



PIKITUP JOHANNESBURG SOC LIMITED

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION CALL FOR INNOVATIVE, INTEGRATED, AND SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

REFERENCE NO: RFI/001/2024

CLOSING DATE: 19 JUNE 2024

CLOSING TIME: 11:00AM

RESPONDENT COMPANY NAME:

Information session

A virtual information session will be held on MS Teams on 5 June 2024 at 11:00am. Interest parties may join the information session at the scheduled date and time by clicking on the [“Join the meeting now”](#) link from this RFI advertisement or the RFI document (electronic PDF version).

Alternatively,

Queries or clarification questions relating to the RFI may be e-mailed no later than 10 June 2024 to mornekoortzen@pikitup.co.za. All correspondence relating to this RFI must quote the relevant RFI reference number (i.e. RFI/001/2024) in the heading.

RFI responses:

The RFI responses must be submitted by no later than the RFI closing date and time (i.e. 19 June 2024 at 11:00am).

The RFI responses must be submitted by one of the following methods:

- Hard copy enclosed in a sealed envelope with the RFI reference number (i.e. RFI/001/2024) and the respondent company name clearly written on the cover of the envelope, to be deposited into the Pikitup tender box situated at the Pikitup Head Office, Ground Floor, Pikitup Tender Office, Jorissen Place, 66 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, or
- Soft copy or electronic version in PDF format (i.e. on a memory stick or compact disk), enclosed in a sealed envelope with the RFI reference number (i.e. RFI/001/2024) and the respondent company name clearly written on the cover of the envelope, to be deposited into Pikitup tender box situated at the Pikitup Head Office, Ground Floor, Pikitup Tender Office, Jorissen Place, 66 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, or
- E-mail an electronic copy of the response in PDF format to mornekoortzen@pikitup.co.za, with the RFI reference number (i.e. RFI/001/2024) and the respondent company name indicated in the subject / heading of the e-mail. The total size of the e-mail may not exceed 25MB.

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ANNEXURE 1

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

YOU ARE HEREBY INVITED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO PIKITUP JOHANNESBURG SOC LIMITED AS PER THE SCOPE OF THIS RFI

NOTE:

- RFI RESPONSES MUST BE IN EITHER HARD COPY OR IN ELECTRONIC PDF FORMAT, AND RESPONSES MUST BE DEPOSITED IN THE PIKITUP TENDER BOX, OR E-MAILED PRIOR TO THE RFI CLOSING TIME ON THE CLOSING DATE.
- RFI RESPONSES DEPOSITED IN THE PIKITUP TENDER BOX MUST BE IN A SEALED ENVELOPE, OR E-MAIL SUBMISSIONS MUST BE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM FILE SIZE OF 25 MEGABITES (MB) PER E-MAIL.
- NO LATE RESPONSES (I.E. AFTER THE CLOSING TIME AND DATE) WILL BE CONSIDERED.
- PIKITUP WILL CONFIRM RECEIPT OF E-MAIL RESPONSES WITHIN 24 HOURS OF RFI CLOSING DATE AND TIME

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

NAME OF COMPANY			
COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER			
STREET ADDRESS			
CONTACT PERSON			
DESIGNATION			
TELEPHONE NUMBER	CODE		NUMBER
CELLPHONE NUMBER			
E-MAIL ADDRESS			
NATIONAL TREASURY CENTRAL SUPPLIER DATABASE REGISTRATION # (IF REGISTERED)			

SIGNATURE:

CAPACITY UNDER WHICH THIS DOCUMENT IS SIGNED:

DATE:

ANNEXURE 2

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI)

Timelines for RFI activities

- RFI Advertise date – **17 May 2024**
- RFI virtual information session – **5 June 2024 at 11:00**
- RFI deadline for questions – **10 June 2024** at close of business day
- RFI Closing date for responses – **19 June 2024 at 11:00am**

Information session

- A virtual information session will be held on Microsoft Teams on 5 June 2024 at 11:00am.
- Interest parties may join the information session at the scheduled date and time by clicking on the “[Join the meeting now](#)” link from this RFI advertisement (electronic PDF version) or by clicking on the link on the cover page of the RFI document (electronic PDF version), or
- Alternatively, clarification questions relating to the RFI may be e-mailed no later than 10 June 2024 (i.e. at least 5 business days prior to the RFI closing date) via e-mail to mornekoortzen@pikitup.co.za as indicated below.

Clarifications and enquiries

- Formal enquiries and clarifications with respect to this RFI should be submitted to the Pikitup Official(s) as indicated in the RFI. Queries relating to this RFI must:
- Be e-mailed to mornekoortzen@pikitup.co.za
- Be e-mailed no later than 10 June 2024. Queries received after the deadline will not be considered.
- Specify the RFI reference number (i.e. RFI/001/2024) in the subject of the e-mail.

