

KARIBIB TOWN COUNCIL



INTERGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

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FOREWORD

First and foremost, I would like to take this prolific opportunity to thank the administrative team and in particular, the Council's department of Public and Environmental Health for its profound work done to develop this policy framework, job well done.

Secondly, I would like to invite the Karibib community to join the Council by supporting and adhering to the policy principles developed to operationalise the functions amongst different actors within the sphere of Public and Environmental Health.

This policy framework is developed to ease the operations and create a sound working environment between Council and the public to make our town clean. Thus, I want to encourage all the residents of Karibib to develop the sense of ownership and make Karibib, a healthier place to live.

To this end, I would like to give the Council's assurance to its resident's, visitors and investors that; the Council is keen while committed to render the most efficient, effective and equitable services to all.

I thank you,



Cllr. Petrus Titus Nabot

His Worship the Mayor and the Chairperson of Council

i. DEFINITIONS

“Building rubbles”	Means waste generated from demolitions, excavations and construction of building or activities related thereto;
“Business”	Means an activity operated or conducted for profit or gain by a person or organisation, or is operated or conducted by a non-profit organisation and include a profession, occupation, trade or industry;
“Community”	Means all persons present where-so-ever in the boundaries of the proclaimed town, when-so-ever and irrespective of whether such presence is lawful, unlawful, temporary, permanent, transitional, as visitor, as guest, as invitee or whatsoever;
“Contractor”	Refers to persons or organisations contracted by the Council to carryout solid waste management on behalf of the Council.
“Council”	Means the town Council of Karibib;
“Environment”	Includes the (i) natural environment, consisting of air, water, land and all forms of life, (ii) social, political, cultural, economic and working context and other factors that determine people’s place in and influence on the environment, and (iii) natural and constructed spatial surroundings;
“General waste”	Means waste that does not pose an immediate threat to man or the environment, i.e. household waste, builder’s rubble, garden waste and certain dry industrial and commercial waste. It may, however, with decomposition, infiltration and percolation, produce leachate with an unacceptable pollution potential;
“Hazardous waste”	Means waste which, because of its quantity concentration or characteristics, may be hazardous to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed;
“Health hazard”	Means a condition, situation, thing or activity which poses harm or threat to life, health or environment;
“Health hazard”	Means a condition, situation, thing or activity which poses harm or threat to life, health or environment;
“Illegal dumping”	Means a practice of dumping waste at a non-designated place within the municipal area of jurisdiction.

“Industrial waste”	Means waste produced by an industrial activity, and it includes liquid, sludge, solid or hazardous waste;
“Policies “	Include any policy, plan guideline or strategy adopted by the council in connection with any municipal service rendered by the council.
“Recycle”	Recycle is the use, re-use or reclamation of a material so that it re-enters the industrial process rather than becoming a waste;
“School”	Means a public or private establishment for pre-primary, primary, secondary or higher education, and includes a hostel or boarding-house kept for housing the pupils at the establishment;
“Special waste”	Means waste which requires special handling and treatment before it may be discharged into a plumbing system.
“Waste disposal facility”	Means a landfill site, waste treatment plant, incinerator or other place used or designated for the disposal of waste;
“Waste”	Includes all items that people no longer have a use for, which they either intend to get rid of or have already discarded;
“Litter”	Means an object or matter that has been improperly disposed by a person at any place or site that's not approved by the Council as a disposal site.
“Waste Management”	Means activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, including monitoring and regulating of the waste management process.

II. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Council feels indebted to give gratitude's to the following groups of actors whom assisted to provide necessary information which enables the formulation of this policy and they are: community members of Karibib, members from the business fraternity (private sector) and public sectors or government agencies. Your cooperation yield this fruits and Council acknowledge your efforts in this endeavour.

1. INTRODUCTION

Karibib is a town located in Erongo Region, Namibia; with the population of 13 320 in 2011 (2011 National Census). Karibib is situated on the Khan River halfway between Windhoek the capital of Namibia and Swakopmund on the B2 highway (Trans-Kalahari Highway).

The Council acknowledge that waste within Karibib should be managed through various processes that will ensure safe, healthy and a sustainable environment as mandatory through the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, General Health Regulations (GN 121 of 1969) as amended and Public and Environmental Health Act (Act 1 of 2015).

As a result of increased population and centre of economic and developmental activities in Karibib there is a note of direct proportion increase in the amount of diverse waste generated. Karibib Town Council has the responsibility to ensure that all developmental activities do not impose negative impact on the environment to enhance sustainability.

