AFRICAN CHALLENGES FOR ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) AND THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Lessons from the implementation of South Africa's Waste RDI Roadmap









Outline of presentation



- South Africa's Waste RDI Roadmap
- The SDG challenge for Africa
- Waste and the SDGs
- Waste management challenges facing Africa
- Opportunities for innovation
- Conclusions



- The Department of Science and Technology (DST)
 - Published South Africa's 10-Year Waste Research Development and Innovation (RDI) Roadmap in 2014
 - Aimed at providing strategic direction to guide South Africa's portfolio investment, for the next 10 years, in six identified clusters of waste and secondary resources research, development and innovation activity
 - That would lead to (1) More effective decision-making, (2) Faster insertion of context-appropriate Technology, (3) Export of Know-How and Technology, (4) Strengthened RDI capability and capacity
 - An ultimately supporting South Africa's implementation of the National Waste Management Strategy and the waste hierarchy









Municipal SolidWaste

e.g. paper and packaging, C&D waste, OFMSW, residual waste



Electronic Waste (WEEE)

e.g. all fractions, metal, plastic, glass, etc.



 Waste Plastic
 e.g. pre- and postconsumer plastics (all)



Organic Waste

e.g. industrial biomass, OFMSW, food waste



Waste tyres

Maximising the diversion of waste away from landfill towards value-adding opportunities, including prevention of waste and the optimised extraction of value from reuse, recycling and recovery, in order to create significant social, economic, and environmental benefit for South Africa.







Problem — Means — How — Opportunities

Problem Statement:

- 90% of South Africa's waste goes to landfill
- Resulting in loss of resources to the economy
- Resulting in social (human health) and environmental impacts
- Municipalities face challenges in delivering services and diverting waste from landfill
- Alternative waste treatment typically more expensive than landfilling



Opportunities:

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- Preventing waste creates opportunities for industry to increase value-addition and competitiveness
- Diverting waste from landfill creates opportunities for new direct and indirect jobs and enterprises
- Improved management of waste reduces risks to human health and environment











EPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





The challenge for Africa

SOCIETY + ECONOMY

PLANET + RESOURCES





















- The challenge for Africa staged to undergo radical growth and transformation over the next 100 years
- Is to find the balance between socio-economic development and resource conservation and protection (Africa_{SDG12})







15 LIFE DN LAND















Waste and the SDGs



loos in waste collection and

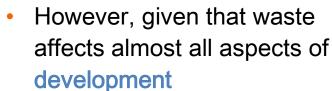












- Addressing the waste challenges facing us globally, and in Africa, has the potential to positively impact all of the SDGs
- Knowledge generation and transfer (incl. RD&I) is key to realising these impacts







is the world's largest industry



Waste management







The poorest are harmed the most by poorwaste mgt

RESPONSIBLE

CONSUMPTION



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT a key to delivering



THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development





Reduced methane & CO2 from dumping & burning



Less plastic pollution in the oceans & sea life

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

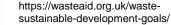


Producer responsibility and governance

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Working together: formal & informal, wealthy & poor









- Globally, an estimated 12.5 56 million people earn a livelihood in the informal waste sector (0.5-2% of urban population)
- Examples from Africa
 - Cairo, Egypt, 33,000 70,000 informal workers
 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 5,500 7,000 informal workers
 - South Africa, 60,000 90,000 (but could be as high 215,000)
- Opportunity to improve these livelihoods and create decent "work" through integration, professionalization, formalisation, formal sector employment

Linzner & Lange (2013) CSIR (2016)







DST Waste RDI Roadmap Grant Project awarded to University of Witwatersrand on "Waste Picker Integration" (2016-2019) (part of global dialogue)















- Approximately 1.3 billion tonnes per annum (one third of edible part of food produced for human consumption), is lost or wasted
- Approximately 56% of total food losses and waste occur in developed countries



In South Africa –

- Over 9 million tonnes (around 30% of our local agricultural production) goes to waste every year
- The cost to society is R61.5 billion per annum, equivalent to 2.1% of South Africa's GDP

Lipinski et al. (2013) CSIR (2012, 2013, 2015)





DST Waste RDI Roadmap Industry-meets-Science workshop on food waste to share information and identify research priorities to inform domestication of SDG 12.3







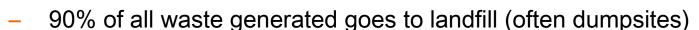




- In Africa
 - The average waste collection coverage is only 55%
 - More than 50% of the collected waste is disposed of to uncontrolled dump sites (19 of world's biggest dumpsites in Africa)
 - With only a 4% municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling rate



- In South Africa
 - Illegal dumping of waste is prevalent across SA cities and towns, costing municipalities to clean up



Draft AWMO (UNEP) (nd) DEA (2012)



6

DST Waste RDI Roadmap Scholarship on "Assessing the integration of sustainable waste management principles in dealing with illegal dumping in informal settlements"















- Disposal of organic waste to land(fill), and the open burning of waste, contributes significantly to GHG generation
- Methane from landfills represents 12% of total global CH₄ emissions (2012)



In South Africa –

- The waste sector was the second largest contributor to total CH₄ emissions (in 2010), contributing 37.2% of total CH₄
- While other sectors show declining contributions, the CH₄ from the waste sector has increased by 11.3%, reflecting increasing generation and disposal of waste