Responses to the RFI must:

- The RFI responses must be submitted by no later than the RFI closing date and time (i.e. 11:00am on 19 June 2024) as published and reflected in the RFI document. The RFI responses must be submitted by only one of the following methods:
 - o Hard copy enclosed in a sealed envelope with the RFI reference number (i.e. RFI/001/2024) and the respondent company name clearly written on the cover of the envelope, to be deposited into the Pikitup tender box situated at the Pikitup Head Office, Ground Floor, Pikitup Tender Office, Jorissen Place, 66 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein,
 - or
 - o Soft copy or electronic version in PDF format (i.e. on a memory stick or compact disk), enclosed in a sealed envelope with the RFI reference number (i.e. RFI/001/2024) and the respondent company name clearly written on the cover of the envelope, to be deposited into Pikitup tender box situated at the Pikitup Head Office, Ground Floor, Pikitup Tender Office, Jorissen Place, 66 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein,
 - or
 - o E-mail an electronic copy of the response in PDF format to mornekoortzen@pikitup.co.za, with the RFI reference number (i.e. RFI/001/2024) and the respondent company name indicated in the subject / heading of the e-mail. Important Note: The total size of the e-mail may not exceed 25MB.

The following terms and conditions are applicable to this RFI

- The purpose of this Request for information (RFI) to gather information for the works/goods/services as stated in the scope of this document.
- This RFI is a stand-alone information-gathering and market-testing exercise, intended to inform and assist Pikitup with research, planning and development.
- No obligation or commitment on the part of either the respondent or Pikitup as a result of this RFI
- Where cost estimates are provided, the information could be used for planning or budget purposes
- Respondents should ensure that the response is structured in a logical manner giving clarity on the sections in the technical information and scope.
- The information provided must be presented in a format that corresponds to and reference to sections outlined within this RFI.
- Any irregularities or lack of clarity in the RFI should be brought to Pikitup's attention as soon as possible to enable Pikitup to respond accordingly to prospective respondents.
- Responses to this RFI will be kept confidential and not be available for public knowledge

- Pikitup may use the information from this RFI to advance business strategy, identify future projects, develop tender (RFP) specifications / terms of reference, budget planning and / or any other purpose that might be deemed fit
- The RFI process will not lead to an award and does not constitute a procurement commitment.
- Pikitup reserves the right to use the information from this RFI or to stop this process.
- Pikitup reserves the right to engage with respondent(s) after the RFI closing date to obtain clarity or additional information relating their RFI response(s).

I the undersigned, (Name and Surname), are being the duly authorised undersigned representative of the responding organisation and I acknowledge the RFI terms and conditions.

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE :
.....

CAPACITY OF SIGNATORY :
.....

RESPONDENT COMPANY NAME :
.....

DATE :
.....

ANNEXURE 3.

RFI TERMS OF REFERENCE / SCOPE OF REQUIREMENTS

Request for Information **Terms of Reference / Scope of Requirements**

Call for innovative, integrated and sustainable waste management solutions



WASTE	COLLECTION,	STORAGE,	TRANSPORTATION	AND
PROCESSING/TREATMENT	TECHNOLOGIES	IN	LINE	WITH
MANAGEMENT AND MINIMIZATION	STRATEGY.	PIKITUP	WASTE	

RFI/001/2022 - REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM RESPONDENTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS OF WASTE TRANSFER, LONG-HAUL AND DISPOSAL AT LEGALLY COMPLIANT LANDFILLS IN LINE WITH PIKITUP'S WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMIZATION STRATEGY

Terms of Reference

1. BACKGROUND

Pikitup Johannesburg (SOC) Ltd is 100% owned by the City of Johannesburg (CoJ or “the City”). It is mandated to provide waste management and refuse removal services to the residents of Johannesburg. A Board of Directors, appointed by the CoJ is authorised to manage and direct the business and matters of Pikitup as set out in the Companies Act and the Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI) and is subject to accountability and effective oversight by the City. The CoJ utilises the Environment, Infrastructure and Services Department (EISD) led by Councillor Jack Sekwaila to oversee the governance of the company.

It is primarily an operationally focused planning tool informed strategically by:

- National and provincial imperatives
- The Growth and Development Strategy (GDS) – particularly outputs and roadmap
- The City’s strategic priorities and programmes
- The CoJ’s high impact programmes – area-based development
- Covid-19 response
- Economic recovery

2. Strategic Overview



To be the leading integrated waste management company in Africa and among
the best in the world

VISION STATEMENT



To provide integrated, sustainable, and innovative waste management services that ensure waste reduction; re-use; recycling and recovery, and consider waste disposal (landfilling) as the last resort.

MISSION STATEMENT

Values



PEOPLE-CENTRIC

We work tirelessly to show deep respect for human beings inside our company and for the communities in which they live, while ensuring our work reflects the diversity of our people.



