

Waste Management



Waste matters

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Dreamcatcher Foundation

- Founded before *Apartheid* was dismantled;
- Grass root projects over past 25 years having a positive and sustainable impact on local communities in South Africa;
- Solution focused initiatives including poverty alleviation programmes, projects with street children and abused women, life skills training and entrepreneur encouragement and support;
- **Focus on local resources, environment and culture;**
- Facilitation of measurable income and job creation;
- Special emphasis on the ability of women caught in the poverty trap, to generate an income using tourism.

Working with UOB since 2010



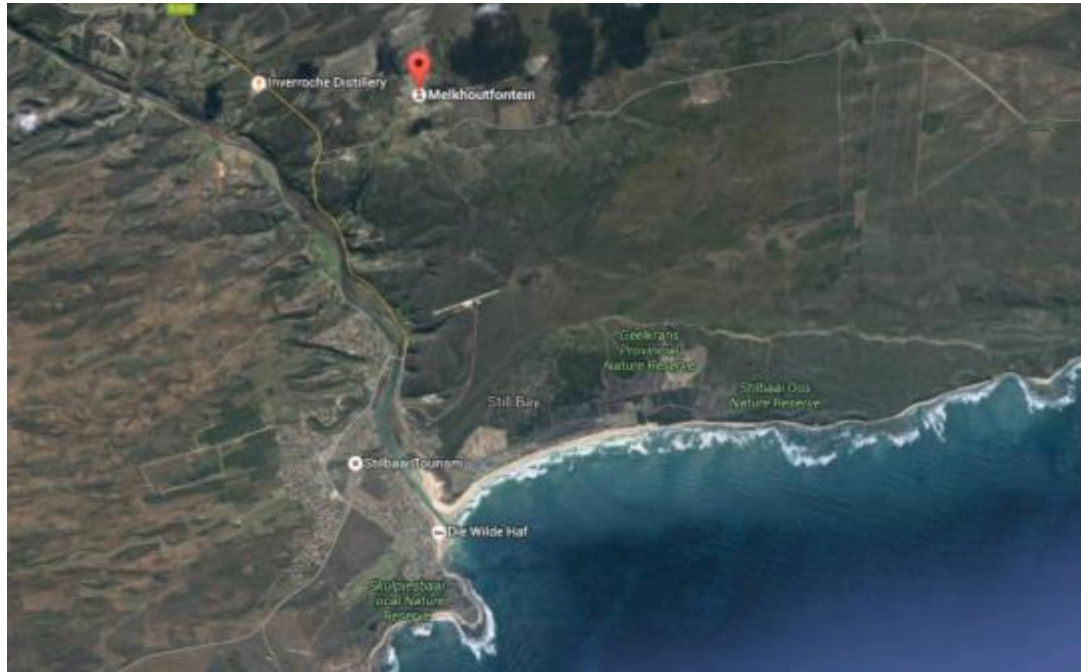
Brief



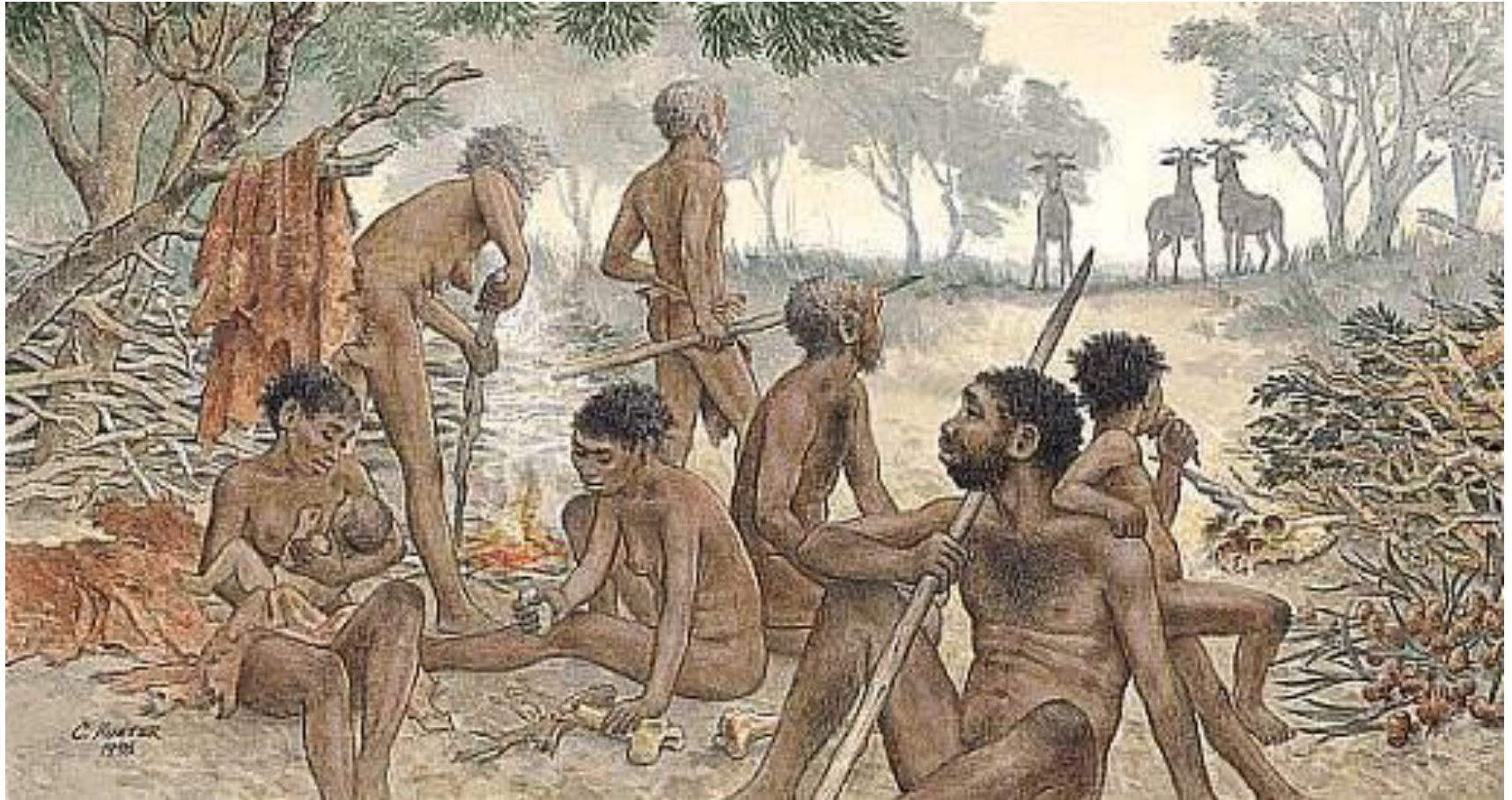
1. Place



Melkhoutfontein



- Strandloper Khoi (san) – known as the *Swift people* – indigenous population;



Fish traps

Area provided an abundance of resources – hunter/gatherers.



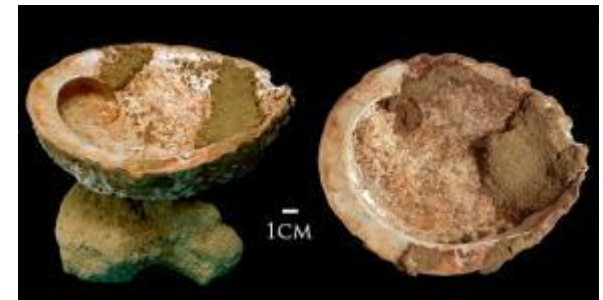
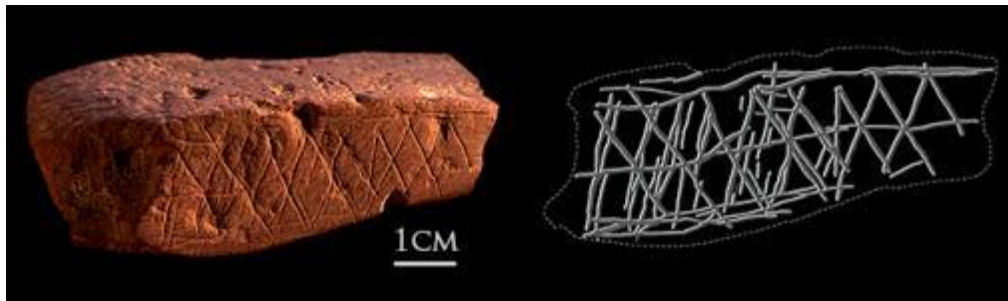