Implementation of waste management hierarchy, with the involvement of business sector, community, GRN and non-governmental organisations, educational institutions, etc. are the key fundamental action to combat all waste management problem in the township of Karibib.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Karibib Town Council is committed to continue improving waste management practices through:

- i. Development of waste management strategies aimed at avoidance, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste in Karibib, thus eliminating environmental degradation.
- ii. To promote responsibility through education and environmental awareness programmes.
- iii. To establish the integrated Waste Management Plan of the Council, aimed at waste minimization and sound social-economic and environmental principals.
- iv. To integrate the waste management programme among public and business community, hence to achieve active participation of all stakeholder throughout the community.

3. VISION

Karibib town to be the cleanest town in Namibia by the year 2020.

4. POLICY STATEMENT

This policy outlines the system of work that will:

- Enable the Karibib Town Council, its staff members, contractors and stakeholders to ensure that all waste are stored, collected, transported and disposed of safely and correctly, without endangering human health or cause harm to the environment.

5. KARIBIB WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

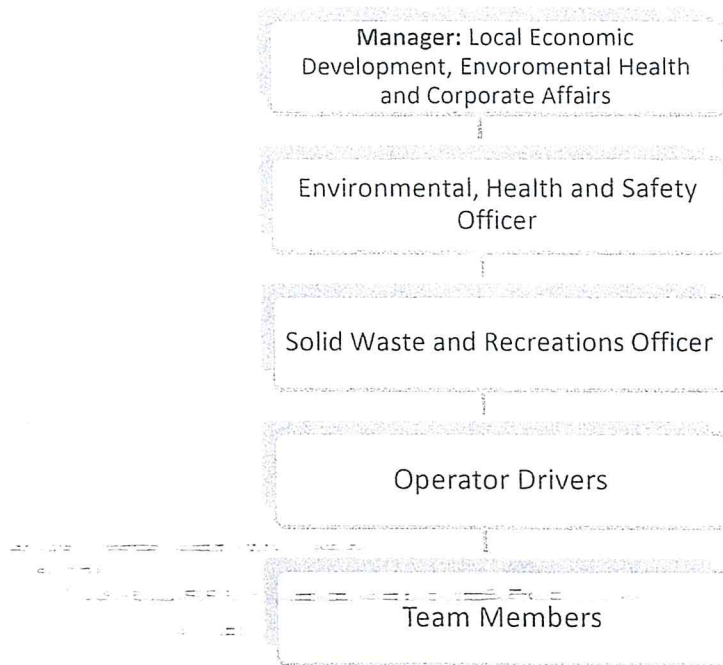


Figure 1: Structure of the Karibib Town Council Waste Management Section

6. WASTE MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY

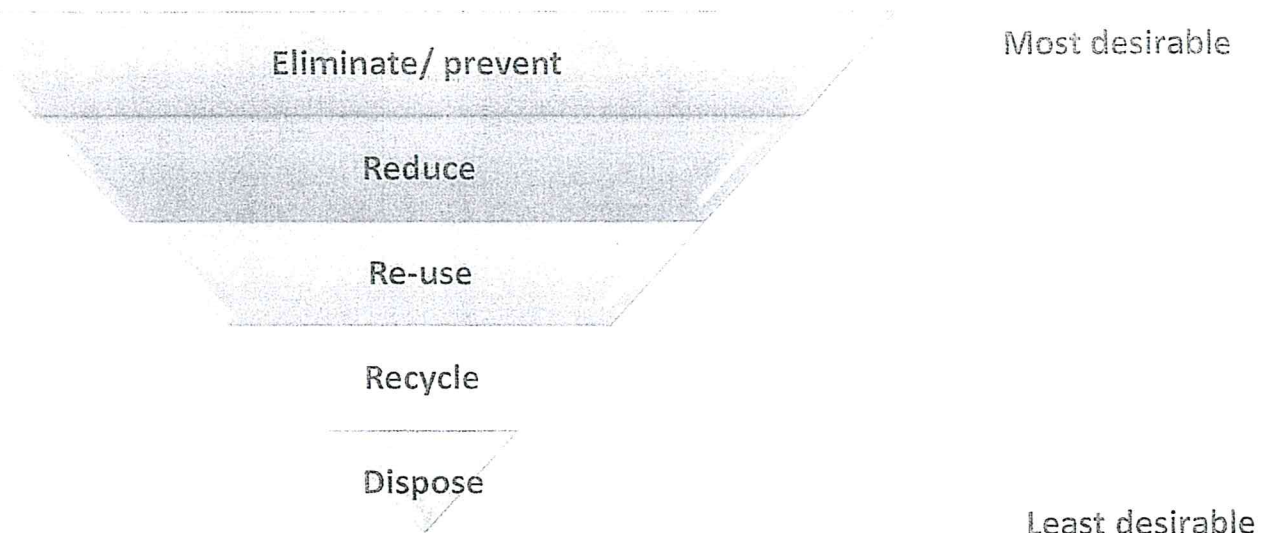


Figure 2: Waste Management Hierarchy

The integrated waste management hierarchy is a concept that promotes waste avoidance through elimination/ prevention and reduction of waste before reuse, recycling, treatment and disposal strategies.

6.1 Eliminate

Waste elimination is the highest priority in waste management hierarchy.

Karibib Town Council primary responsibility shall promote the prevention of waste across the town including exploring and identifying new ideas on waste management technologies and providing awareness, while involving local stakeholders.

6.2 Reduce

Community, schools and the businesses are encouraged to promote waste minimization within Karibib as much as possible; this may include waste segregation and reduce the use non-degradable products like plastic bags.

6.3 Re-use

The Council should identify and implement practical and economically viable means to utilise items/ products which are yet to reach the end of life.

6.4 Recycle/compost

Residents, NGO's and businesses within Karibib are encouraged to seek opportunities in waste recycling with the aim of reducing/minimising the amount of waste destined for the waste disposal site.

6.5 Treatment/ Resource recovery/ Waste to energy

Council shall ensure that waste segregation, storage, storage, transport and treatment/ resource recovery/ waste to energy processes comply with the legislation. These processes shall be undertaken with the Councils written approval only.

6.6 Disposal/ landfill site