INTEGRITY

We are honest, open, ethical, and fair. People trust us to adhere to our word.



KNOWLEDGEABLE

We strive to employ best practices that seek to minimise the negative impacts of waste on the environment.



INNOVATION

We aim to achieve a culture of innovation and continuous improvement.



TRUSTWORTHINESS

We endeavor to get it right the first time, every time, on time with candid communication with our customers and communities when we don't.



UNITY

We pull together as a team to drive success, knowing that our success depends on our ability to help our customers, and communities receive value-added services.



PASSION

Passion is at the heart of our company. We are passionate about continuously driving sustainable environmental practices that achieve the most efficient and effective use of our resources.

Core Mandate

Pikitup Johannesburg (SOC) Ltd. was established in terms of the Companies Act on 1 November 2001 and is mandated to provide waste management and refuse removal services to the residents of Johannesburg.

Pikitup's core mandate is to contribute to resource security, environmental sustainability and good governance in the CoJ. The resources of the company are directed towards the key strategies and priorities envisaged by the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) to reduce, reuse and recycle waste streams, while extracting value from the waste stream along the waste value chain.

The strategic focus of Pikitup is to ensure waste prevention and minimisation and a community-driven approach to waste management. This requires the implementation of projects and approaches, innovative solutions, partnerships and stakeholder involvement. Programmes are designed to create opportunities for developmental service delivery and for communities to take responsibility for the way services are delivered. This contributes to the alleviation of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The main purpose and objective of Pikitup is, inter alia, to provide waste management services on behalf of the City and to provide such other municipal services as more fully set out in the service delivery agreement (SDA) entered into between Pikitup and the City as well as embedded in the entity's MOI, as amended from time to time. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) details the various indicators and targets to be achieved to ensure that the goals are reached. The various sections in the 2024 -2025 Draft Business Plan further detail the projects and interventions that will be implemented based on the resources available in the company. Pikitup is committed to continually improving its performance and the company is confident that it will attain its vision through partnerships and stakeholder involvement.

Scale of operations

Pikitup owns and operates 12 waste management depots strategically located across the CoJ's seven regions and manages 42 garden sites, four operational landfill sites and two closed landfill sites. Pikitup is the licence holder of the Ennerdale, Robinson Deep, Goudkoppies, Marie Louise, Kya Sands and Linbro Park landfill sites within the City's boundaries and is required by law to manage the sites according to relevant legislation, regulations, ordinances and bylaws.

Demographics of Johannesburg

The current population of the CoJ is estimated to be slightly over six million, making it the biggest metro by population size in South Africa. Johannesburg's population constitutes about 40% of the Gauteng population and 10% of South Africa's overall population. Stats SA projects that by 2026, the population of Johannesburg will grow by 0.7 million people, increasing to 6.72 million. (Latest demographic figures to be confirmed CoJ in light of the Stats SA Census)

The City has a burgeoning young population, which presents both opportunities and

challenges. The bulk of the City's population (40%) is between the ages of 20-39 years old. According to Stats SA's 2021 mid-year population estimates, the City's youth population (15-34 years) is estimated at 2.2 million, accounting for 37% of the total population of the City of Johannesburg. The youth play a vital role in the development and prosperity of the City. They can advance social, economic, political, and cultural transformation and are a driving force for change.

