



Infrastructure Investment Prospectus



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU

**KARWYDERSKRAAL REGIONAL
LANDFILL FACILITY**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

High-level project overview; Unique value proposition and competitive advantage; Strategic significance and impact; Key stakeholders; Investment opportunity.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION & STRATEGIC CASE

Project scope and objectives; Justification; Sector-specific analysis; Market size and demand analysis.

PROJECT STATUS & IMPLEMENTATION READINESS

Current phase of development; Readiness for procurement; Regulatory and environmental approvals; Community and stakeholder engagement.

GOVERNANCE, POLICY & ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Legal and regulatory framework; Government policies; Governance role; Investment needs and policy incentives.

ECONOMIC & COMMERCIAL VIABILITY

Value-for-money assessment; Cost-benefit analysis; Risk evaluation; Economic multipliers and macroeconomic benefits.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS & FUNDING STRATEGIES

Total project cost breakdown; Funding sources; Revenue models; Innovative financing mechanisms.

PROJECT FEASIBILITY, APPROVALS & INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Feasibility study findings; Master plan integration; Alternative evaluation; Infrastructure planning and prioritisation.

DELIVERY MECHANISM & PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

Phased implementation; Procurement methods; Bidding process; Supplier selection; Risk-sharing mechanisms.

PROJECT COMMUNICATION & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Investor engagement strategies; Community participation; Government and regulatory interactions.

SPECIAL (E.G. GENDER) PROCUREMENT ACTIONS & SOCIAL IMPACT

Gender-responsive procurement; Social benefits; Sustainability and environmental compliance.

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

Long-term asset management; Performance monitoring; Digital technology leverage; Resilience planning and climate adaptation.

CONCLUSION & CALL TO ACTION

Summary of investment benefits; Next steps; Contact details and proposal submission.

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The Karwyderskraal Regional Landfill is situated within the Overberg District Municipality. The landfill was issued its first permit in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989, Permit Number 16/2/7/G501/D3/Z3/P374 in March 2000. An amendment to the permit was issued in November 2005 to include a composting area for garden waste. The final license amendment, containing non-substantive amendments by the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) was completed in February 2018.

The facility was originally developed by the Overberg District Municipality to partially serve the waste disposal requirements of the Overstrand Municipality (Hermanus and Western Area) and the Theewaterskloof Municipality (Grabouw, Villiersdorp and Botrivier). Cape Agulhas Municipality (Bredasdorp and Arniston) now also uses the facility, following a Service Level Agreement signed in November 2024.

The 1999 permit application report indicated that construction of the landfill will progress with a long-term view for its end use. The report estimated that the site would be closed in 2040, after which it would be rehabilitated and used for grazing or similar agricultural purposes. An updated long-term master plan conducted in March 2019 indicated that the site could still be operational up to July 2076, based on current waste license conditions, expected disposal rates, diversion targets, and expected growth rates.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first cell, Cell 1, was completed towards the end of 2001. Subsequently, construction of Cell 2 was completed in April 2005, Cell 3 in February 2015 and Cell 4 in April 2019. A topographical survey conducted in October 2024 indicated that the current cell, Cell 4, has 178,620m³ remaining airspace. Considering a waste growth rate of 3%, the cell will be full by November 2026. Overfilling cannot take place, meaning that if cell 5A is not commissioned by the end of October 2026, Karwyderskraal would close for the acceptance of waste for disposal.

The design report for Cell 5 was compiled and submitted by the Consulting Engineers to DEA&DP and the National Department of Water & Sanitation in December 2024 for approval. Clause 4.3 of the Licence / Permit stipulates that design drawings for any further development must be submitted for approval by the regulating authorities. Although the design is put forward for the whole of Cell 5, only about half the area (42,000m²) will be developed as Cell 5A due to budget considerations. The remainder of Cell 5 will be constructed as Cell 5B, and the construction will be planned to have Cell 5B completed prior to Cell 5A reaching capacity. For this critical target to be successfully met, the tender for the construction of Cell 5A should go out by no later than mid-July 2025.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION & STRATEGIC CASE

Project scope and objectives; Justification; Sector-specific analysis; Market size and demand analysis.

PROJECT SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

This project proposes the next phase of development of the existing Karwyderskraal Landfill Facility, namely:

- Construction of the next disposal cell (Cell 5A).
- Construction of a new Organic Waste Diversion Plant.
- Extension of the composting facility.
- Extension of the entrance road.

