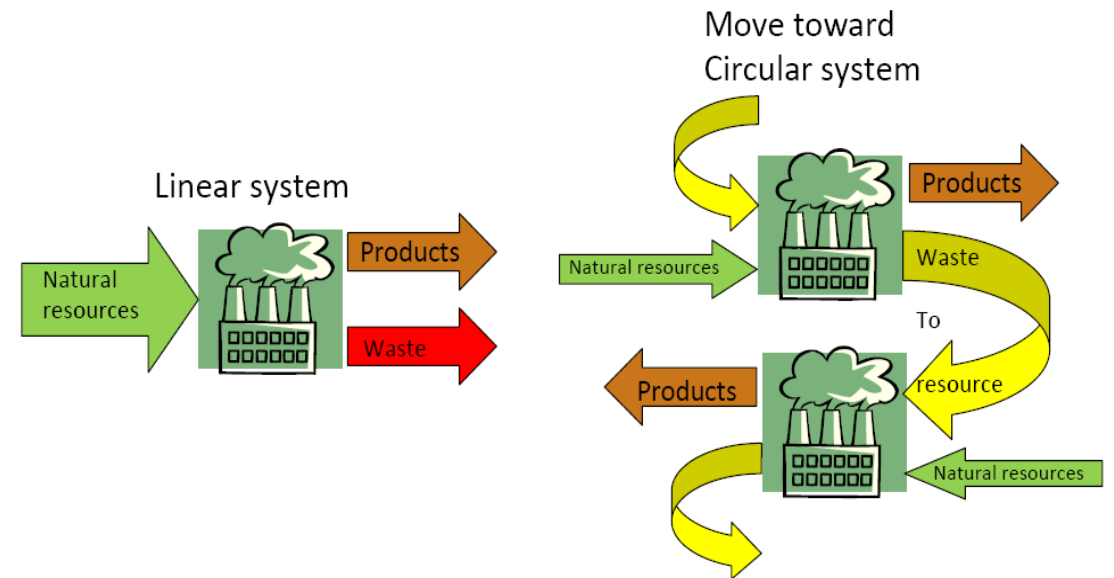
Share waste streams



Use other companies' byproducts



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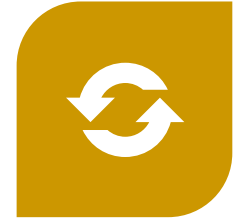
INVESTMENT IN CIRCULAR INNOVATION



RECYCLING
TECHNOLOGIES



WASTETOENERGY
SOLUTIONS



CIRCULAR BUSINESS
MODELS



REFILL SYSTEMS



PRODUCT AS A SERVICE
MODELS



REVERSE LOGISTICS
SYSTEMS

CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT & SUPPLY CHAINS



BUSINESSES MUST
RETHINK HOW THEY BUY
AND SOURCE MATERIALS



PREFER RECYCLED
MATERIALS



WORK WITH
SUSTAINABLE SUPPLIERS



REDUCE CARBON
FOOTPRINT IN SUPPLY
CHAINS

CONSUMER AWARENESS & BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

Educate
consumers on:

Recycling

Proper disposal

Sustainable
consumption

Tools:

Product
labelling

Awareness
campaigns

Incentives (e.g.
depositreturn
schemes)



CHALLENGES FOR BUSINESS

Cost of transitioning to circular models

Lack of infrastructure in some areas

Supply chain complexity

Consumer behaviour

However, these are increasingly outweighed by economic opportunities (cost saving in the long run, job creation,, new business models)

CONCLUSION

In Cape Town's circular economy:

The City enables and regulates

But businesses operationalise circularity

Without business participation:

Recycling systems fail

Waste diversion targets are not met

Circular economy cannot scale

WASTE STRATEGY SLIDO





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Thank You

Making progress possible. Together.

SCAN THE QR AND INTERACT

STEP 1

- OPEN YOUR PHONE CAMER/QR CODE SCANNER TO SCAN THE QR CODE.

ALTERNATIVELY,

- OPEN YOUR BROWSER AND TYPE WWW.SLIDO.COM
- ENTER THE FOLLOWING CODE INTO THE PROMPT:
8913957

STEP 2

ANSWER THE POLL

Please keep slido open as we will be using this throughout the forum to engage with you.

As speakers present you can post your questions which will be answered during the 45min interactive q&a session.



V&A Waterfront Circular Economy Initiatives

Presented by

**Petro Myburgh, Senior
Manager: Sustainability**

V&A Waterfront



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V&A Waterfront: Circularity in Action

ENERGY WATER WASTE FORUM

Wednesday, 15 April 2026

Presented by: Petro Myburgh



Why Circular Infrastructure Matters for Cities

Cities face compounding resource risks

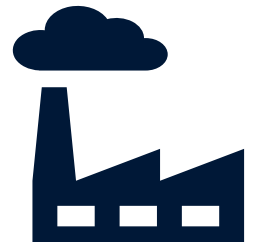
- Cape Town becoming hotter and drier
- Over 50% of GHG emissions arising from electricity use
- Water scarcity & landfill constraints threaten service continuity

Historic shocks exposed system fragility

- 2015 – 2018 drought (Day Zero)
- Load shedding
- Emissions from landfill

How do we recover, reuse and regenerate within the system?

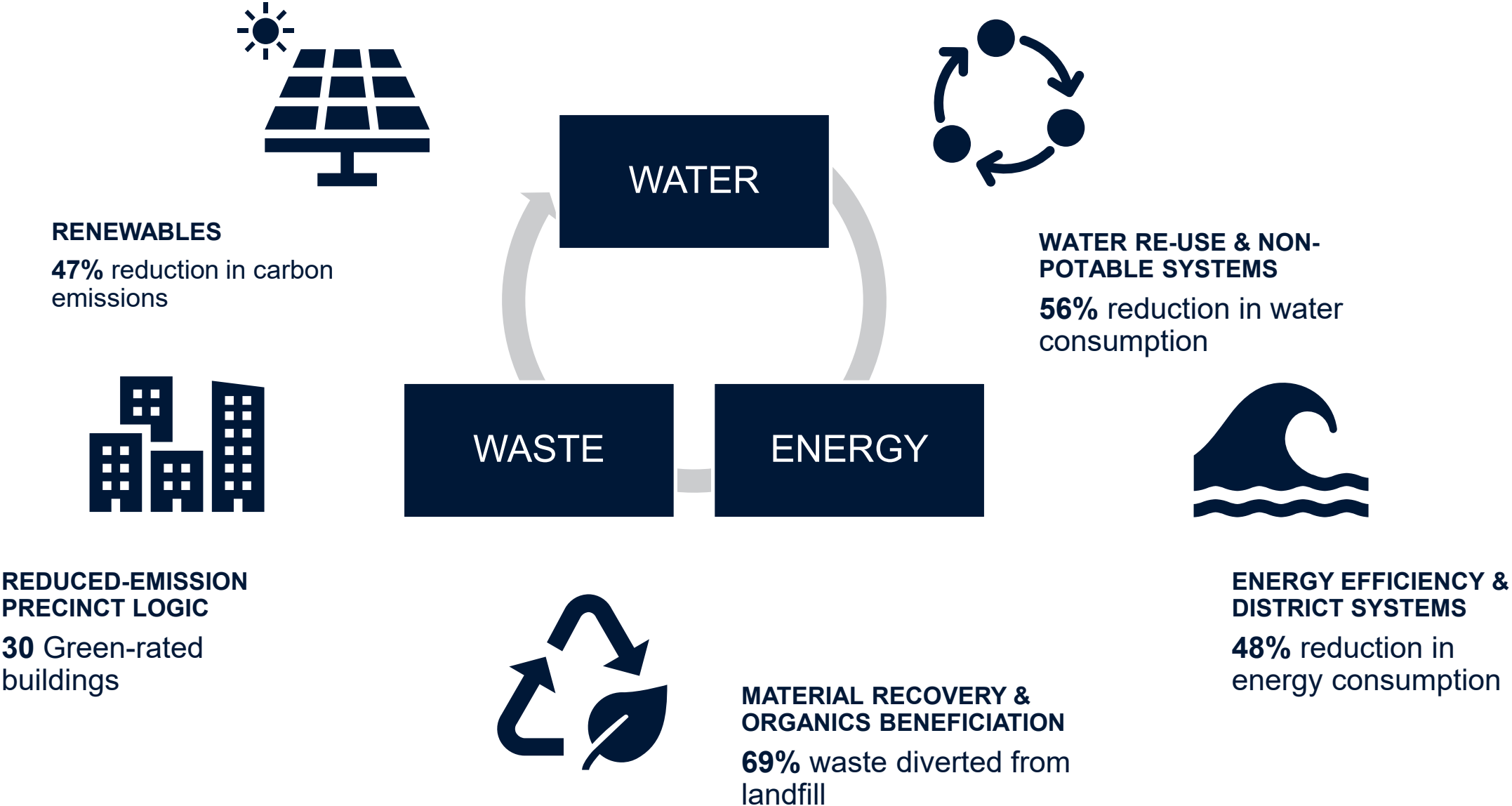
- Water security & reuse
- Carbon-neutral energy systems
- A circular waste economy