Significant factors affecting the external environment

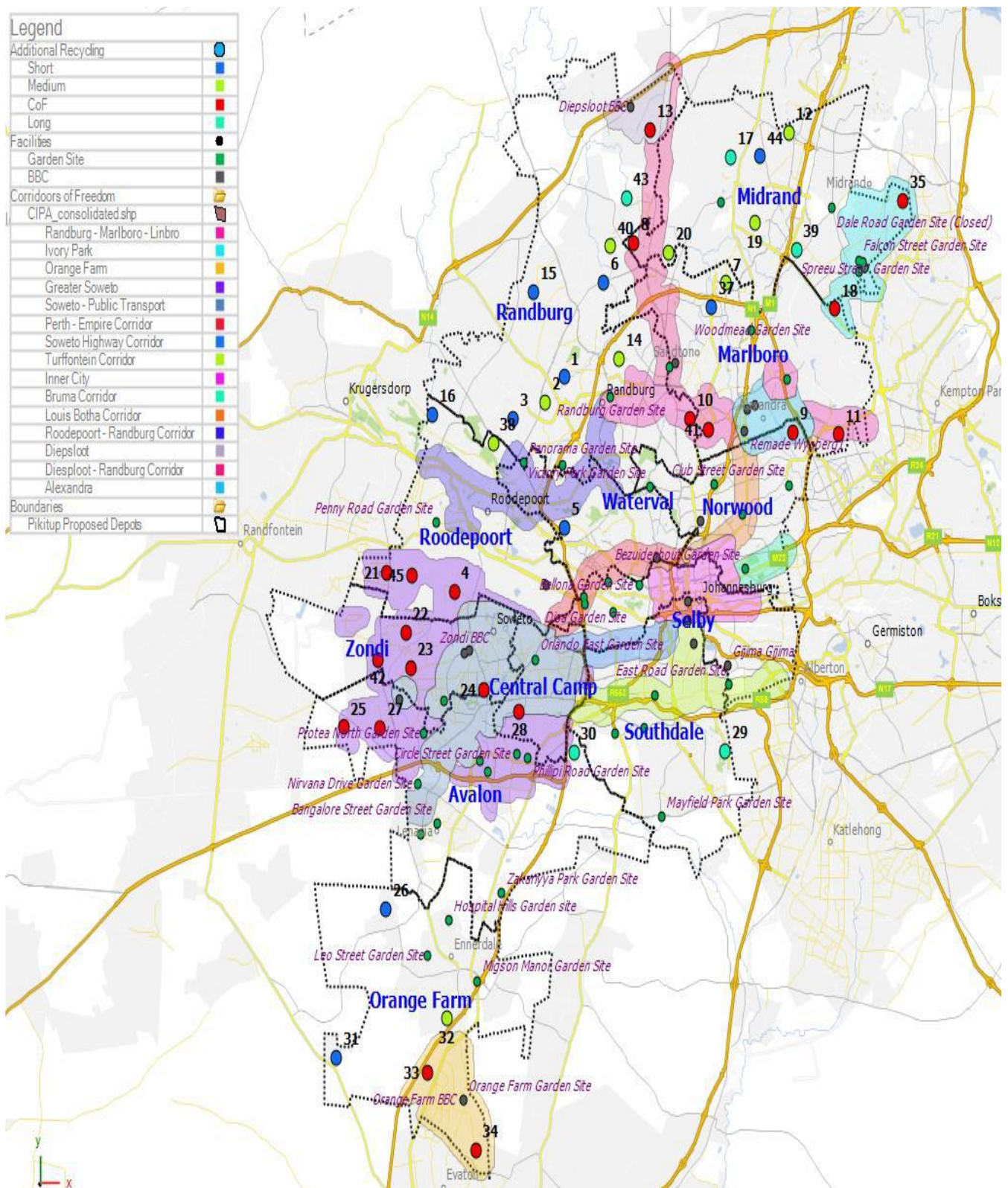
Johannesburg is recognised as the country's financial and technological hub; but, like many large cities around the world, it struggles with challenges such as rapid urbanisation, climate change, economic downturn, urban poverty and insecurity, and housing and infrastructure shortages. Moreover, the Covid-19 pandemic presented additional challenges that exacerbated the socio-economic hardships in the City's most vulnerable communities.

The City's strategic advantage lies in its basic service delivery and community services. The City must continuously work on these areas while improving service delivery. The decline in satisfaction needs to be halted and reversed for the City to be truly seen as delivering quality services to residents. The City must focus attention on three overarching dimensions to improve the everyday experience of residents, namely, 1) facilitating inclusive economic growth, 2) safety interventions, and 3) transparent governance.

The City is inundated with environmental pollution because of unsustainable waste management practices and is focusing on strengthening compliance with the Waste Management Service Standard, the Service Delivery Charter, and the City's waste bylaws. This requires reducing occurrences of illegal dumping through the provision of adequate services that cater for all waste streams, including special waste streams such as builders' rubble and the implementation of a waste collection system for high-density areas such as backyard dwellers and informal settlements.

Figure 3.1: CoJ regions services by Pikitup





Waste categories generated

The table below illustrates the categories of waste generated in the CoJ.

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Table 3.1: Waste generated in the CoJ

Categories	Description
General waste	Domestic general waste: Waste generated by households. This waste usually contains recyclable materials, non-recyclable materials, garden refuse, soil and construction and demolition waste.
	Business general waste: Waste that includes all waste produced by supermarkets and businesses that is non-hazardous. This waste usually contains high quantities of recyclable materials.
Organic waste	Garden refuse and food waste.
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Concrete, mortar, bricks, wood, insulation materials, gypsum, etc. generated from construction and demolition sites.
Health care risk waste(HCRW)	Discarded blood and human tissue; sharp infectious materials; expired pharmaceuticals; etc.
Hazardous waste	Used mineral oils, solvent residues, paint and resin waste, organic chemical residues, putrescible waste, sewage sludge and expired agricultural chemicals (pesticides), etc.
Other waste types	This includes agriculture, abattoirs, and waste tyres.