Blombos cave

- Dated between 100,000 and 70,000 BP

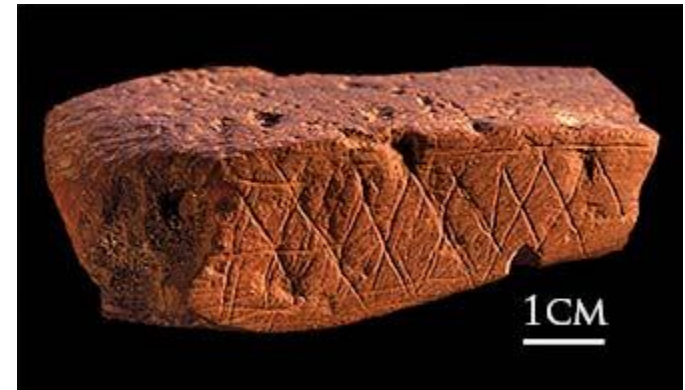


Eighty thousand years ago, the Stillbay (Stilbaai) region was a place of great innovation in early human culture. The engraved ochres and ochre-stained seashells found at *Blombos* Cave tells us that humans were using red ochre for body painting, with the shells as palettes to apply the paint with fingers.



This suggests that for the first time, humans were creating geometric patterns for symbolism and creativity, and that they were probably painting those patterns on their bodies, for adornment, status, dance displays, and perhaps for religious reasons. *Blombos* and the Stillbay (Stilbaai region is where our species began to open our eyes as humans, and to do all the non-functional, symbolic, imaginative things that humans do. Here we see perhaps evidence for the first religion, symbolism, fashion, art, and the first artists, and this is why *Blombos* is it for the whole of humanity.





Engraved red ochre pieces, Stillbay (Stilbaai) points and pierced shell beads from *Blombos* Cave. These artefacts, which can be viewed in the local Museum in Stillbay (Stilbaai) housed at the information office, are nearly 80,000 years old and represent the first evidence for creativity, adornment and n.



Stilbaai industry points



Caves – nearby The Dancing ladies



Hands of the Shamans



Shell Midden

Eighty thousand years ago and more, the Stillbay (Stilbaai) region was a place of great innovation in early human culture. Besides the findings in the *Blombos Cave*, indications of lifestyle such as their diet, are clearly evident in the ancient shell middens discovered situated on the dune close to one set of fish traps. Are these the first intact rubbish – and recycling heaps in the world indicating that the Strandlopers or *Swift People* managed their waste, which includes re-use?



Colonialism

- 1487 – Portuguese expedition led by Bartholomeu Dias reaches Mossel Bay;
- 1652 - Dutch East India Company founds a refreshment station at the Cape of Good Hope;
- 1652-1795 – Expansion of the Afrikaners (Boers) – Khoi conquered, import of slaves e.g. India, Indonesia, Mozambique;
- 1795 onwards – conflicts between British, Boers, Xhosa, Zulus and other indigenous population.

Boer war 1899 – 1902

- Southern most point;
- Queen Victoria donated land to the community - Anglican Church overseer;
- Unknown British soldiers buried in Melkhoutfontein;
- Irish ancestry.



Apartheid political system

- 1948 Afrikaner National Party win power and begins policy of apartheid;
- Forced removal;
- Approx 80% fishermen – but South African government granted fishing rights to Chinese – using gill nets = Loss of employment and livelihood.



Stilbaai households

- Approx half are second homes;
- Out of season 3,500 (mostly 50+) – holiday periods grows to 25,000-45,000 (families with children).