The V&A Waterfront as a “Living Laboratory”



Closing the Loop – Sustainability Milestones



Water Scarcity as a Systems Risk

Lessons from Day Zero

Demand-only responses are necessary but **insufficient**

Single-source water systems create **system fragility**

Water scarcity rapidly impacts:

- Energy demand
- Emissions (diesel backup, grid stress)
- Economic continuity



Closing the Loop Requires

Demand **reduction** (efficiency, behaviour)

Supply **augmentation** (diverse, resilient sources)

Decentralised systems that:

- Reuse water locally
- Reduce energy intensity
- Lower reliance on potable supply

District Seawater Cooling



15m litres of
water saved per
annum

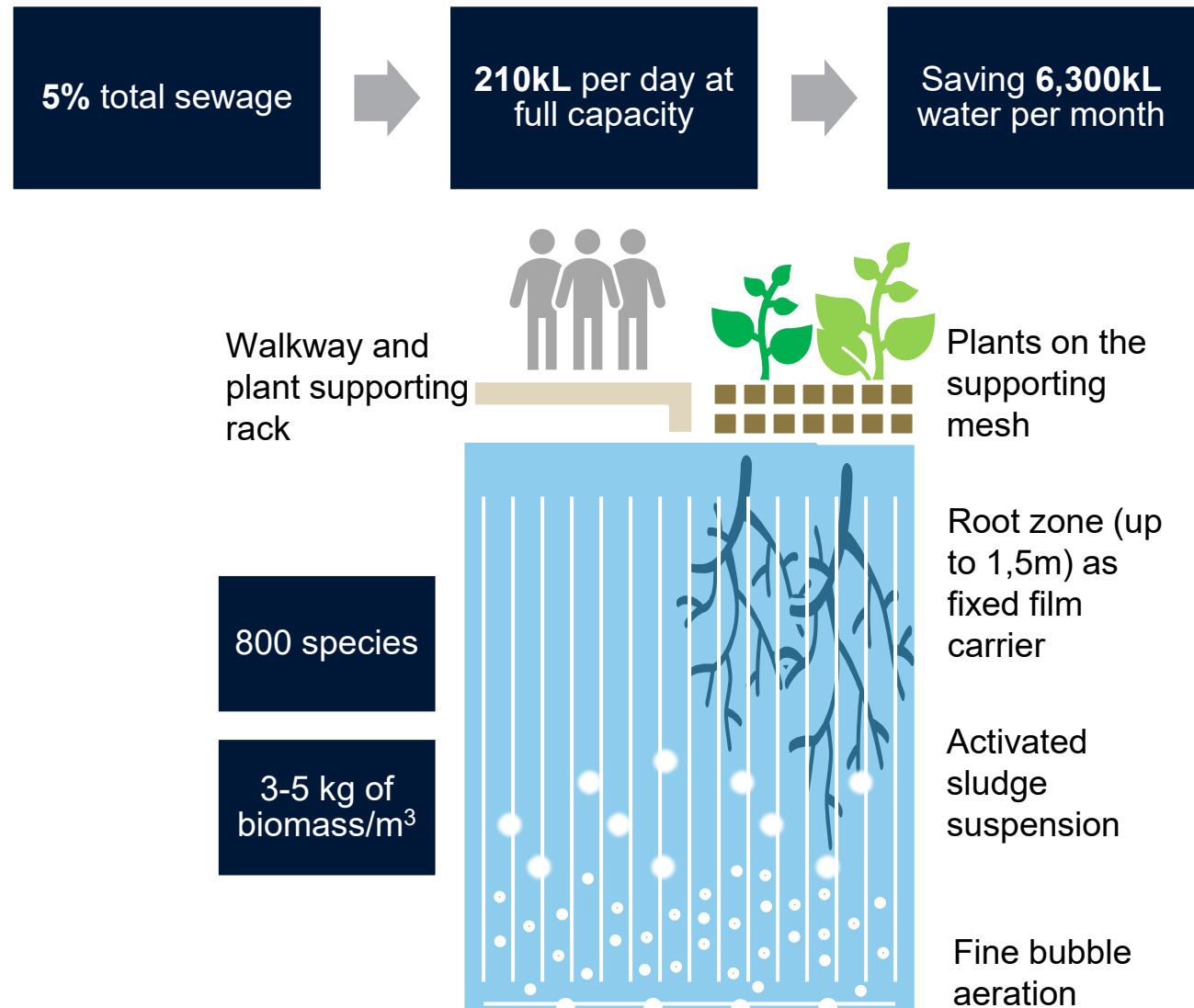
50% of building
load cooled by
seawater

40% less energy
than conventional
cooling towers

free energy for
domestic water
use

COP over 4 times
the industry norm