Table 3.2: Pikitup waste activities

Pikitup Waste Activity	Definition
Round Collected Refuse	Refuse Collection Rounds (RCR)
Illegal Dumping	Refers to waste disposed of in areas not designated for waste dumping such as open spaces and sidewalks.
Dailies	Refers to putrescible waste generated by hotels, restaurants, food shops, hospitals, and canteens that must be collected daily, to prevent the waste from decomposing and presenting a nuisance or an environmental or health risk.
Informal Areas	Areas receiving output-based or one-day cleaning services as opposed to formal settlements incorporated into the RCR rounds which receive multiple-day cleaning per week.
Bulk Containers	The collection of skips and containers from bulk commercial customers.

Street Cleaning	Street cleaning entails waste picking and sweeping in high-population density areas. Outside perimeters of taxi ranks, shopping malls and bus stations form part of street cleaning.
Garden Sites	Refers to garden waste collected at garden sites.
Other	FEL, REL, hostels, bin collection, bin delivery, administration, ad hoc, special, people carrier, composting, underground bin, lift, etc.

Legislation and Policy Environment

Legislation and Policy Environment

The overarching authority for waste management in South Africa is the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) within the Chemicals and Waste Management branch. The functions of the provincial authority include promulgating provincial legislation; providing municipal support; and licensing and monitoring both municipal and private sector waste activities. The Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) is the provincial authority for Gauteng.

According to the South African Constitution, local municipalities are mandated to provide waste collection, removal, storage, efficiently and effectively within their boundaries. Local municipalities also regulate how waste is managed within their boundaries through their bylaws. The City of Johannesburg's Environment and Infrastructure Services Department (EISD) is the department within the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) that oversees waste management and develops and enforces waste regulations, among other activities.

The requirements in the National Waste Management Strategy (2020) state that municipalities must integrate waste pickers into the municipal collection, by adopting the Waste Picker Integration Guideline for South Africa (DEFF and DSI, 2020) and developing Waste Picker Integration Plans by the end of 2021 (for metropolitan municipalities). In the third quarter of 2022, DFFE issued Memoranda of Understanding to municipalities regarding informal sector integration, which emphasises the intent of DFFE to require implementation of waste picker integration in South Africa.

There is also a strong focus on separation at source (S@S) in the NWMS (2020), including the finalisation of national separation at source guidelines for municipalities, an investment focusing on separation at source and awareness campaigns for citizens. The target is for 50% of municipalities to have S@S programmes by 2025.

The CoJ's EISD has captured their plans for waste diversion in their Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP); as required by the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA), with the last iteration of the IWMP published in 2011. The EISD is in the process of updating the IWMP, which is not yet available for public comment.

The City's Integrated Waste Management bylaw was updated in 2021. The bylaw governs all waste generation and management operations in the City, expressing the City's responsibility to ensure that all waste is managed appropriately.

National extended producer responsibility (EPR) regulations came into effect on 5 November 2021, with associated notices requiring producers to effect EPR for paper, packaging and some single-use products, electrical and electronic equipment, and lighting. The EPR legislation requires Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) to “co-operate with all municipalities (where applicable), within three years of implementation of their extended producer responsibility scheme, to increase the recovery of identified products from municipal waste”.

In addition to waste management legislation, Pikitup’s compliance bridges other specific legislation highlighted in the table below.

Legislation	Jurisdiction
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, No.45 of 1965	National
Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No.75 of 1997	National
Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act, No.53 of 2003	National
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, No.108 of 1996	National
Civil Proceedings Evidence Act, No.25 of 1965	National
City of Johannesburg Waste Management bylaws	Provincial
Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008	National
Competition Act, No.89 of 1998	National
Consumer Protection Act, No.68 of 2008	National
Copyright Act, No.98 of 1987	National
Criminal Procedure Act, No.51 of 1977	National
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. 1998: Minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfill, (2nd Ed), Republic of South Africa	National
Designs Act, No.195 of 1993	National
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, No.25 of 2000	National
Employment Equity Act, No.55 of 1998	National
Income Tax Act, No.58 of 1962	National

Legislation	Jurisdiction
Information Act, No.70 of 2002	National
King IV Code on Corporate Governance	National
Labour Relations Act, No.66 of 1995	National
Legal Deposits Act, No.54 of 1997	National
Medical Schemes Act, No.131 of 1998	National
Municipal Finance Management Act, No.56 of 2003	National
Municipal Structures Act, No.117 of 1998	National
Municipal Systems Act, No.32 of 2000	National
National Archiving Act, No.43 of 1996	National
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, No.39 of 2004	National
Medical Schemes Act, No.131 of 1998	National
Municipal Finance Management Act, No.56 of 2003	National
Municipal Structures Act, No.117 of 1998	National
Municipal Systems Act, No.32 of 2000	National
National Archiving Act, No.32 of 1996	National
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, No.39 of 2004	National
National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, No.10 of 2004	National
National Environmental Management Waste Act, No.59 of 2008	National
National Health Act, No.61 of 2003	National
National Road Traffic Act, No.93 of 1996	National
National Water Act, No.36 of 1998	National
Occupational Health and Safety Act, No.85 of 1993	National
Pension Funds Act, No.24 of 1956	National