Disposal of waste should be the least priority and shall only be carried out where all waste minimization strategies/hierarchy has been exhausted. Council shall ensure that wastes are not disposed in public areas except at the designated landfill.

7. TYPES OF WASTE GENERATED

7.1 Domestic/ General Waste

Community and the businesses to make use of wheelie bins, refuse bags and storage facilities provided for temporary storage of domestic/ general waste. These wastes are to be collected by the Council or contractor on pre-determined dates and time.

Collection of domestic/ general waste at household should be done once a week. The bin is to be placed outside the yard and next to the boundary wall.

7.2 Garden refuse and / or Building Rubble

The council holds the generator of garden refuse and or building rubble responsible ensuring safe storage, collection and disposing of such waste. The generator of garden refuse and building rubble shall be required to make necessary arrangement with the Council or private contractor for the removal or collection waste.

The generator should ensure such waste until collected or disposed of, does not cause inconvenience, nuisance, or harm to human health or damage to the environment and does not contravene any set legislation.

7.3 Hazardous/ Special industrial and Health Care Waste

Council holds the right for any person or company that generates or intends to generate special industrial, hazardous or HCW to notify the Council of such intent. The generator should also ensure that such waste is kept and stored on the premises on which it is generated until it is properly disposed of.

Any person, company or contractor transporting special industrial, hazardous or HCW must inform the council of the nature, composition, toxicity, type, quality and volume of the waste. These wastes should be kept and stored in a manner that causes no nuisance or harm to human health or damage the environment.

City of Windhoek and Walvis Bay are the only local authorities in Namibia operating landfill sites suitable for hazardous waste, thus the generators of hazardous, special waste, HCW should make use of those facilities.

7.4 Liquid waste

All wastewater and sewerage shall be discharged into the connecting free flow sewer lines provided by the Council.

Liquid waste which may be of health hazard shall undergo treatment and tested before being discharged into the sewer.

8. WASTE MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS

8.1 Awareness and Education

Council shall promote waste management through awareness and health education. Community awareness campaigns shall involve the residents, schools, businesses, ministries and stakeholders. Council may also appoint health and environmental experts to provide education and training on waste management towards to different stakeholders.

8.2 Cleaning Campaigns

Council should carry-out regular cleaning programs/campaigns involving the community, institutions, environmental organisations, NGO's and the local businesses.

8.3 Public Private Partnership

Council may engage and partner within any companies in projects and activities involving waste management within the framework of the Public Private Partnership Act of Parliament.