Wastewater Treatment & Reuse



Seawater Desalination – Closing the Supply Gap

3,3 megaliters per day

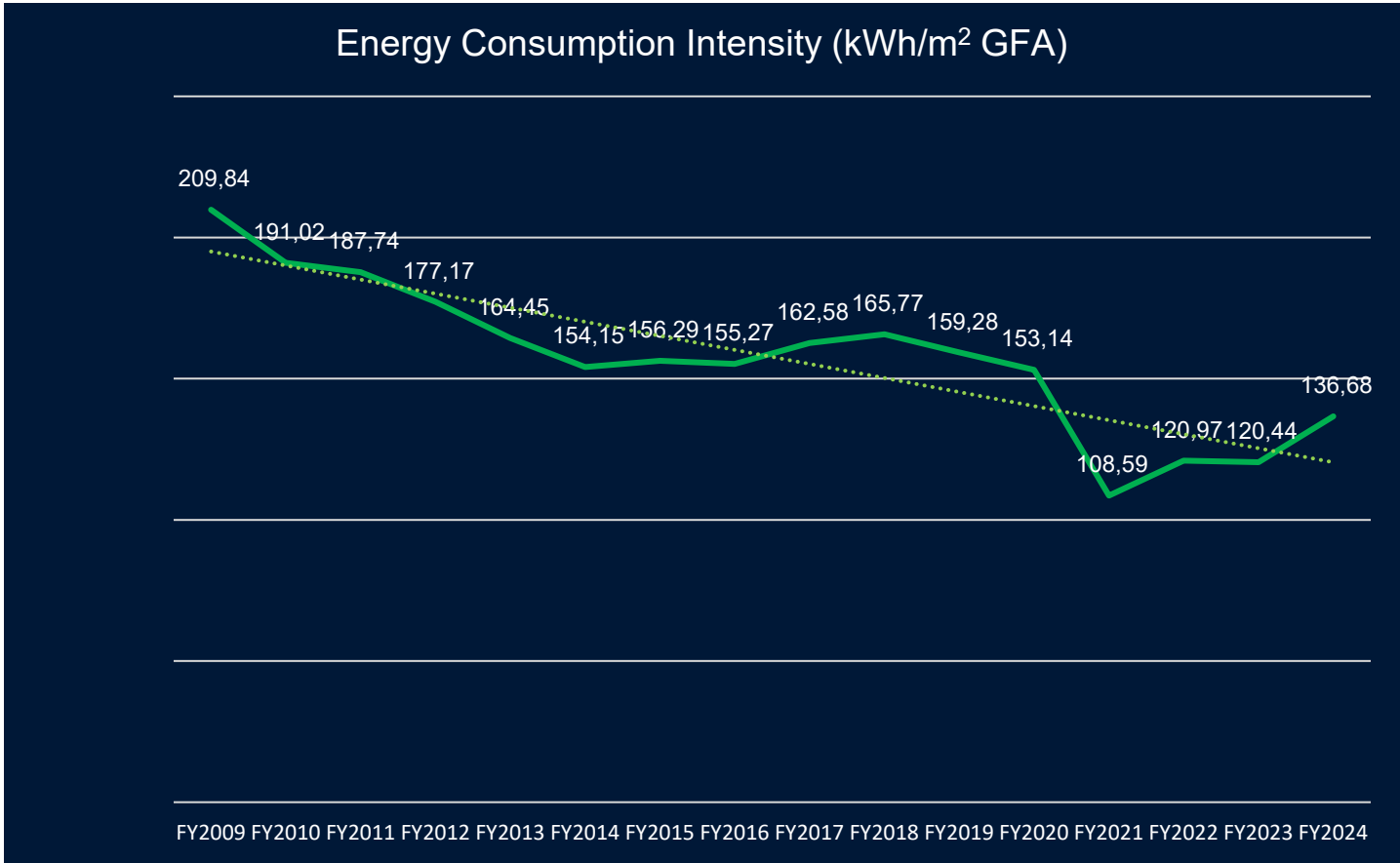
First injection in March 2025

Supplying 80 - 90% of water consumed

R180 million investment



Distributed Renewables & Energy Wheeling



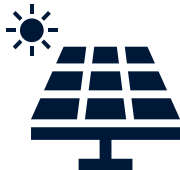
Year	Energy Produced (MWh)	Emissions Avoided (Tonnes CO ₂)
2016	1 578,62	1 626
2017	1 984,71	2 044
2018	2 146,55	2 211
2019	2 014,07	2 076
2020	2 141,07	2 255
2021	2 727,97	2 810
2022	2 677,23	2 758
2023	2 526,81	2 603
2024	2 617,69	2 697



Winelands W2E Consortium



Etana Energy



Red Rocket



Storage & Future Energy Loops



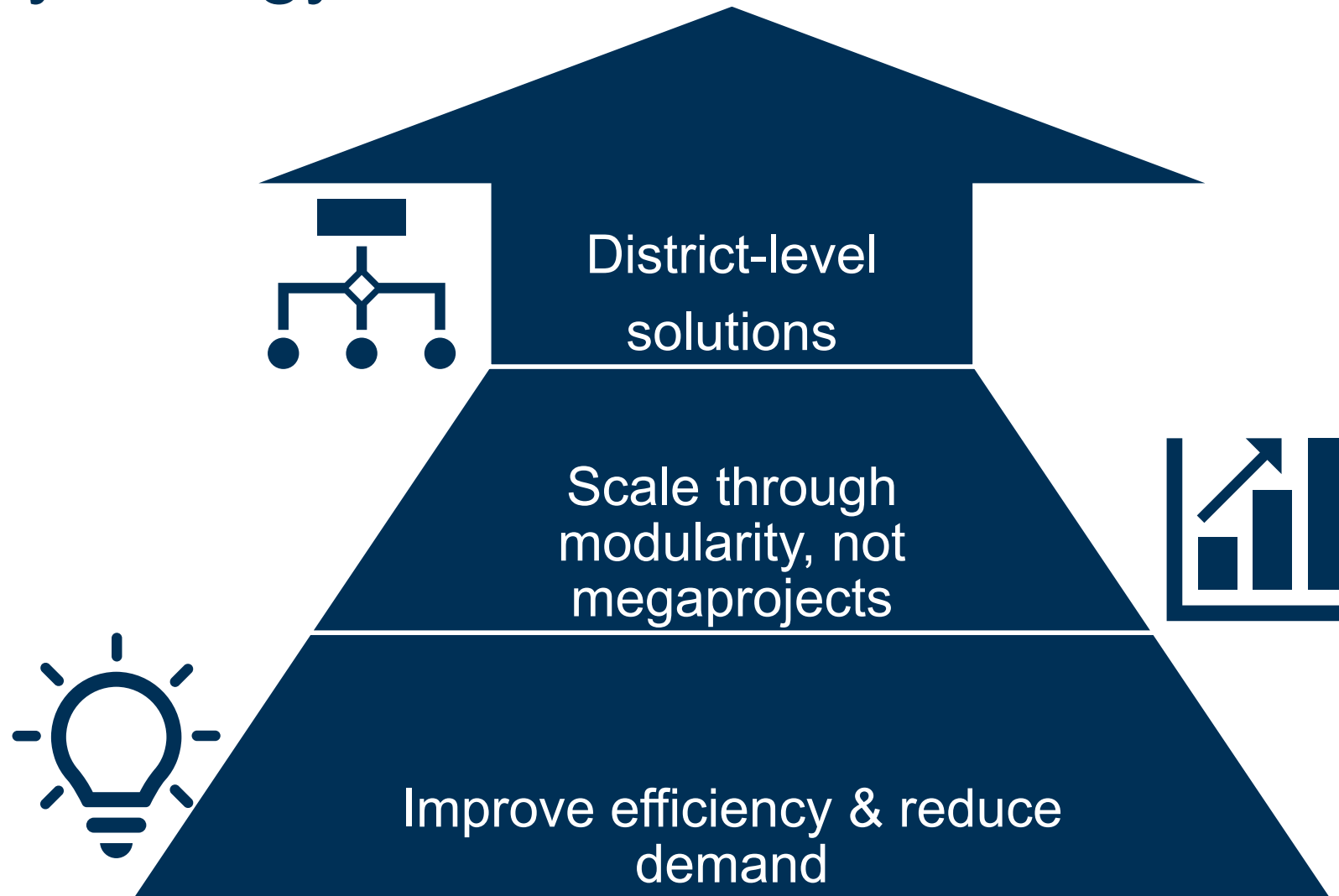
Over 50 generator sets across precinct

Moved from life safety to 100% back-up excluding HVAC

Gradually replacing diesel back-up:

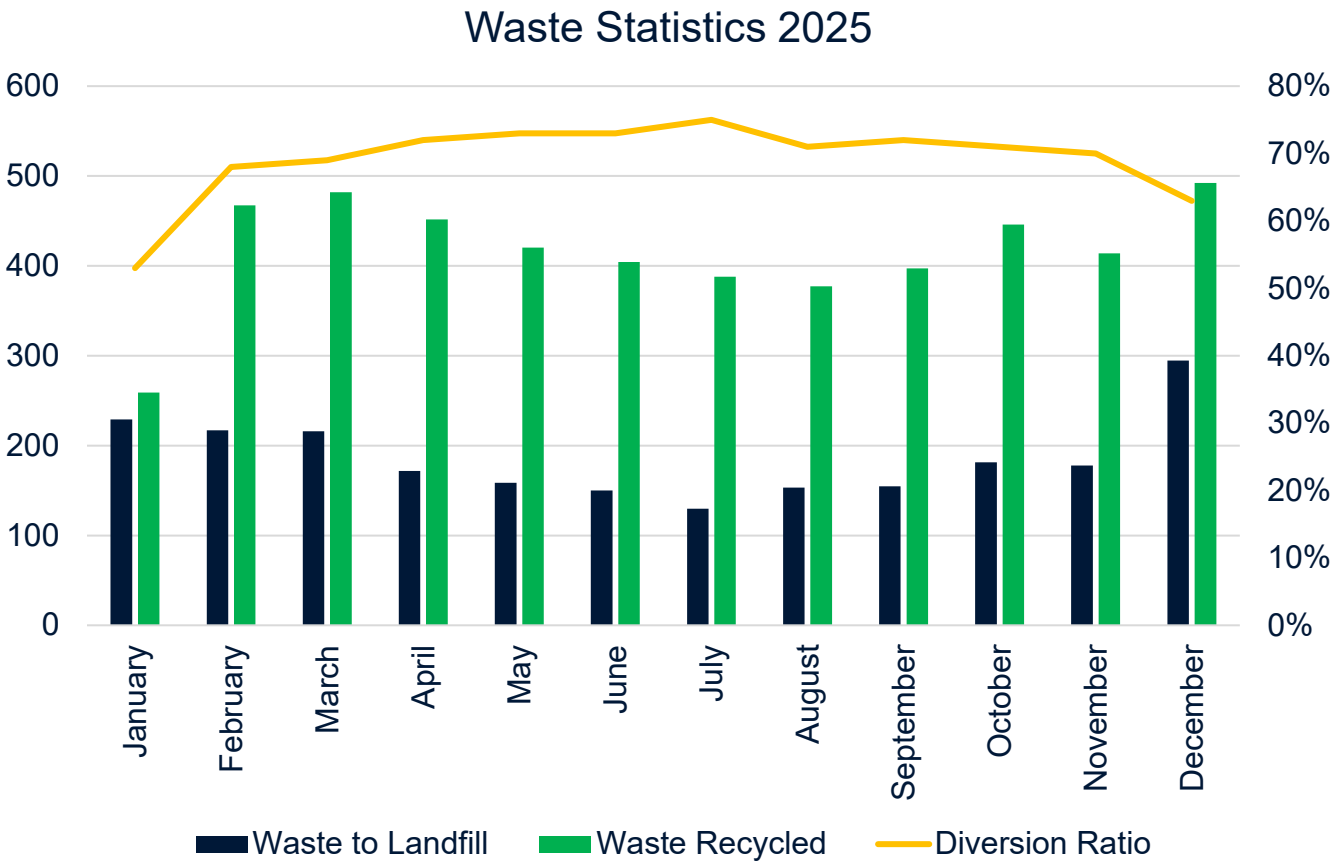
- BESS
- Hydrogen fuel cells (feasibility)