Legislation	Jurisdiction
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, No.5 of 2000	National
Prescription Act, No.68 of 1969	National
Promotion of Access to Information Act, No.2 of 2000	National
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, No.3 of 2000	National
Protected Disclosures Act, No.26 of 2000	National
Protocol on Governance in Public Sector	National
Public Audit Act, No.25 of 2004	National
Road Traffic Act, No.29 of 1989	National
Road Accident Fund Act, No.56 of 1996	National
Skills Development Act, No.97 of 1998	National
Skills Development Levy Act, No.9 of 1999	National
Stamp Duties Act, No.77 of 1968	National
Tax on Retirement Funds Act, No.38 of 1996	National
The Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, No.130 of 1993	National
The Environment Conservation Act, No.73 of 1989	National
The National Environmental Management Act, No.107 of 1998	National
Unemployment Insurance Act, No.63 of 2001	National
Unemployment Insurance Contributions Act, No.4 of 2002	National
Value Added Tax Act, No.89 of 1991	National

Cleanliness Levels Standards

Photometric standards are an accepted method for measuring cleanliness levels and are in accordance with the Gauteng Department: Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) standards

The Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) indicates various targets for cleanliness, based on a photometric evaluation system. These cleaning levels are described in an index developed by the City of Johannesburg and formed part of the service level agreement (SLA) between the CoJ and Pikitup at the establishment of the entity.

Pikitup has aligned with the GDARD standards and therefore has set its targets and reports accordingly. The description of each cleanliness level reflects in the diagram below:

1. Problem Statement

Pikitup currently faces a paradoxical situation where the dwindling landfill airspace at remaining sites, projected to reach capacity within 2 to 3 years, presents a significant challenge exacerbated by increased immigration, escalating waste production, and constrained investment in waste reduction initiatives. This imminent threat also opens the door to transformative opportunities in waste management practices.

Our proactive response includes a suite of proposed solutions designed to navigate and mitigate this pressing issue:

- Adoption of intelligent design principles and proactive waste avoidance.
- Development of robust waste information systems for enhanced data management.
- Comprehensive analysis and optimization of waste type value chains in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
- Implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility and the Polluter Pays Principle to incentivize sustainable manufacturing.
- Strengthening recycling and waste recovery efforts.
- Combating illegal dumping through stringent enforcement and community engagement.
- Enhancing food, green waste, and construction rubble processing.
- Addressing specific waste streams such as tyres, healthcare, and e-waste.
- Innovating in landfill management and disposal techniques.
- Streamlining fleet and logistics to improve waste collection efficiency.
- Fostering community awareness and participation through education programs.
- Securing finance and funding to support waste management initiatives.
- Developing an Integrated Waste Infrastructure Development and Management Plan, including new regional landfill sites, material recovery facilities (MRFs), garden sites, and integrated waste treatment facilities.
- Exploring Alternative Waste Treatment Technologies to reduce landfill reliance.

Aligned with the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS), CoJ's Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), and Growth and Development Strategy (GDS) 2040, Pikitup's strategic focus is on waste prevention and minimization, leveraging a community-driven approach. Our mandate encompasses providing sustainable waste management services,

maintaining the city's cleanliness, and fostering an urban environment conducive to a low carbon economy.

Through the implementation of waste minimization programs, our objective is to redirect the flow of waste away from landfills, thereby increasing the diversion rate beyond the current 30%. Despite these efforts, the majority of residual waste still ends up in landfills. We are actively seeking innovative solutions from qualified organizations that can aid in significantly boosting our waste diversion rates and thereby extend the operational life of our landfill sites.

The primary objective of this Request for Information (RFI) is to dissect and enhance the value chain for three predominant waste streams—green waste, general household waste, and builder's rubble. Our aim is to pinpoint opportunities that maximize value recovery, diminish losses, and leverage the full potential of these waste streams. Respondents must consider the integration of sustainable technologies, optimal material utilization, and the overarching environmental, social, and economic implications.

1.1. Specific areas of interest for this RFI include:

- **Waste minimisation**
 - Analysis of waste generation patterns.
 - Development of new products that contribute to a circular economy.
- **Waste collection**
 - Innovation in waste collection points and systemic improvements.
 - Advanced landfill and disposal methodologies.
- **Waste diversion**
 - Material Recovery Facility technologies, alternate treatment technologies e.g. in-vessel composting, open wind row composting, chipping, builder's rubble processing and re-use
- **Recycling**
 - innovations in the separation of plastic from waste plastic in an endless loop, so it never becomes waste disposed of at landfills.
 - Opportunities in Remanufacturing with a focus on new technologies.
- **Waste to energy solutions**
 - technologies including anaerobic digestion, incineration, alternate treatment for biomass (animal carcasses)
- **Landfill gas and leachate treatment**
 - technologies for landfill gas extraction for fuel, innovative leachate treatment solutions

Pikitup invites knowledge and technology leaders to collaborate in addressing the critical issue facing the organisation. This collaboration is an opportunity to revolutionize waste management and contribute to the development of a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive City for future generations.