The primary objective of this project is to expand the effectiveness and efficiency of the site, providing a regional, environmentally responsible solution for waste disposal in the Overberg District. The design, apart from the site's end-use, must mainly be driven by protecting the receiving environment from any pollution as a result of the landfill itself. This will enable the Overberg District Municipality to:

- Ensure that waste management in the Overberg Municipal Area complies with South African and International environmental standards so that it is beneficial to industrial and agricultural growth and the public's right to a clean and healthy environment.
- Minimise the entrance of material of value into the waste stream.
- Reduce all waste so that nothing of value nor anything that can decompose gets disposed of.
- Store, dispose or treat all waste that cannot be avoided or reduced at licensed facilities with regular operational and environmental monitoring and in accordance with regulatory requirements and targets.

JUSTIFICATION

South African environmental laws require that landfill sites be used only for waste that cannot be reused or recycled. Modern landfill sites like Karwyderskraal are the result of years of research and are mandated to be environmentally responsible. This facility

provides a waste disposal solution that supports the Western Cape and South Africa's broader goals of sustainable waste management and pollution control in accordance with legislative compliance. The Karwyderskraal landfill is currently a well-operated landfill facility with consistently good audit scores. There is also concern that landfills in other areas of the Overberg District Municipality are nearing capacity or are under pressure of closure with non-compliance of license conditions due to budget and technical-related matters.

MARKET SIZE AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

The demand for the Karwyderskraal landfill stems from a combination of regional waste generation patterns, infrastructure limitations, and environmental policy requirements. Some of the key factors driving its necessity are:

- **Regional Waste Generation:** The landfill is currently servicing 3 of its 4 municipalities, i.e. Overstrand, Theewaterskloof and Cape Agulhas. They produce significant volumes of general waste.
- **Limited Alternatives:** Despite efforts to promote recycling and composting, a substantial portion of waste remains non-recyclable.
- **Projected Capacity Needs:** Long-term planning based on regional waste forecasts is indicated. Demand is expected to grow as population and urban development increase in the Overberg region. ●

The Karwyderskraal landfill is currently a well-operated landfill facility with consistently good audit scores. There is also concern that landfills in other areas of the ODM are nearing capacity or are under pressure of closure with non-compliance of license conditions due to budget and technical-related matters.

PROJECT STATUS & IMPLEMENTATION READINESS

Current phase of development; Readiness for procurement; Regulatory and environmental approvals; Community and stakeholder engagement.

CURRENT PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT

The 100ha Karwyderskraal site is located in an agricultural area in the rolling hills on the eastern side of the Botrivier lagoon. The ground slopes gently towards the north. An ephemeral watercourse bisects the central part of the site and joins the Hopies River in the north and outside the site boundary. The Hopies River flows down to the Hopies River farm dam (about 1.5 km downstream) and on to the Bot River some 2.5 km from the site. The Bot River discharges to the nearby Bot River lagoon, which is an environmentally sensitive and visually attractive area.

Topographic elevations on site range from high points of about 90m above mean sea level in the east and south-west to a low point of about 40m in the stream at the northern end of the site. Currently all clean surface run-off from the south and south-west is being diverted around the developed cells in dedicated clean storm water channels and discharged into the abovementioned ephemeral stream.



Disposal of waste at the Karwyderskraal Landfill commenced during February 2002 with waste being disposed into the newly developed first cell called Cell 1. Since then, Cell 2 and Cell 3 were developed and filled to capacity, while the current Cell 4, which is still operational, should reach capacity in late 2026 or early 2027, depending on disposal rates. Cells 1 to 3 were designed and constructed as per the permit application design, which was based on the recommended design guidelines for a Geo Membrane: Class B + (G:M:B+) facility. Cell 4 was designed and constructed as a Class B landfill in compliance with the Norms and Standards promulgated in August 2013. All new cells should be designed and constructed in this manner.

Readiness for Procurement:

As previously indicated, Cell 5 design was completed and submitted to Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and the Department of Water and Sanitation for approval in December 2024.

Regulatory and Environmental Approvals:

Regulatory approval is required before the project can be put out to tender for construction purposes. All required studies and statutory reporting have been completed. ●

GOVERNANCE, POLICY & ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Legal and regulatory framework; Government policies;
Governance role; Investment needs and policy incentives.

The Karwyderskraal landfill operates under a robust legal and regulatory framework designed to ensure environmental protection, public health, and sustainable waste management.