Key Energy Lessons for Precincts



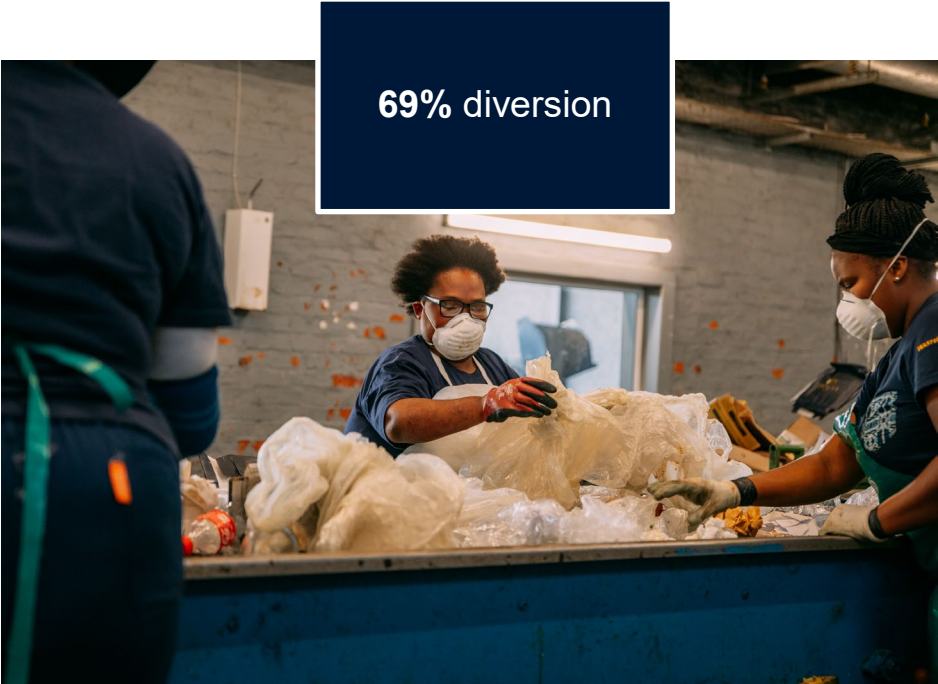
Data-driven energy management

From Waste Management to Resource Recovery



7,200 tons waste per annum

200 tons organics per month



69% diversion

Plastics & Ocean Waste Circularity



Drive Behaviour Change



Innovation & Technology



Value Creation



Coastal Relevance

Waste to Energy (Pyrolysis)



The Built Environment: Locking in Circular Performance



Green Building
Design



Energy
Efficiency



Sustainable
Materials



Circular
Construction



Thank you

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Question 3: Which circular economy opportunities are most relevant to your organisation right now?



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AMI – resilient, circular water system

Presented by

**Siyabulela Bashe, Director:
Commercial Services, Water
and Sanitation Directorate**

City of Cape Town



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EWWF

AMI Programme Smart Metering for a Water-Resilient Cape Town

15 APRIL 2026



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AGENDA

1 AMI PROGRAMME
OVERVIEW

2 AMI
PROGRAMMEABOUT
SMART METERING

3 AMI PROGRAMME
BENEFITS

4 AMI DEPLOYMENT

5 AMI EXTERNAL
COMMUNICATION

6 KANTAR RESEARCH

7 AMI EMPLOYEE IMPACT
ASSESSMENT



Introducing Advanced Metering Infrastructure,



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ISIXHO SAKHAKA
SITHA SAFFATA

AMI PROGRAMME – OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND



AMI Programme Overview – Strategic Context

The City of Cape Town's Water Strategy and core commitments as context to the Organisational Design Workstream Programme

“ By 2040, Cape Town will be a water sensitive city that optimises and integrates the management water resources to improve resilience, competitiveness and liveability for the prosperity of its people ”

Cape Town's 2019 Water Strategy notes that the document “is informed by a long term vision and set of principles, is centred on five core commitments made by the City to the citizens of Cape Town”.

1

**Safe access to
water and
sanitation**

2

Wise use

3

**Sufficient,
reliable water
from diverse
sources**

4

**Shared
benefits from
regional water
resources**

5

**A water
sensitive city**

The City of Cape Town will work with communities in informal settlements and other stakeholders to improve the daily experience of access to water and sanitation, with an emphasis on building trust and increasing safety within these communities through this process.

The City will promote the water saving by all water users through pricing, regulations and public education campaigns. The City will also continue to focus on water demand management interventions, such as reducing leaks and bursts and pressure management.

The City will ensure there is sufficient reliable available water from diverse sources. These sources include groundwater, water reuse and desalination.

The City will work with key stakeholders in the Western Cape Water Supply System to ensure the economic, social and environmental benefits that come from our shared water resources are maximised.

The City will actively facilitate Cape Town's transition into a city which is sensitive to our water resources, and which makes optimal use of stormwater pipes and urban waterways for flood control, aquifer recharge and recreation.



Detail on Strategy & Business Drivers

Five Strategic Objectives/ Business Drivers:

1 Financial Sustainability

Rising operational costs

CCT are experiencing rising operational costs leading to water wastage.

- Reduction in debt
- Reduction in NonRevenue Water (NRW)
- Maximise Revenue
- Optimised operational costs
- Balancing Capital Requirements

2 Customer Satisfaction

Increasing customer expectations

Customers are expecting better service quality, improved billing processes and other services from water providers.

- Excellent Customer Service
- Single, digital omnichannel integration experience

3 Operational Excellence

NonRevenue water

Water that has been produced but 'lost' (due to leakages, faulty meters, or nonpayment) before it reaches the customer is a major driver for CCT to innovate and improve.

- Optimise infrastructure and Asset management
- Maximise meter reading and billing efficiency
- Improve and sustain compliance to standards