1.2 Pikitup Major Products and Services

Pikitup Johannesburg (SOC) Limited was established in 2001 as an independent municipal entity, wholly owned by the City of Johannesburg, to serve and provide waste management services for the Johannesburg area. Pikitup provides two categories of services: council services and commercial operations, which are summarized in the table below:

Council services <i>CoJ mandated services: In terms of the Constitution the municipality has sole mandate to collect domestic waste from residents and this is paid through tariffs. Residents cannot choose to use another service provider for domestic waste collection.</i>	Commercial operations <i>Where we service businesses (competing with other Where we service businesses (competing with other private companies) or where there are opportunities to collect revenue through other mechanisms.</i>
▪ Collection and disposal of domestic waste; ▪ Street cleaning in the Inner city, Central Business District areas, Outer City and Hostels –the activity ranges from litre picking, street sweetening and lane flushing; ▪ Management and distribution of litter bins; ▪ Collection of illegally dumped waste; ▪ Collection and disposal of animal carcasses found in public places; ▪ Operation of garden sites; ▪ Operation and management of landfill sites; ▪ Cleaning of informal settlements; ▪ Recycling activities.	▪ Bulk collection services; ▪ Dailies – collection of putrescible food waste; ▪ General business waste (BRCR); ▪ Services for special events; ▪ Private operators pay disposal fees for waste disposal at Pikitup's landfill sites

Pikitup executes its mandate to the city and its residents through 12 depots, 6 landfill sites two of which are closed and a network of 42 garden sites/drop off facilities that are used to receive and store green waste and various other recyclable waste (see figure below).

Pikitup is rolling out various waste minimization initiatives that aims to divert waste away from landfills. The main focus streams are general household and green waste as well as builder's rubble. Waste disposal at Pikitup landfill sites and diversion data is represented in the table below:

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Waste Disposed at Landfill sites	951 491	1 227 420	1 439 998	810 565	1 009 017
Waste Diverted by Pikitup (green, dry and builders rubble)	83 104	111 539	53 662	80 956	71 561
TOTAL	1 034 595	1 338 959	1 493 660	891 521	1 016 168



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2 PURPOSE OF THE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI)

2.1 This RFI has been prepared for the following purposes: -

- a) To seek solutions from industry and general population on management of general household waste, green waste and builder's rubble collection, storage, transportation and treatment technologies currently available within South Africa;
- b) Seek out sustainable solutions to ensure security for waste disposal including landfill air space on a long-term basis by provision for supportive infrastructure for treatment and disposal of residual waste;
- c) Assess demonstrable waste treatment and disposal technologies/solutions to build sustainable businesses and job opportunities.

2.2 The Respondents are required to submit proposed solutions for the following:

- a) Technologies to collect, store, transport and further process green waste. Included in this RFI are the required tonnages; and indicative timelines for the supply of proposed treatment technologies (i.e. state of readiness); proposed minimum duration for the supply of feedstock waste; and the preferred state of feedstock waste.
- b) Technologies to collect, store, transport and further process general household waste. Included in this RFI are the required tonnages; and indicative timelines for the supply of proposed treatment technologies (i.e. state of readiness); proposed minimum duration for the supply of feedstock waste; and the preferred state of feedstock waste.
- c) Technologies to collect, store, transport and further process builder's rubble. Included in this RFI are the required tonnages; and indicative timelines for the supply of proposed treatment technologies (i.e. state of readiness); proposed minimum duration for the supply of feedstock waste; and the preferred state of feedstock waste.
- d) Technologies for collection, storage, transport, treatment and disposal of residual waste. Included in this RFI are the required tonnages; and indicative timelines for the supply of proposed treatment technologies (i.e. state of readiness); proposed minimum duration for the supply of feedstock waste; and the preferred state of feedstock waste.

2.3 The technology proposed in the RFI should be:

- a) Relatively simple to implement in Johannesburg / South Africa;
- b) Comply to South African environmental regulations and to the CoJ Waste By-laws;
- c) Support the empowerment of local communities (i.e. local economic development) through job creation, skills development and enterprise development;
- d) Have no undesirable effect on the environment (e.g. climate change, environmental pollution, etc.).
- e) Respondents should note that one of the key objectives of this RFI is to identify proposed waste solutions that, if implemented, would translate into significant cost savings/new revenue stream for PIKITUP.