Tourism – no.1 industry



Melkhoutfontein – historical context

The Khoi first encountered European explorers and merchants around 1500 and the struggle for grazing lands were ongoing. Over centuries the population dropped when the Khoi were exposed to smallpox by European and warfare as traditional grazing lands were annexed and enclosed for farms. Progressively driven off their land, ended traditional life and social organisation was profoundly damaged and, in the end, destroyed by colonial expansion and land seizure from the late 17th century onwards. As social structures broke down, some KhoiKhoi people settled on farms and became bondsmen (bondservants) or farm workers.

Originally the farm Melkhoutfontein was a bond-place held by Dutch settler Bartholomias Saayman in 1835 and became a perpetual grant to Daniel Malan who transferred it to Saayman and others in 1853. The farm was also the home of the fishermen indigenous to the area. Many used boats owned by the famers, and they handed over part of the catch to the owners as payment for use of the boats. Fishing was the way of life of these people since earliest time.



On another part of the farm, known today as 'Die Kas', were people believed to be settler descendants of the Irish shipwrecked nearby in 1815. In 1872 the Anglican Church acquired 50 hectares on which members of the parish could erect houses, paying a nominal rent for the ground and established the first mission school in 1876 and managed the school for over a century until it was taken over by the Cape Education Department. The school was also used as a meeting place until the first Anglican church was erected in 1900.

Stilbaai acquired Municipal status in 1966 and the first town council urgently appealed to the Government to proclaim Melkhoutfontein as an area for coloured/black people and to establish a township. After almost 12 years of time consuming work and buying out from the owners, Melkhoutfontein was proclaimed a township in 1971, the layout approved in 1978 and after installing the services, tenders advertised for 80 houses and completed in 1984. The houses were immediately occupied. Today there are over 350 houses and many informal shacks, which will be replaced by formal housing in the next 2/3 years.



Melkhoutfontein - today

- Census 2011 – population 2,533 (anecdotally 5,000);
- 80% of households have a monthly income of <R3,000 (£154);
- Average family – 6 people – many have grandparents living in/grown up children living in shacks in back garden;
- Approx 40% unemployment – particularly <30 years.

Housing – approx 50%





Approx 50%









96% Cape Coloureds

- Descendants of the Strandloper Khoi – known as the *Swift people*;
- Others from Attakwas;
- Afrikaans main language – most understand and speak basic English;
- High rate of unemployment/low income.



Rural setting – hierarchical structure



Religion



Sport



The Garden Route/Cape Floral

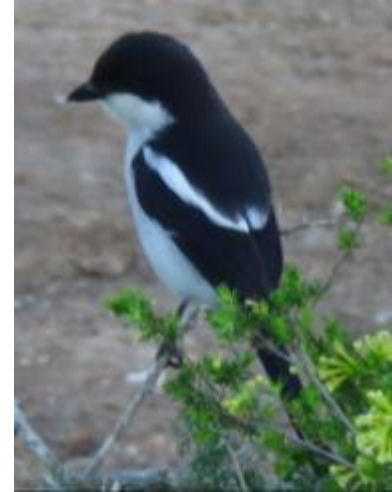
- 11% of the worlds botanical species found in South Africa (=6,500);
- Of which 4,500 are found in Cape Floral Kingdom – many rare.



Proteacea (Protea)