4 Economic Imperatives

Aging Infrastructure

Most water infrastructure around the world requires upgrading

- Water for Industry, Business and Agriculture
- Local Economic Development

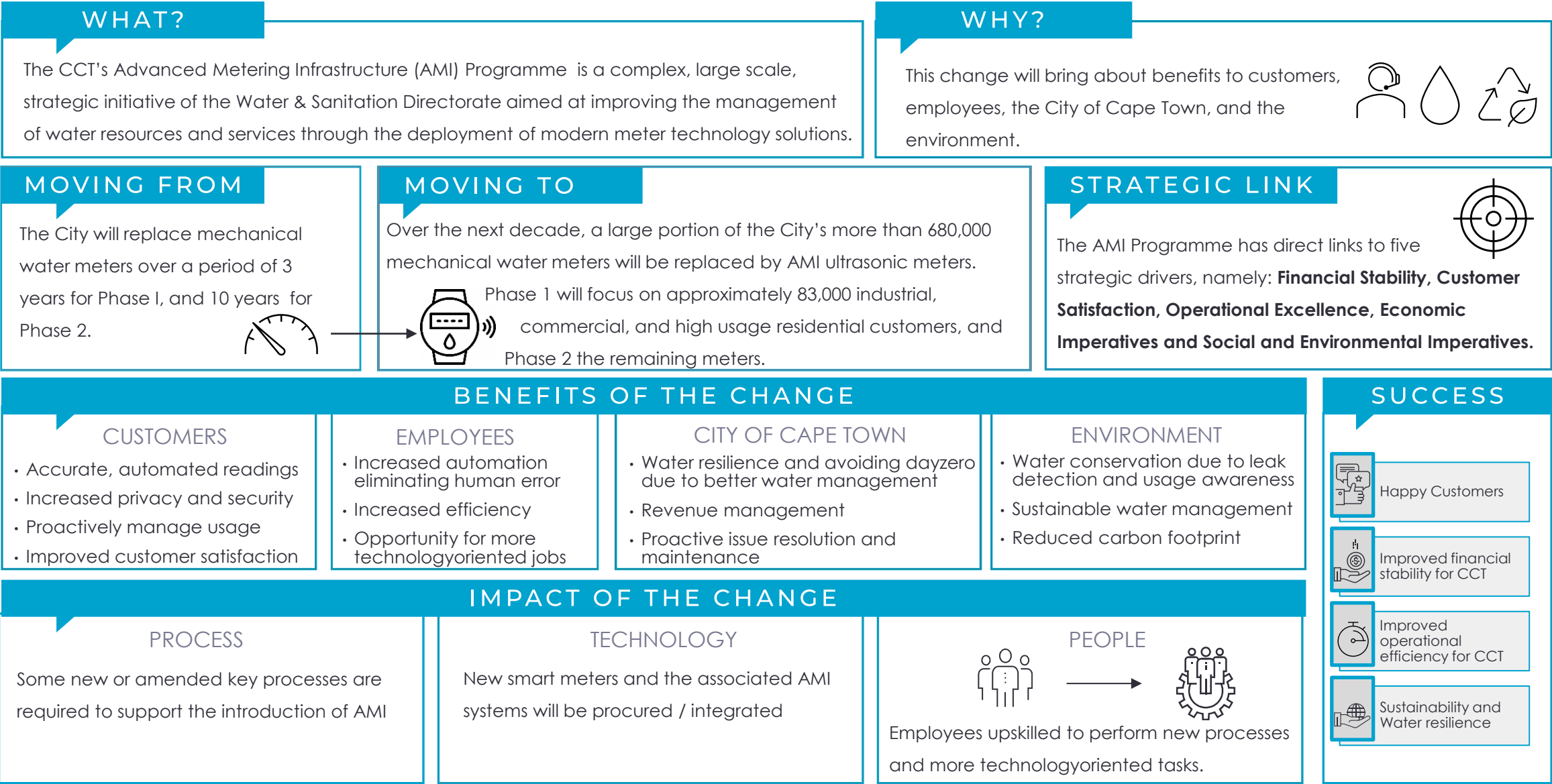
5 Environment & Social Imperatives

Growing water shortages

Preventing day zero

- Minimise environmental damage
- Provision of basic water needs for all
- Responsible management of water resources

AMI Programme on a Page



AMI PROGRAMME – ABOUT SMART METERING

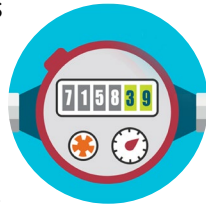


What is a smart meter and how does it differ from a mechanical meter?

A smart meter is a modern digital device that tracks water use and sends the information automatically. It includes advanced features like remote reading, leak detection, nearrealtime analysis, and compatibility with other smart systems

Mechanical Water Meter

- ▶ A mechanical water meter measures the volume of water flowing through a pipe without requiring electrical power.
- ▶ It works using a movable component, like a piston or turbine, that moves as water flows through the meter.
- ▶ The water usage is displayed on an analogue dial or series of dials connected to the measuring chamber by gears.
- ▶ These meters require manual reading and recording of data.



Limitations of Mechanical Meters:

- ▶ Over time, mechanical parts can wear out, reducing accuracy, and underreading consumption.
- ▶ They do not provide detailed usage data or nearrealtime monitoring like smart meters.
- ▶ Their functionality is basic, limited to measuring water flow.

Static Smart Water Meter

- ▶ A smart water meter is a digital device that accurately measures water usage, stores the data, and sends it wirelessly to a central system. This enables efficient operations, including remote reading, monitoring, and management.
- ▶ The City of Cape Town has chosen static smart meters, which measure water flow without any moving parts. This design ensures durability and longterm reliability, avoiding issues like wear and tear seen in mechanical meters.

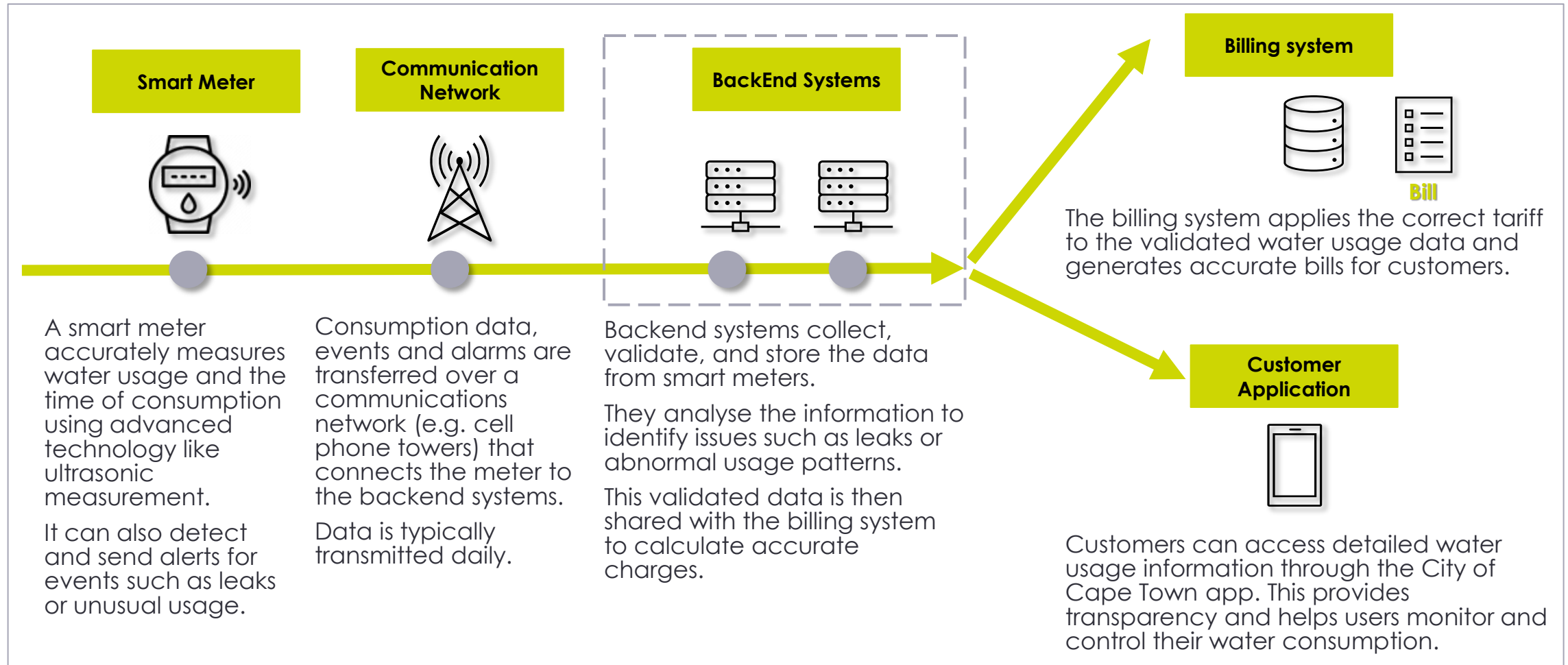


Key Features:

- ▶ Static meters provide precise water usage data, unaffected by mechanical wear.
- ▶ Data is automatically sent to a central system, eliminating the need for manual meter readings.
- ▶ The meters can detect leaks and unusual water usage patterns, helping to prevent water loss and reduce costs.
- ▶ Powered by a longlasting battery with a lifespan of 12–15 years, ensuring minimal maintenance.
- ▶ Features a clear digital screen for easy onsite readings when necessary.
- ▶ Meters are equipped with an antitamper mechanism.
- ▶ Advanced encryption protects customer information and ensures data integrity.
- ▶ Compatible with smart systems for better water management and operational efficiency.
- ▶ Supports water conservation by providing detailed usage insights and enabling proactive issue resolution.
- ▶ For specific cases, such as excessive water users or repeated nonpayment, remote flow restrictor valves may be installed separately. These allow controlled water supply adjustments without requiring physical intervention.

How does a smart meter work?

AMI is a system that connects smart meters to the utility through communication networks and secure data management systems. It enables accurate billing, quick leak detection, and realtime usage updates for customers.
The diagram below explains how the system works.