3 RESPONSE FORMAT

This RFI is meant to assess possible technologies that can be utilised for collection, storage, transportation and treatment/processing of green, general household waste, builder's rubble and residual waste across the City of Johannesburg. The Respondents are required to provide sufficiently detailed proposed waste solution which will demonstrate a clear understanding of the problem and the requirements of the project as per the RFI. Respondents are requested to provide the following in the RFI:

a. Cover Page

The cover page must clearly indicate the RFI reference number, RFI description and the Respondent's name.

b. Index Page

An Index Page must be submitted that clearly lists the various sections of the document for ease of reference.

c. Motivation

Respondents to provide a brief motivation clearly indicating the Respondent's understanding of the RFI, the proposed waste processing solution(s), why your solution is best placed for implementation within the CoJ and an indication of which other municipalities and/or countries the particular technology has been successfully implemented in. Attach all supporting documents to strengthen your proposed solution including company profile.

d. The proposed solutions

Respondents are requested to prepare proposed solutions in line with the following structure:

Criteria	Respondent's information
a. Provide information on the processing technology for selected waste streams (builders' rubble, general household waste, green or residual waste)	• Required feedstock • Feedstock preparation • Processing technology • Products • By-product • Technology/Process environmental impact • State of readiness
b. Proposed collection model of each waste stream (maximizing waste diverted from landfill)	• Required waste quantities in tons per annum for each technology.
c. Facility or processing plant	• Is the facility licenced to carry out the current processing technologies? • What is the throughput capacity of the facility? • State of readiness of facility or technology
d. Financial Analysis	The financial analysis should include but not necessary limited to the following: • Proposed revenue generation initiatives; • Provide information on the proposed funding model for the technology (Capex and Opex); • Provide a clear solution on how the proposed projects will contribute to cost-reduction or revenue generation opportunities for Pikitup.
e. Comprehensive market research and analysis	• Market segmentation analysis with special reference to potential customer base of products and by products within the geographical area of the City of Johannesburg and Gauteng. This analysis must include market size per segment and product, and market value per segment and product; • Competitor analysis with special reference to the

	geographical area of the City of Johannesburg and Gauteng; • Market penetration and growth strategy per market segment to include, amongst other, existing market prices per product or services offering and a market penetration strategy per market segment and product or service offering in line with the proposed technologies.
f. Provide a clear solution on how the proposed projects will make deliberate efforts to contribute to job creation through development and involvement of cooperatives and small businesses.	The section should include but not necessary limited to the following: • Proposed projects for development of community-based enterprises; • Proposed type of community-based enterprises; • Estimated no. of full time jobs to be created; • Integration of waste pickers.

4 NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

- a. This REQUEST OF INFORMATION (RFI) document and any of its parts, as well as any information, advice or data subsequently provided to the Respondent whether orally or in writing by or on behalf of PIKITUP Johannesburg SOC Limited, shall be subject to the terms and conditions set out in RFI or any other specific agreement entered into by the Respondent and PIKITUP.
- b. Upon having access and receiving any or all of the information contained herein by any means of communication, the Respondent agrees to comply with all the terms and conditions contained herein.
- c. Each Respondent must make its own independent assessment and investigation of the information contained herein, and should not rely on any statement or on the significance, adequacy or accuracy of any information contained in this RFI.
- d. The information contained herein does not purport to contain all of the data that a Respondent may deem necessary to provide its response.
- e. PIKITUP makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy, completeness, reliability and timelines of any information contained in this RFI.
- f. PIKITUP shall incur no liability for any statements, opinions, information or matters, expressed or implied, arising out of, contained in or derived from, or any omission from,

the information contained in this RFI except in so far as liability under any statute cannot be excluded.

- g. PIKITUP will not be responsible for, nor will it pay for, any costs, expenses or losses which may be incurred by a Respondent or its representatives in conducting their review and evaluation of this RFI.
- h. PIKITUP may, at its absolute discretion, update, amend or supplement the information contained in this RFI.
- i. Neither PIKITUP or the Respondents shall without each other's prior written consent, make use of any document or information originating from either party and used in this RFI except for purposes relating to this RFI. All documents exchanged by the parties and its contents remain the property of that party and shall not be transferred and/ or shared with any other third party.
- j. Pikitup is gathering information on what solutions are available in the market, what specifications the services / products have, the availability of the services / products in the market place, and the possible rates / indicative pricing and timing of delivery of such solutions.
- k. This RFI is a solicitation sent to a broad base of potential respondents for purposes of conditioning and of gathering information, and not to make a selection or an award. The information collected in this fashion will not be used to lead to sourcing from one supplier only nor will it be used to write the ultimate specification in such a manner that would suite a specific supplier.
- l. This RFI is merely focused market research and not a competitive bid and cannot be used for placing a contract or purchase order, and does not constitute a commitment.

END