Primary legislation: Waste Act 59 of 2008

Purpose: Establishes norms and standards for waste management across South Africa.

Key Provisions:

- Waste must be reused, recycled, or recovered before disposal is considered.
- Landfills are regulated to prevent pollution and ecological degradation.
- Requires licensing and monitoring of waste management activities.
- Mandates public participation and transparency in waste-related decisions.

The Overberg District Municipality can only act in accordance with the functions and powers given to it by law, specifically the Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998). Extracted from section 84(1) of the act, it states that:

“A district municipality has the following functions and powers:

- e. Solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to-*
 - i. the determination of a waste disposal strategy;*
 - ii. the regulation of waste disposal;*
 - iii. the establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district. “*

The (then) Overberg District Council was issued with a Waste Management Permit (Permit No. 16/2/7/G501/D3/Z3/P374) by the (then) Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to establish and operate the Karwyderskraal landfill as a Class G:M:B+

facility in terms of Section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act, (Act 73 of 1989) on 30 March 2000 on portion 1 of the farm Afdaksrivier 575 in the District of Bredasdorp.

On 9 April 2002, the permit was amended under the same permit number to change the permit holder's name to the Overberg District Municipality. On 3 November 2005, the permit was amended under the same permit number to include the composting of garden waste.

This Waste Management Permit was then non-substantively varied by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on 12 February 2018 (Permit No. 19/2/5/4/E2/8/WL0098/17), to remove some conditions that were no longer applicable to the facility, add new applicable conditions, and to amend other conditions accordingly during the same process.

The most notable of these non-substantial amendments were:

- The Class of the landfill was changed to B.
- The composting of garden waste was changed to the composting of organic general waste.
- The permit holder was given the responsibility to compile an Organic Waste Diversion Plan.

The facility currently receives general waste from the Overstrand, Theewaterskloof and Cape Agulhas Municipalities. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to ensure the health and safety of workers and waste reclaimers. Hazardous waste and medical waste are not permitted, and their interception must be reported. External compliance audits take place annually in November, with the Residents Monitoring Committee meeting in the following February.

Government Policies:

The Western Cape Infrastructure Framework 2050 outlines strategic objectives to guide infrastructure development in the Western Cape. These objectives focus on economic growth, maximising infrastructure benefits, enhancing informal infrastructure, and promoting climate-resilient projects. The project also aligns with the Western Cape Government's Growth for Jobs Strategy.

The Panoptic Principles guide the Western Cape Infrastructure Framework 2050, ensuring that infrastructure projects are innovative, equitable and sustainable. The following Panoptic Principles are derived from extensive stakeholder engagements and aim to enhance infrastructure management:

- Promoting equitable and inclusive economic growth through infrastructure innovation.
- Supporting resilient, sustainable systems via ecosystem collaboration.
- Prioritising stakeholder trust and spatial justice in site selection and community engagement.
- Enabling transversal governance through multi-sector coordination. ●

ECONOMIC & COMMERCIAL VIABILITY

Value-for-money assessment; Cost-benefit analysis; Risk evaluation; Economic multipliers and macroeconomic benefits.

The landfill has demonstrated both economic sustainability and commercial viability through its strategic design, regional utility and alignment with government's waste management goals.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY

It provides a cost-efficient regional solution where the Overberg District Municipality owns and operates the site. The cost of operating the Karwyderskraal landfill site is covered by the contributing municipalities, who pay a fixed monthly amount to repay capital, and a varying monthly amount, linked to actual tonnages disposed, for the operation of the facility. There is an additional rehabilitation cost charged to the users of the site (per ton) for the ultimate capping and rehabilitation of the facility. The details of the agreements and payment terms are described in the respective Service Level Agreement documents that are available on the website of the Overberg District Municipality. The shared infrastructure serves multiple municipalities (Overstrand, Theewaterskloof and Cape Agulhas), thereby reducing duplication and operational costs. Long-term planning ensures predictable budgeting and capacity management.

Engineered liners and leachate systems minimise long-term environmental remediation costs, while the composting area reduces organic waste volume, thereby lowering landfill pressure and extending the lifespan of the cell.

The project will provide a stimulus for the regional economy through the employment of local

labour for the construction and rehabilitation of the site, contributing to job creation and skills development.

COMMERCIAL VIABILITY

Municipal Service Level Agreements to ensure steady revenue and operational continuity. These agreements also include rehabilitation charges and annual cost adjustments, making the model financially sustainable.