Nature







Ocean and beach

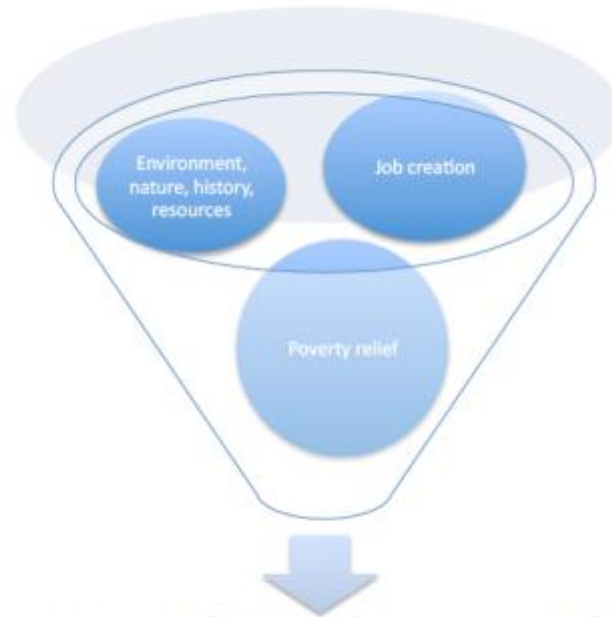


2. Needs/values



Development plan

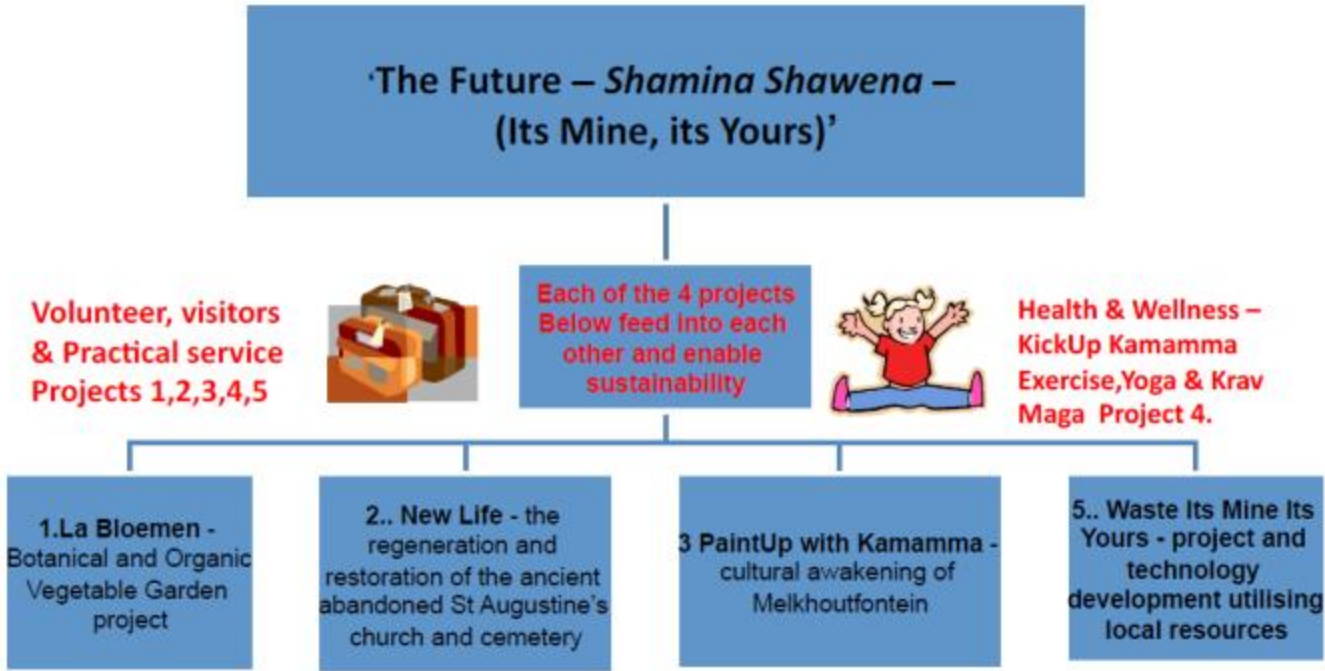
The Future – Shamina Shawena – (Its Mine, its Yours)



An Integrated Development Plan for
Melkhoutfontein, South Africa

Development plan

'Melkhoutfontein'



i. La Bloemen Botanical garden



DC Hq









Wasteland to Graceland!



ii. Church restoration



Church restoration





iii. PaintUp Kamamma & Boetie





Bruce Rimmell designs



Rediscovering their culture and its global significance.

Crafting/making – job creation



iv. Health & wellbeing

- Food poverty and malnutrition;
- No physical education at school;
- Lack of places to play;
- Obesity and diabetes.