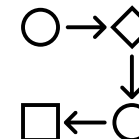


AMI PROGRAMME – BENEFITS



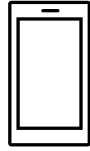
Benefits for CCT employees

- Employees will be upskilled for technology-oriented jobs, securing jobs for the future
- Permanent staff will not lose their jobs
- New job opportunities in the following areas:
 - Field Services
 - Reporting Dashboards
 - Analytics
 - Customer Services
 - Support Services
- Increased automation means less manual and repetitive work – this also eliminates the risk of human error
- Increased operational efficiency
- Less infrastructure service orders due to proactive management
- Improved credit control and revenue collection
- Reduced risk for meter readers being targeted by criminals in communities
- Less travel in the field
- Reduced risks of health and safety for meter readers in the field, as a larger proportion of work will be done remotely, leading to much lower risk exposure.
- Reduced dependency on meter reading contractors over the 10-year rollout period
- Decreased customer queries over time due to:
 - Newer technology
 - Detailed, transparent information available to the customer on the customer app
 - Alerts and events allow proactive issue resolution and maintenance
 - Decreased estimations and reconciliations required



Benefits for Customers, The Environment and The CCT

For the customer:



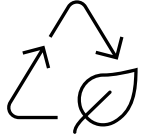
- No manual meter readings increased privacy and security
- Automatic system readings eliminate human error
- Proactive alerts, leak alarms, and anomaly detection reduce queries and can save water and money
- Meters have an antitamper mechanism.
- Customer App provides remote access to detailed, transparent consumption data
- Detailed consumption data allows customers to adjust consumption behaviour to manage water usage and potentially generate savings

For landlords and tenants:



- Landlords can track their tenant's water consumption and can identify risks to property damage if there is a suspected leak that can cause a burst later
- Offers landlords an option to increase charges for events
- Beneficial for lessees who prefer being billed for actual usage
- Evidence of actual consumption leads to less disputes

For the environment:



- Enables company sustainability reporting
- Fewer vehicles on the roads reading meters mean reduced carbon footprint
- Leak detection saves water
- Detailed data encourages usage reduction

For the CCT:



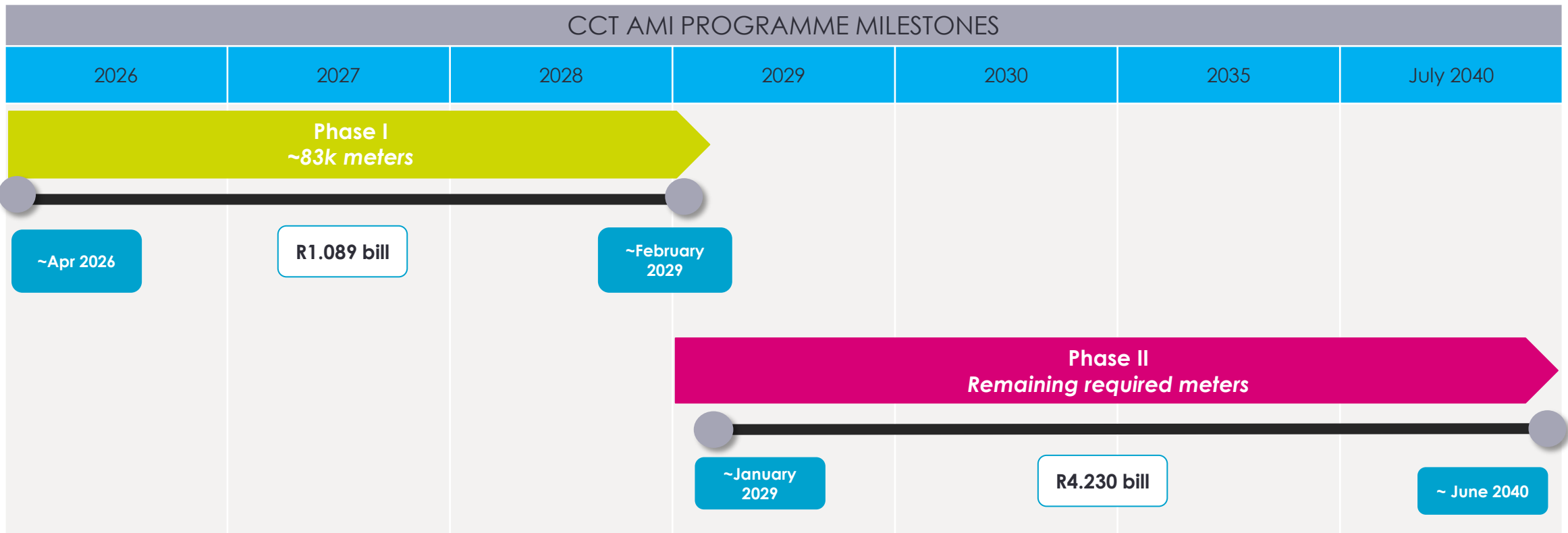
- Climate change resilience and avoiding dayzero due to better water management
- System Automation will increase operational efficiency and reduce operational costs
- Digital technology updates aging infrastructure which leads to fewer technical issues
- Enables demand management and forecasting: Hydraulic Model Calibration; Leakage Detection; Network Visibility; Water Conservation
- Smart technology enables remote throttling, supporting revenue enhancement and improved debt collection
- Programme is an opportunity to educate communities on water conservation
- Transparent data, proactive leak detection, improved communication builds trust and increases customer satisfaction.
- Realtime anomaly detection in usage data helps identify network issues, reducing incidents and predicting events, such as mains bursts

AMI PROGRAMME – DEPLOYMENT



Planned Deployment Schedule

- Original AMI Programme: Install approximately 690k AMI meters with appropriate supporting components and infrastructure over a 10year period.
- **Phase I:** Approximately 83k AMI meters, over a 3year period, beginning April 2026; primarily targeting industrial, commercial and highusage residential customers
- **Phase II:** Exact number and timeline for deployment is still being determined contingent upon business case, budget, and procurement timelines but is likely to begin as Phase I deployment ends and continue for approximately 10 12 years, installing the balance of the required AMI meters
- PPD Consortium has been appointed on the project, with meter installation starting in April 2026 and in the Helderberg area around August 2026.



Deployment Approach: Overview Helderberg

Months 13 (Up to 30 June 2026):

- **Urgent Meters First:** The plan intentionally starts by addressing all 144 *standing* urgent meters (C3s on targeted meters) to mitigate immediate operational and latent customer risk early in the programme.
- **Allowance for Reactive Work:** Considering the number of meters planned for installation across City in April – June 26 (approx. 9000), a provision has been builtin for reactive replacements (e.g., theft, vandalism, faults) that can arise on any of the targeted AMI meters.

Helderberg Considerations:

- Helderberg has been prioritised for AMI meter deployment for the following primary reasons:
 - Full variety of meter sizes
 - Majority of region covered (65%+)
 - Includes both indigent and nonindigent
 - Smallest geographical area enables platform benefits early in programme
 - Highest read % history enables trailblazing soft start
 - High meter density metric contractor productivity benefits

Deployment Approach: Overview Helderberg

Deployment Approach (Summary):

- **Prioritization Framework for Revenue and NonRevenue Benefits:** The deployment plan design ranks pressure zones (and MRUs within pressure zones) by aggregating key metrics meter age, consumption patterns, readability, and meter proximity/density, to maximize financial sustainability and reduce apparent losses (e.g., consumption underregistration). This datadriven approach optimizes the potential of NRW reduction while enhancing revenue assurance potential through accurate billing and operational efficiency.
- **Phase 1 as Proof of Concept (PoC):** While not designated as a pilot, Phase 1 embodies PoC elements by targeting approximately 83,000 meters within budget. Selections prioritize readability (while addressing estimations collaterally) and ease of access for productive rollout, including all large meters (40mm and above), all non-domestic meters, and the complete Helderberg area (to provide a representative sample, including indigent meters approximately 8k meters [Helderberg Only] for low-income insights).
- **Underpinning Philosophy and Approach:** Rooted in operational excellence and customer service, the plan fosters a water-sensitive city transition by sampling diverse benefits—e.g., Abnormal usage/leak detection, consumption insights, revenue assurance and NRW minimization—to build evidence for scalable AMI rollout for long-term sustainability.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION



External Communications Plan Overview

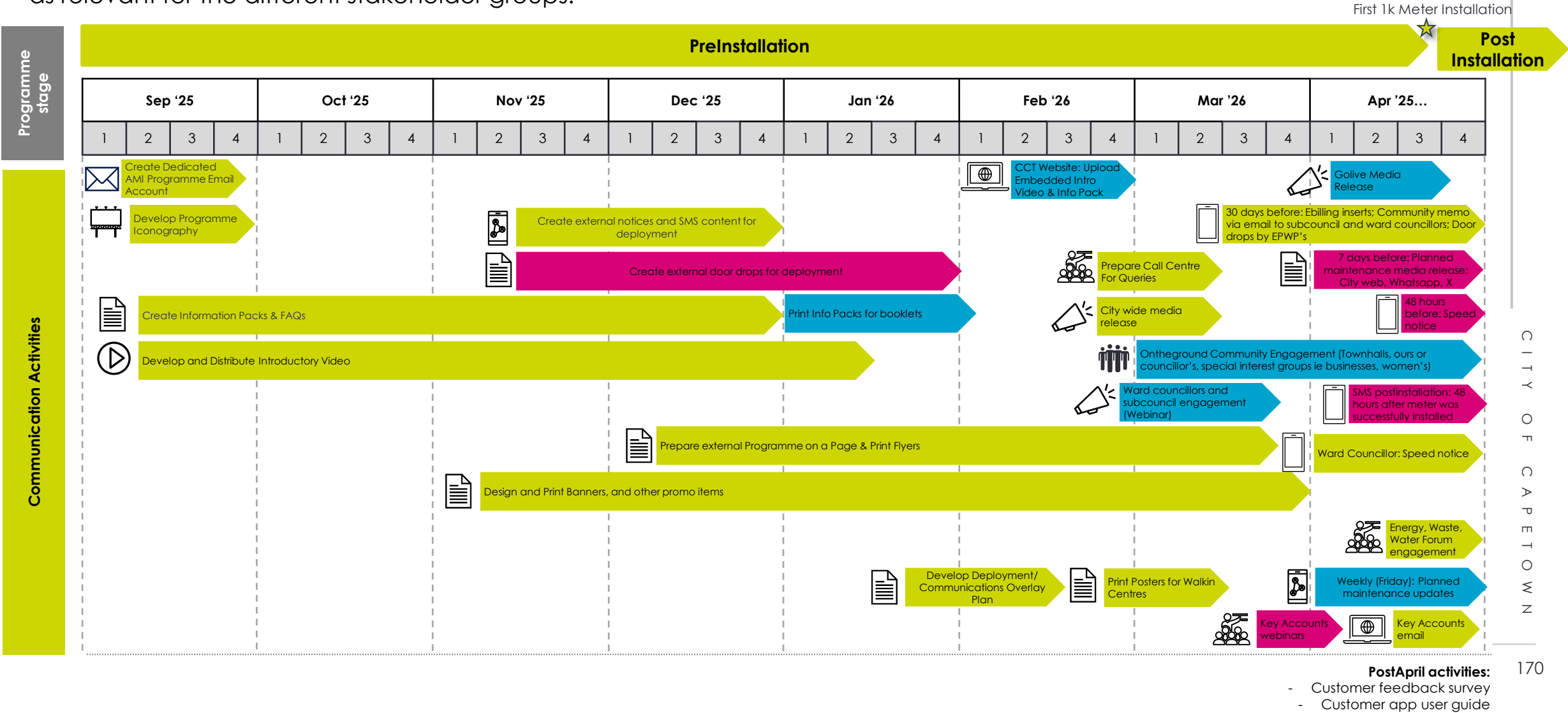
KEY:

Mass Communications

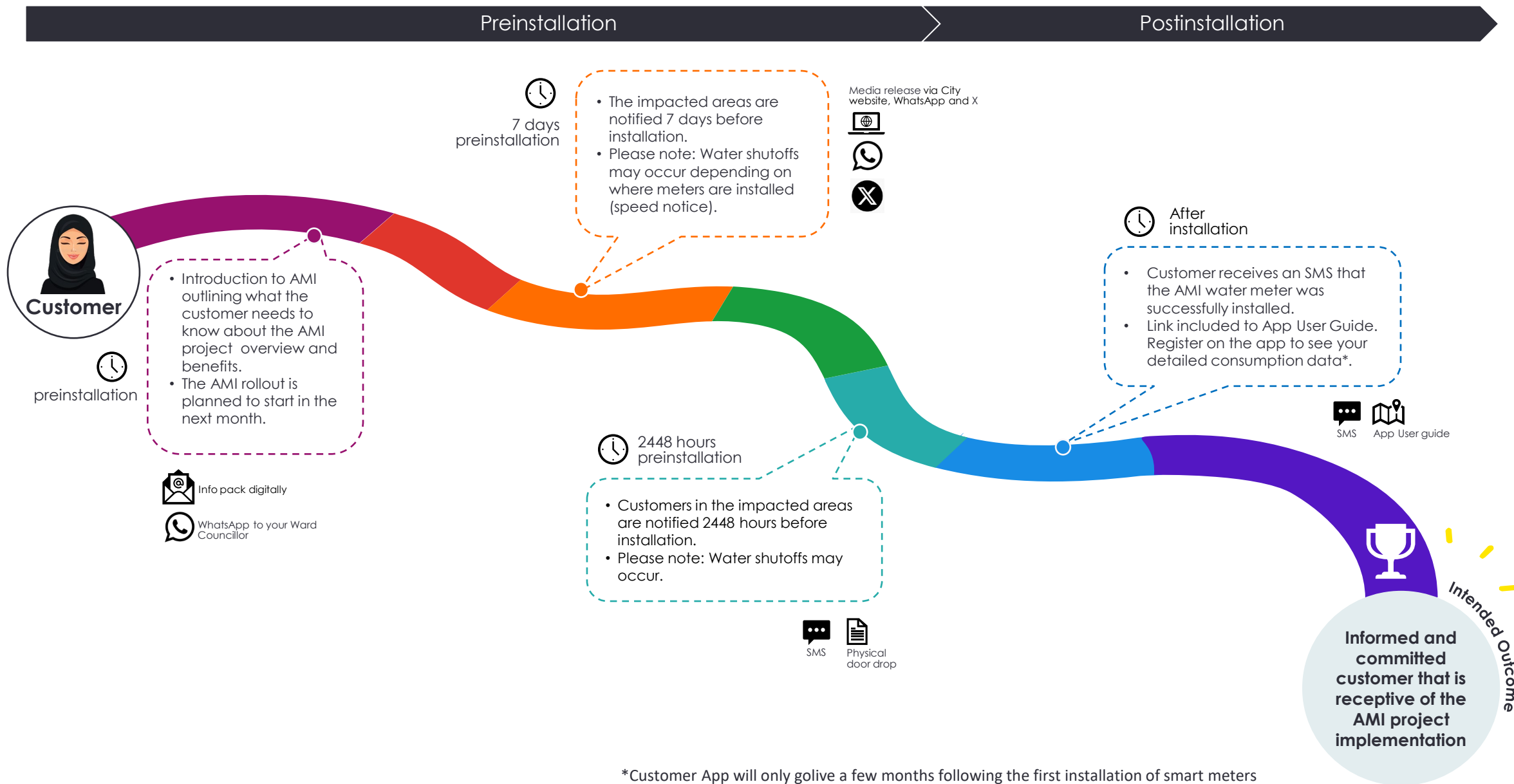
Targeted Communications

Complete

We will be guiding our customers through the different stages below based on the deployment plan for the smart meters. Based on the new programme structure, the amended comms plan will contain **light touch mass communications**, and **targeted communications** to customers that are due have smart meters installed, using specific channels of communication as relevant for the different stakeholder groups.



Customer journey – Communications: Pre, During & Postinstallation



*Customer App will only go live a few months following the first installation of smart meters

Customer journey – Communications: Pre, During & Postinstallation

Level	Scope/Example	Communication Type	Timing Before Meter Replacement	Frequency	Channel / Method
All CCT Residents	All	Mass Comms	40 days before first meter in ground	OnceOff	▶ Media Release ▶ CCT Website ▶ WhatsApp with video
Billing Portion within Platform Area	X/20 [Helderberg (1/7)]	Mass Comms	30 days before start of deployment in the portion	OnceOff per Portion within Platform Area	▶ Bill insert (incl. link to video and information pack) ▶ Ward Councillors and subcouncil ▶ Door drop (community memo) ▶ Email
Suburb with all affected streets in 1 month lookahead	Somerset Ridge (example suburb in Portion 07)	Mass Comms (Targeted Detail)	7 days before replacement starts in the suburb	OnceOff per Suburb, highlighting all affected streets	▶ X (area boosted) ▶ Whatsapp ▶ Ward Councillors
Individual Property	12 De Beers Avenue	Targeted Comms	48 hours before	OnceOff per Property	▶ SMS ▶ Door Drop
Individual Property (PostDeployment)	All replaced properties	Targeted Comms	After replacement	OnceOff per Property	▶ Targeted SMS (if meter installed) ▶ Link to App User Guide when App is active

KANTAR SURVEY FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNICATION



Summary: Implications for comms from the Kantar final results

Understanding customer perceptions of the new AMI metering for the City of Cape Town's Water and Sanitation Directorate, July 2023)



Stakeholder Group	Interim report results	Final report results (Top 3)	Install appointment
Residents	1. SMS 2. Letter in post 3. Email	1. SMS 2. Flyers 3. Letter in post	1. SMS 2. Email 3. Letter in post
Businesses	NA	1. Email 2. Municipal Statement 3. City of Cape town website	1. Email 2. Municipal Statement 3. WhatsApp groups
Organisations	NA	1. Email 2. Municipal Statement 3. SMS	1. Email 2. WhatsApp groups 3. Municipal Statement



- Residents: 23% of people want 6 months to 1 year prior notice for installation
- Businesses: 23% of businesses want 12 weeks prior notice for installation
- Organisations: 27% of organisations want 12 weeks prior notice for installation
- Note: Most of the businesses and organisations would like to receive information at least 28 weeks before installation



- Customers believe this is a city operational efficiency rather than customer satisfaction project storyline
- Customers think meters are recyclable and will get stolen



FAQs:

- What happens if I live in a flat or complex?
- Will systems be audited annually and certified? (To put customers at ease)
- Are the meters recyclable and at risk of being stolen for this purpose?