Demand is driven by waste volumes from the surrounding towns, ensuring a consistent demand. The facility is a last-resort disposal site, meaning only non-recyclable waste is accepted, aligning with national waste hierarchy policies.

Regulatory compliance with the National Environmental Management Waste Act and landfill norms and standards enhances the facility's creditability, and acts as a role model for other landfill site development. ●

PROJECT FEASIBILITY, APPROVALS & INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Feasibility study findings; Master plan integration; Alternative evaluation; Infrastructure planning and prioritisation.

The Karwyderskraal landfill was developed through a rigorous process of feasibility assessment, regulatory approval and detailed infrastructure planning since its inception in 1999.

Based on the findings from an updated Long-Term Master Plan study conducted in 2019, the waste licence requires the facility to be progressively constructed towards a pre-determined end-shape and under recognised civil engineering practices. Sustainable master planning of cell development and rehabilitation is thus required for each large waste disposer or diversion strategy going forward. The license permit allows for a height not exceeding 45m above natural ground level and also indicates a maximum height of 85m above mean sea level. The height of this new Cell 5 will be approximately 30m above the ground level and 85mamsl at its highest point.

This new Cell 5 will have approximately 1,500,000 m of airspace available. From the Master Plan study, this cell will provide airspace for approximately 14 – 15 years, taking future additional waste streams from local municipalities, as their landfills reach capacity, into account, as well as an annual growth rate of 2%. Once the site has been rehabilitated, the leachate management will still be operational, and leachate production should decrease over time as a result of the rehabilitation.

The design report includes all the necessary engineering, environmental and operational specifications, including geotechnical, geological and geohydrological studies. An updated topographical survey of the site was also undertaken in July 2024 to support the digital terrain modelling of the new cell, aimed at optimising cut and fill, thereby informing the design drawings for the approval application process and designing the drainage infrastructure required to manage site liquids, including clean run-off, leachate and contaminated run-off.

The layer works of the current Cell 4, as well as the design of the new Cell 5, are in line with the new Norms and Standards liner requirements for a Class B landfill facility and can be summarised as follows:

- Waste.
- Class 2 GRI-GT13 non-woven separation geotextile.
- 150mm leachate drainage layer with 38mm washed crushed stone.
- Min. 60/40 (kN/m) veneer reinforcing grid.
- 1500g/m GRI-GT12 non-woven protection geotextile on the slopes and 200mm clean sand protection layer on the floor.
- 1,5mm HDPE mono-textured geomembrane (texturing facing down).
- 4 x 150mm compacted clay layers from on-site sources compacted to 98% proctor at moisture content of OMC to OMC +2%.
- 1 x 150mm rip and recompacted base preparation layer of in-situ material to the same specifications as the clay layers.

Each layer was carefully selected after comparing with alternatives for each specific layer. The materials chosen for this proposal were based on the performance and stability of the individual layers. Costs were also taken into account, but only once it was determined that the alternative under consideration could perform according to the design requirements and also not have an effect on the overall stability of the various lining systems.

The waste management licence of Karwyderskraal also requires the Overberg District Municipality to divert 100% of organic waste received from landfilling by 2027. Currently the Overberg District Municipality is achieving approximately 49% diversion of the organic waste via the existing composting operation. To achieve the 100% target, the Organic Waste Diversion Plan of the Overberg District Municipality proposed an organic waste separation facility where the organic fraction is screened from the municipal solid waste received

through size separation. The small (organic) fraction, contaminated with other small items in the waste stream such as bottle caps, stones, broken glass, pieces of plastic, etc., will be composted while the larger fraction will be landfilled. Additional composting space will therefore also be required. In the event of this “contaminated” compost not attracting a beneficiary off-take application, it can be landfilled since compost does not undergo organic degradation in a landfill and is therefore not considered as organic waste.

Between November 2023 and October 2024, 53,591 tonnes of general waste were disposed of at Karwyderskraal – 12.3% more than during the preceding twelve-month period. Over the same period, 18,325 tonnes of garden waste chips and fruit waste were composted (23.2% more than the previous year), and 10,721 tonnes of uncontaminated builders’ rubble were received for use as cover material (9.1% less than the previous year). A further 444 tonnes of oversized uncontaminated builders’ rubble were stockpiled on site for future crushing, which is an increase of 308.2% compared to the previous twelve months.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS & FUNDING STRATEGIES

Total project cost breakdown; Funding sources; Revenue models; Innovative financing mechanisms.