3. Waste/resources



2010



2010



2015



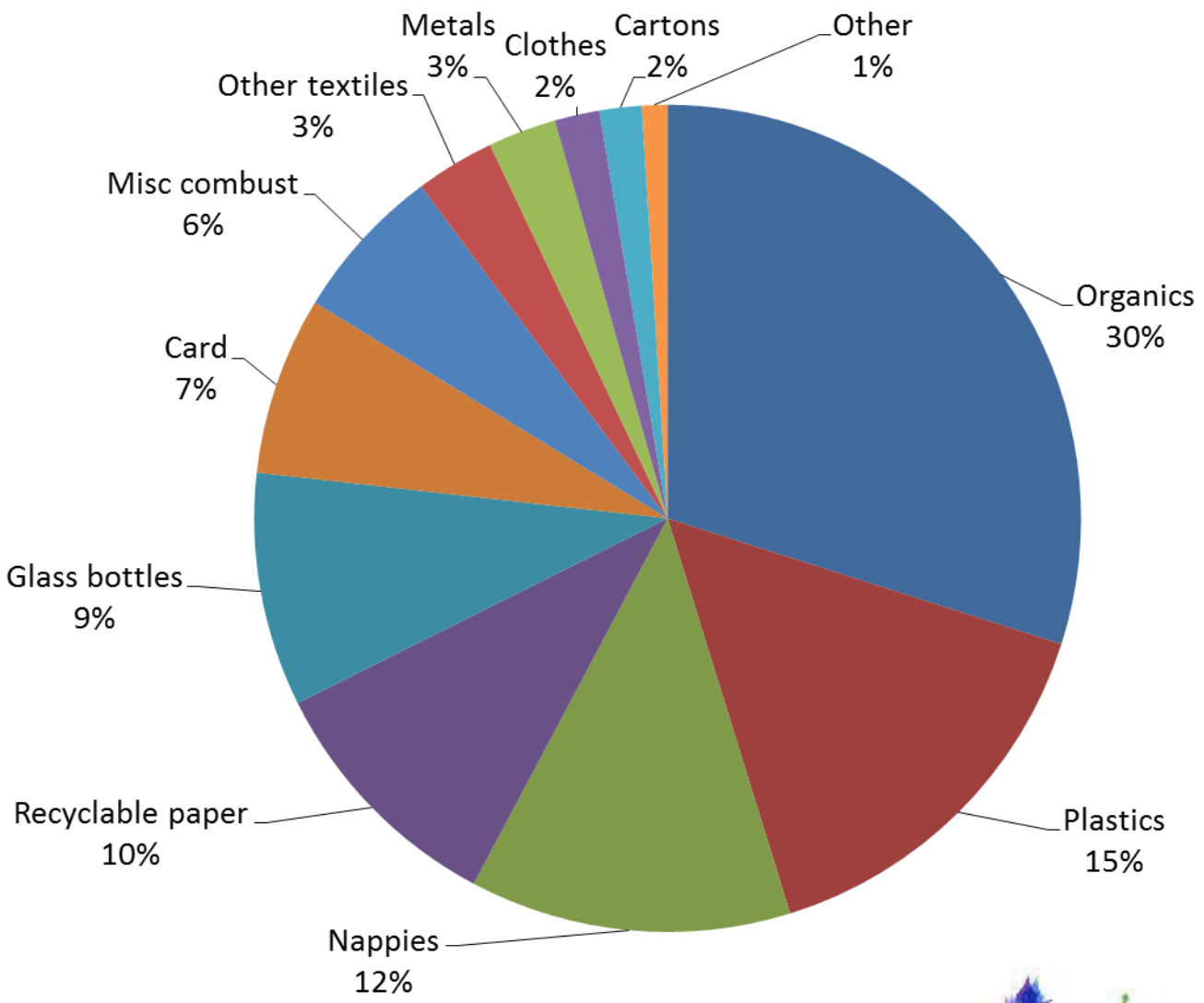
2015



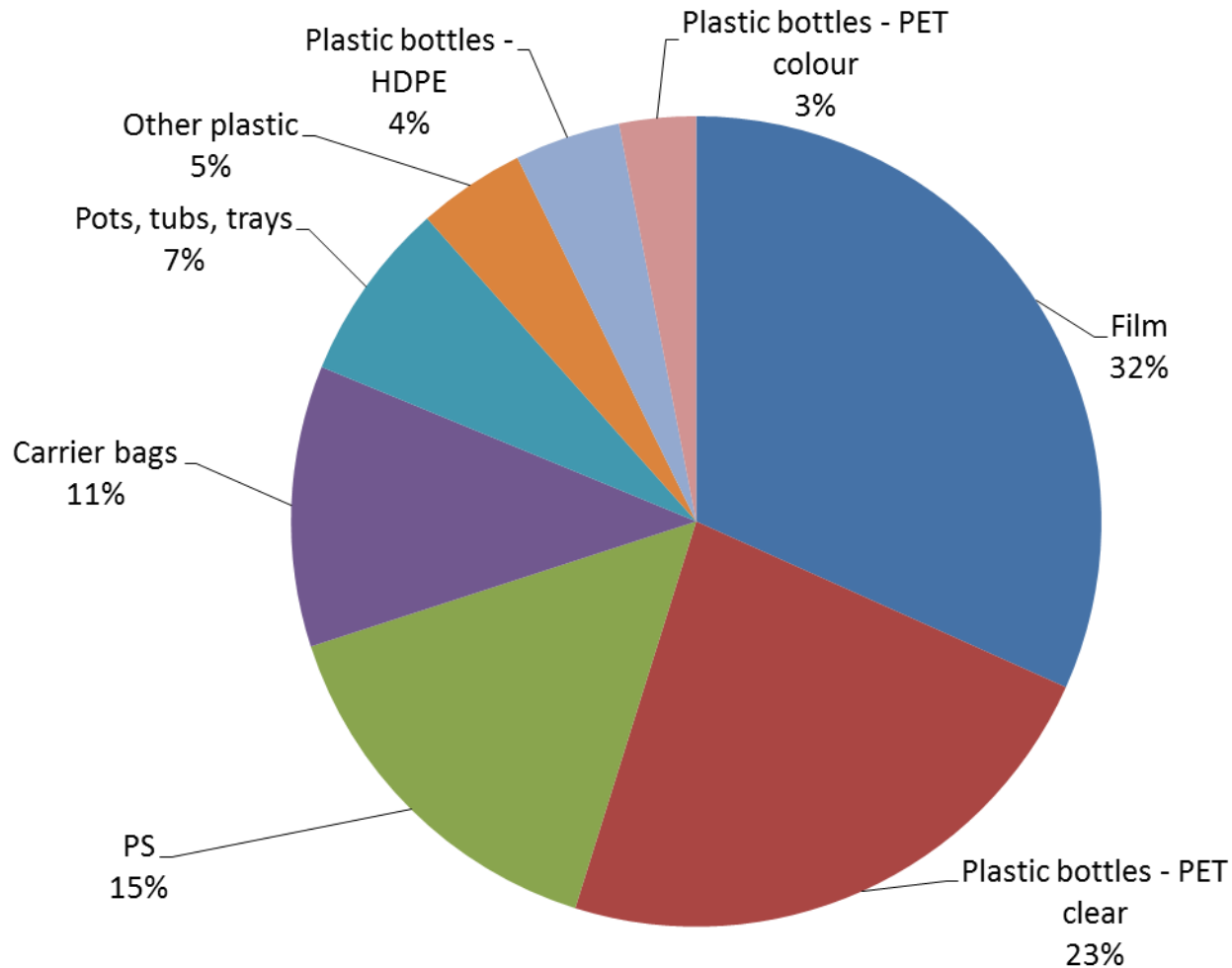




Composition by weight– sample 50 hhds



Breakdown of plastics – 15.29% by weight – higher by volume



Organics – 29%



Composting



Nappies – 13%



Plastic bottles – 5%



Films (alot of crisps!) – 5%



Polystyrene – 2% of total



Local resources and skills



Acacia Cyclops