8.4 Polluter-Pay-Principle

Council to explore waste minimisation strategies including reduction of discharging plastic bags in the environment. Individual, business or event organiser's should be fined/charge for causing pollution, this fine/charge involves the cost of managing the pollution to prevent health hazard to human and or the environment.

9. PROHIBITED PRACTICES

9.1 Under no circumstances that any person may:

- a) Throw, drop, deposit, spill or in any other way discard any litter except for in bins provided by the Council; i.e. river beds, open space, undeveloped erven,
- b) Sweep any waste into a road, or onto any other public place;

- c) Disturb or remove anything from any waste container which has been placed for the purpose of collecting litter in such a manner as to cause the contents of such container to fall onto the ground and it;
- d) Transport loose waste on an open vehicle without a sheet or net fitting.
- e) Collect or treat solid waste from the Council's Solid Waste Management site prior obtaining written authorisation or consent from the Council.
- f) Collect and exercise any solid waste transportation on behalf of the residents and business in exchange of monetary benefits within the Karibib town area of jurisdiction without a written consent from the Council.
- g) Allow his or her undeveloped property being turned into a solid waste site by the public.
- h) Collect haphazard or medical waste without a professional and the Standard Operating Procedure of collecting and disposing such waste.

9.2 Penalties

All those who contravenes the provision of Clause 9.1 shall be liable to a fine stipulated in the Council's prescribed and gazetted tariffs of that particular financial year and the General Health Regulation of 1969.

10.REMOVAL OF ILLEGAL WASTE

The Council aims at preventing illegal dumping through identifying and allocating sites suitable to waste disposal, I.e. provision of skipper containers. The persons/ companies involved in disposing of waste at site or places not approved by council will be fined according for the removal of such waste.

Council through the department of Public, Environmental Health and Safety, in collaboration with Namibian Police Force and or any other appointed law enforcement officer(s) to enforce legislations preventing illegal dumping.

Waste management services involving a large-scale cleaning with mechanical equipment and or manual labour at or on public property, private or undeveloped property should be carried out at the expense of the owner.

11. WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES (Public Events and Places)

Council ensure adequate waste management services are provided at public spaces, amenities and facilities to be used by residents, visitors and tourist, including events which draws large crowds and or gatherings. Such events should notify the Council prior to the event taking place in public place.

All events/ gatherings organised within the Council boundaries must include provision for waste management services and payment for these services, including and not limited to cleaning.

Should the event organizers require waste management services (Cleaning, cleansing and or disposal services) of the Council, they should be billed according. The Council also reserves the right to bill organisers who neglect to obtain waste management services for any expenses incurred after such event.

11.1 Waste Collection: All domestic waste is to be collected in black plastic bags to be stored in 240 Litre refuse bin supplied by the Council. Businesses and manufacturers to obtain additional bins or skip containers to adequate storage of waste.

11.1 Business facilities and home owners with rental apartments should acquire extra storage facilities or bins from the Council at a specified cost.

11.2 Building rubble and garden refuse should only be stored outside the yard and next to the fence of the generator, while arranging for removal. These wastes should however not be stored for more than five (4) working days.

12. WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY

Accessing of the disposal facility must be through the authorized access point only.

The Council withhold entering of waste disposal site other than the reason for the disposal of waste, hence such access be done within times and hours determined by the Council, and clearly displayed at the authorized access point.

Disposal of all waste generated, excluding special industrial, hazardous or health care waste in the Council waste facility is free of charge, but an entrance charge determined by the Council from time to time is payable for waste generated outside of the Council area.

Council withhold right of entry for person(s) in possession of liquor or is under the influence of liquor.

All persons/ companies shall be registered and approved by Council before commencing or undertaking any activity including recycling and sorting.

13. CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

The Council is pleased to enact this policy (Integrated Solid Waste Management Policy) which enables the smooth operation of administration to regulate and direct the generic function of actors in the process of Solid Waste Management within the contours of the Karibib area of jurisdiction. Thus, all residents, visitors and investors of the town of Karibib are being urged to adhere to the provision of the Policy.

It is here being cemented that; all the provision of this policy, are structured in line with the all other relevant pieces of legislation which governs the function of Public and Environmental Health in Namibia. Thus, the Council shall enforce the provisions herein for the betterment of our community.

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Cllr. Petrus Titus Nabot
His Worship the Mayor and
Chairperson of Council



Mr Lesly Grand Goreseb
Chief Executive Officer