The design report estimate the following project costs:

- Cell 5A construction: R47,5 million
- Organic Waste Diversion Facility: R22.5 million
- Extension of Composting Area: R7.5 million
- Extension of Road Entrance: R2.5 million
- Approximate Total Value: R80 million

Of the R47.5m construction cost, R1.5m has already been included in the operational tariff of Cell 4 for the current year as partial provision for design fees, with a further R2m provided for in the operational tariff of the next financial year. A loan for the remainder at 11% interest rate over 91 months would result in a monthly premium of R789,971. This is based on the assumption that no interest or capital redemption is paid for in the first 11 months of the loan. This would result in a total fixed cost in 2026/2027 of R1,779,799 for Cell 4 and R7,109,739 for Cell 5A.

The Organic Waste Diversion Plant and the extension of the composting facility have been designed, and the estimated capital requirement would be R22,572,600 and R7,563,100, respectively. Since these two items are civil infrastructure, funding can be repaid over 20 years. Based on the same 11% interest rate, the monthly premiums would be R257,470 and R81,707, respectively. Assuming the same loan conditions as for the construction of Cell 5A, then this scenario would result in an additional fixed cost for 2026/2027 of R2,317,230 and R735,364, respectively.

Although the entrance road was recently upgraded, only the section between the gate and the weighbridge was included. The surfaced road (chip-and-spray) leading up to the diesel tank still requires upgrading. This is classified as maintenance of infrastructure, and the cost is estimated at R2,566,720. At 11% interest over 20 years, it would amount to R27,730 per month. Assuming the same loan conditions as for the construction of Cell 5A,

then this would result in an additional fixed cost for 2026/2027 of R249,565. In total, all of the above would represent a fixed cost for the 2026/2027 financial year of R12,191,696. Assuming a volume of 62,216 tonnes of waste to be disposed during 2026/2027, this equates to R195.96 per tonne compared to the current fixed cost equivalent of R132.08 per tonne.

It should, however, also be noted that the operational tariff in the 2026/2027 financial year is estimated at R136.57 compared to the current year's tariff of R168.36 per tonne. The reduction in the operational tariff is mainly due to the additional waste now being received from Cape Agulhas Municipality.

The current equivalent total tariff, i.e. the operational, rehabilitation and fixed costs, for the 2024/2025 year is R324.50 and will increase to R366.86 per tonne for the 2026/2027 financial year.

Waste minimisation will require financial support, and essential ongoing public awareness and education represent a continuous expense. While the ODM cannot fund the waste management projects of local municipalities, it can assist by identifying projects in need of funding and by consistently applying for support from national and international organisations.

FUNDING MECHANISMS

The cost requirements of many of the proposed projects cannot be funded by the Overberg District Municipality alone, even if it is operating at a profit. The amount of capital required is too much without alternative sources of funds.

Provincial infrastructure funding in South Africa relies on intergovernmental fiscal transfers, conditional grants, and provincial revenues, with limited options for borrowing and public-private

partnerships. The Western Cape has utilised the Budget Facility for Infrastructure (BFI) for specific projects, but faces challenges in flexibility due to ring-fenced grants. Alternative funding mechanisms need to be explored.

EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING AND RESOURCING STRATEGIES

To optimise infrastructure funding and resourcing, the Western Cape Infrastructure Framework 2050 emphasises the importance of maintaining existing assets, adhering to planning processes and ensuring ethical governance. Data-driven decision-making and strategic coherence are crucial for improving infrastructure outcomes.

- Prioritise maintaining existing assets that provide value.
- Regularly update User Asset Management plans for guidance.
- Follow proper planning, procurement, and budgeting processes.
- Competent and ethical officials are essential for effective decision-making. ●

DELIVERY MECHANISM & PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

Phased implementation; Procurement methods; Bidding process; Supplier selection; Risk-sharing mechanisms.

A structured and transparent delivery and procurement approach, aligned with South African municipal legislation and best practices in public infrastructure development is followed. The facility is owned and operated by the Overberg District Municipality. It serves multiple local municipalities who participate in shared use and cost recovery under long-term service agreements, thereby promoting regional efficiency.

All major services, e.g. construction, operations and transport, are procured via open tenders in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and as such, rigorous, transparent compliance and evaluation criteria must be observed. ●

PROJECT COMMUNICATION & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Investor engagement strategies; Community participation; Government and regulatory interactions.

The Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is the provincial authority for waste management matters. The Overberg District Municipality issues formal MFMA Public Information Statements to inform the public about long-term service agreements and operational updates, providing transparency and ensuring accountability. Annual performance reports and updates on Integrated Waste Management Plans are also shared publicly.

In line with the Municipal Systems Act and Waste Act, the Municipality must invite public participation before finalising service agreements and infrastructure plans. This can be achieved through multi-channel outreach programmes, e.g. posting notices in municipal offices and on community boards, inviting written submissions from residents and stakeholders, and providing clarification meetings for interested parties. Platforms for engagement could include Ward committee meetings, waste management forums, and workshops with NGOs, youth groups, businesses and schools. Stakeholder concerns need to be documented and addressed in municipal responses. ●

SPECIAL (E.G. GENDER) PROCUREMENT ACTIONS & SOCIAL IMPACT

Gender-responsive procurement; Social benefits; Sustainability and environmental compliance.

All bids must adhere to:

- Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA).
- General Conditions of Contract (GCC).
- Overberg District Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy (Preferential Procurement Regulations).

GOVERNMENT POLICIES:

The project is directly aligned with the Western Cape's Growth for Jobs (G4J) strategy and reflects the WCIF 2050 Panoptic Principles of:

- Promoting equitable and inclusive economic growth through infrastructure innovation;
- Supporting resilient, sustainable systems via ecosystem collaboration;
- Prioritising stakeholder trust and spatial justice in site selection and community engagement;
- Enabling transversal governance through multi-sector coordination. ●

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

Long-term asset management; Performance monitoring; Digital technology leverage; Resilience planning and climate adaptation.

A structured and environmentally responsible operations and maintenance strategy is followed, which is designed to ensure long-term sustainability, regulatory compliance, and minimal environmental impact.

OPERATIONS STRATEGY

The landfill is developed cell by cell, with each cell designed for a specific lifespan and capacity. Incoming waste is classified and monitored to ensure proper disposal or diversion. Only general waste is accepted; hazardous waste is excluded, as per the license conditions. Environmental controls include leachate collection systems, gas monitoring and groundwater protection. Cells are built with composite liners (HDPE + compacted clay) to prevent contamination. Long-term agreements with municipalities ensure consistent waste delivery and funding for operations, while disposal charges are adjusted annually, based on operational costs and rehabilitation provisions.

MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

Infrastructure is maintained through regular inspection and upkeep of the access roads, drainage systems, leachate tanks and pipelines, and monitoring gas vents. Continuous environmental monitoring takes place through the testing of ground and surface water, subsurface gas emissions, and ambient air quality. Regular external audits are conducted by specialists to ensure compliance with the Waste Management Licence. The last external audit was in November 2024, and a compliance rating of 98.97% was achieved. Rehabilitation is an ongoing process, and a rehabilitation charge per tonne of waste is collected to fund future closure and restoration. Post-closure monitoring and site rehabilitation are part of the long-term strategy. ●

CONCLUSION & CALL TO ACTION

Summary of investment benefits; Next steps; Contact details and proposal submission.

Investing in regional landfill infrastructure like Karwyderskraal offers a range of economic, environmental and social benefits, not only for the Overberg District Municipality, but also for the broader region and its stakeholders.

Economic benefits:

- Cost efficiency through shared infrastructure across multiple municipalities, reducing the fixed costs per unit of waste.
- Collaborative funding where participating municipalities share capital and operational costs, making the project financially viable even for smaller towns.
- Professional Management through centralised operations that allow for better bargaining power when procuring equipment and services.

Environmental benefits:

- Regulatory compliance requires the design to meet strict environmental legislation, including composite liners and leachate management. This also reduces the risk of contamination and long-term environmental damage.
- Large regional sites increase air space efficiency, allowing more waste to be processed per acre. This sustainable land use helps avoid the proliferation of small, poorly managed landfills.

Social and Community benefits:

- Investment in the facility leads to employment and training for local workers during construction and rehabilitation phases.
- Long-term agreements and public consultations foster community trust and transparency.
- Facilities like Karwyderskraal support waste education campaigns, promoting recycling and responsible disposal habits, thereby creating awareness and educating the community.

NEXT STEPS

Approval of the Design Report for the construction of Cell 5A is urgently required. Thereafter, the tender process can be initiated. ●

CONTACT DETAILS

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