Note: some final Kantar findings differ to previous interim results. We will be considering the Kantar latest results report.

Kantar Research Results: Overview of Programme Impact

Given the results reported from the survey conducted prior to the planning and after feasibility stage, below is a summary of the most pertinent takeaways. The following has been incorporated into our planning and recommendations in the remainder of the report.

- 📌 Customer perception differs from Program communication
- 🎯 City seen as the main beneficiary of the Program
- 🚀 Program benefits are better control and visibility from the city perspective
- 💡 Limited resistance, but lack of clarity on customer benefits
- 🌍 Society and City benefits need further elaboration in customer engagements
- 💰 [Primary] Concerns about Program funding and price implications for customers
- 💭 Importance of documenting Water Management Device (WMD) lessons learned to avoid damaging customer relationships

Further considerations

- 🔍 Knowledge of final technical solution, funding, and price changes
- 💭 Emphasis of research not on educating customers about benefits
- 🚫 Limitations in findings due to incomplete customer awareness
- 😬 Customer fluency in benefits depends on communication of technical solution and program details
- ⚠️ Caution in interpreting results as final stance of customers
- ☀️ Benefits may emerge as solution and impact is fully communicated

Voice of the customer – Kantar research 2023

Preinstallation

Installation

Postinstallation

Customer Lifecycle

I Discover

I Consider

I Join

I Use

I Pay /
Receive

I Need
Help

Customer Journey

- I receive a notification for Smart Meter Installation
- I want more information on Smart Meter

- I discover information on the benefit of Smart Meter.

- Installers arrive at customer premises
- I receive my Smart Meter from CCT

- I learn more about my Smart Meter
- I provide feedback on my Smart Meter Journey

- I receive my smart meter bill
- I pay my Smart Meter Bill via preferred payment channel

- I have an issue(s) with my Smart Meter
- I contact CCT to report the issue(s) for resolution.
- CCT resolves my issues

Residential Customers



Commercial Customers



Voice of customer

Personal details on a cellphone app – leaves one open to scams

Cellphone notifications/alerts in case of leakage and high usage – can avoid high costs

Will have a view of own household water usage, no risk of subsidising or paying for those who are using water for free

Easy access to tracking usage and accurate readings
Can easily manage budget – able to track expenditure

No need for meter readers, one can selfmonitor – less chance of inaccurate readings or estimates (human error)

Older consumers and lower income don't trust technology entirely, would still like some human interaction assurance that all is above board

No access for those without smartphones

- Realtime access to water usage information
- Can identify issues immediately and act

- Tracking allows for ability to manage water more effectively and one can compare across other businesses
- Data can be used for sustainability reporting

- Better, more accurate billing as no need to rely on an individual; less human error
- Ability to doublecheck City and landlords provides more verified billing

Remote access to water usage information offers convenience not having to physically read the meter

Sentiment that the City should focus attention on improving admin and infrastructure rather than modernising

Doesn't really address issue of sustainability and water saving in the long term

Prefer linkage to PC (as a business tool) rather than a cellphone (which is personal)

Concern, regarding too many apps and notifications

Residents' questions about the new system centre around costs and affordability, security, the impact of loadshedding, the rollout timeline and user-friendliness of the app – these can inform comms to ensure greater clarity upon roll out.

I have a lot of questions and need more clarity on:	I have some questions about:
— Affordability and cost of the meter — Affordability of the system for the elderly, grant recipients, etc. — Security of the meter infrastructure at the towers	— Affordability and cost of the meter — How I will be able to access the meter — Timeline for the rollout of the meter
— The power source to keep the meter running (e.g., battery) — Impact of loadshedding on the metering system	— User-friendliness of the app — Impact of loadshedding on the metering system

* Top 5 statements

Benefits Deep Dive

CUSTOMER BENEFIT	DEVICE CAPABILITY	APP FEATURE
• Visibility of your daily water usage • More accurate Billing – no estimation • Tenant water consumption tracking • Monitor water while away (remote)	• Automated meter reading • Longer lifespan [more cost effective over time] • Vandalism protection cover and alarm/alert [reduces service disruption and replacement costs]	• Consumption usage data/report/dashboard • Mobile payments enabled – mobile wallet feature • Remote Monitoring • Alerts for leaks or high-usage [available on SMS] Optional features: [paid] • Alerts for specific areas in your home/property with high usage/wastage • Others: tutorials. Predictions of cost savings, link to insurance, climate change resilience due to better water management etc



Benefits Evaluation

Leak detection and accuracy of both the reading and bill calculation were key for most

Likes

- Leak detection – will avoid paying high amounts for water not used and prevent wastage
- More accurate readings because of daily usage tracking and notifications on high usage or leaks
- Ability to track daily water usage – will allow you to monitor and manage household water usage, therefore able to easily manage monthly costs
- Mobile payments – easy and convenient payment method
- Remote monitoring – can access tracking from anywhere
- Vandalism protection cover
- Tenant water consumption tracking – able to adjust tenant's payments to exact water consumption

Dislikes

Additional fee for optional features (Khayelitsha)

Concerns

- Are we all going to be forced to switch to this new digital system?
- Will the City take on full responsibility of fixing leaks?
- Would like more information on the link to insurance feature. Who is responsible for paying for it?
- Would like the ability to shut off water on app should a leak or high usage be detected
- Will there be 2 separate meters in instances where one has a tenant on their premises e.g. back room, back cottage?

EMPLOYEE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Employee Impact

The implementation of a digital system will, over time, reduce the need for manual intervention in some functional areas. This means that certain jobs will be impacted, as employees are relieved of manual and repetitive work due to system automations, leading to increased operational efficiency. Affected employees will be upskilled to respond to the new technology, in line with business requirements, securing jobs and employability for the future.

Depending on the current role, there may be changes and improvements which impact people, process and technology:

Changes:

- Ways of work
- Software used
- Different tasks performed
- Manual tasks reduced
- Job outputs
- Location i.e. in field or in office

Principles:

- Permanent staff will not lose their jobs.
- Reliance on external meter reading contractors is likely to reduce over the implementation timeline.
- The implementation of AMI will be phased in a way that maximises opportunities for upskilling and career development.
- It will enable the City to redirect resources towards other valueadded services.

THANK YOU



Interactive Discussion Bringing It All Together

State of Cape Town's Circular Economy

SCAN THE QR AND INTERACT

STEP 1

- OPEN YOUR PHONE CAMER/QR CODE SCANNER TO SCAN THE QR CODE.

ALTERNATIVELY,

- OPEN YOUR BROWSER AND TYPE WWW.SLIDO.COM
- ENTER THE FOLLOWING CODE INTO THE PROMPT:
8913957

STEP 2

ANSWER THE POLL

Please keep slido open as we will be using this throughout the forum to engage with you.

As speakers present you can post your questions which will be answered during the 45min interactive q&a session.



Closing and thanks

EoDB BUSINESS SATISFACTION SURVEY 2026

PLUS 94



RESEARCH



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



INVEST CAPE TOWN

EASE-OF-DOING BUSINESS BUSINESS SATISFACTION SURVEY 2026

THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN IS CONDUCTING ITS 2026 EASE-OF-DOING BUSINESS SATISFACTION SURVEY TO STRENGTHEN THE LOCAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORT ECONOMIC GROWTH



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

EWW Forum General Information

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- Subscribe <https://bit.ly/ewwfsub>



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Thank You

Making progress possible. Together.

11:15
Tea Break



ENERGY WATER WASTE FORUM
A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE CAPE TOWN COMMERCIAL SECTOR