DEA (2014)





DST Waste RDI Roadmap is establishing two Research Chairs – (i) Waste & Climate, (ii) Waste & Society





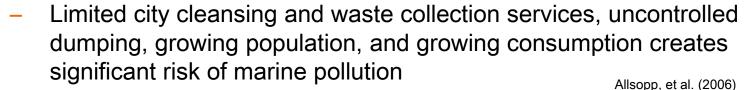






- Globally
 - Over 80% of marine plastic from mismanagement of waste inland
 - Of that, 75% comes from uncollected waste (poor city cleansing)
- In Africa –





Ocean Conservancy (2015)

Jambeck et al. (2015)



DST Waste RDI Roadmap partnerships with business, governments and academia to raise awareness and generate evidence









- Addressing these waste management challenges facing Africa, (and contributing towards achieving SDGs) creates significant opportunities for social and technological innovation
- Africa is about 15-25 years behind e.g. Europe in the management of waste, creating (i) opportunity to learn (knowledge transfer), and (ii) opportunity to leapfrog (appropriate technology)
- Waste R&D funding and capacity is limited in Africa, creating opportunities (and a need) for adaptation and localisation of inbound waste technologies
- It's not only one-way social innovation in Africa provides an opportunity for Europe as it transitions to a Circular Economy







- So, if opportunities to address these waste challenges (and to make strides towards domesticating the SDGs) exist, why aren't we already doing it?
 - Lack of budget (to invest in infrastructure and services) (waste management can take between 15-50% of municipal budgets)
 - Lack of skilled capacity to inform decision-making, monitoring and enforcement, and implementation
 - "Cheap" disposal of waste to uncontrolled dumpsites and landfills makes implementation of alternative waste treatment technologies more expensive (relative) (correct the economics)

Draft AWMO (UNEP) (nd) Ghana EPA (2014) DEA (2012)







- Ultimately it's about the lack of "political will" to change
- Which negatively influences adoption of legislation; monitoring and enforcement; allocation of funding and staff to functions; technology uptake; and the drive to implement alternatives, etc.
- It's about a weak "enabling environment" for the public and private sector and "political and administrative instability"
- The result, attractiveness of the African MSW market is very low, based on weak government support; addressable market; solution attractiveness; 5-year market growth potential; market accessibility; and profit opportunity

Draft AWMO (UNEP) (nd) Ghana EPA (2014), DEA (2012) Bank of America/Merrill Lynch (2013)











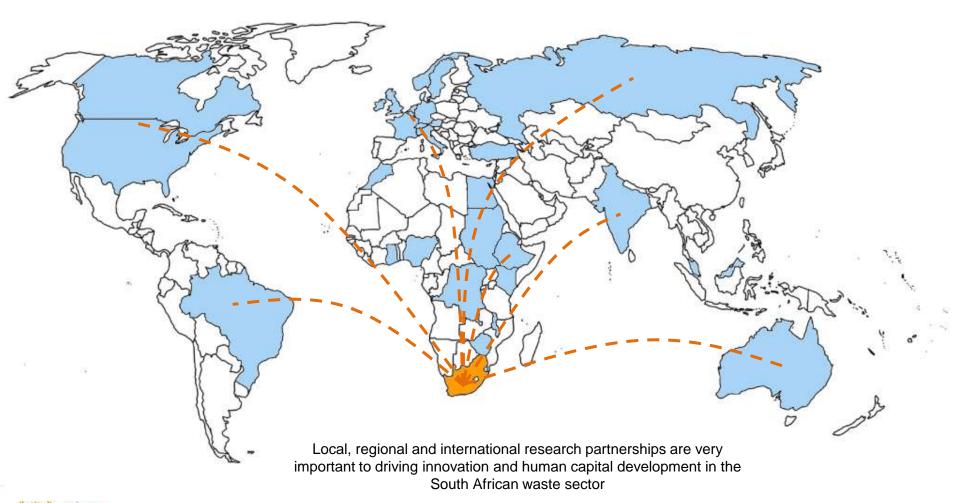
- Changing the paradigm from "waste" to "secondary resource" in Africa, may create the much needed incentive to unlock these opportunities
- This can be further expanded beyond just waste, to also unlock broader economic opportunities within a Circular Economy
- While the drivers of the Circular Economy in Europe, i.e. lack of access to primary resources; lack of space; access to end-use markets, are not the same as for South Africa
- We are all at a similar point in the CE journey and this creates opportunity to collaborate and to learn to ensure appropriate domestication of the CE for Africa







Partnerships for Waste RDI







Conclusions









- The waste sector has the potential to contribute significantly to achieving the SDGs
- But, we need to drive a strong "waste prevention" and "waste-assecondary-resource" agenda to unlock the environmental, social and economic opportunities
- This requires strengthening
 - Skilled capacity on the African continent, including RDI, to make informed decisions
 - Local, regional and international partnerships for knowledge and technology transfer
 - Opportunities and incentives for innovation
- Eliminate uncontrolled dumping and open burning of waste, and the trafficking of waste from developed to developing countries
- Create an enabling environment for social and technological innovation and private sector growth







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