Mozambique Gurué

Gurué district is located in the north of Zambezia Province, in the Alta Zambezia region. It borders the districts of Milange, Namarroi, Errego, and Alto Molocue in the same Province, and Malema district of Nampula Province and the Mecanhelas district of Niassa Province in the north. Gurué district covers an area of 5,688 square kilometres and has 264,572 inhabitants (according to 2017 census estimates). The city itself covers an area of 107 square kilometres and has 123,000 inhabitants.

Municipal solid waste management services are managed by the Council of Sanitation Urban Management and Funeral Management under the Municipal Council of Gurué City (CMCG). The city centre is kept fairly clean. Residents are aware of good environmental sanitation practices and the regulations requiring households to be equipped with latrines and sanitary landfill, etc. They also understand the importance of washing their hands before eating and after using toilets.

Information

Population	123,000	
Population growth (annual %)	N/A	
Area (km²)*	107	
Climate	Tropical climate	
Main industries	Food, beverage, tea processing	
Currency**	USD 1: MZN 62.09 (Mozambican metical) (February 2019)	
Other	The milling industry is strongly represented in Gurué.	

Sources: * Wikipedia, Gurué, accessed 12 April 2019, https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guru%C3%A9

Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline			
stitutional Syste	em .			
Legal system	 The laws and regulations related to municipal solid waste management are the following: Stance of the Municipal Council of Maputo on Waste Management (updated in 2004): fundamental norms on solid waste. Comprehensive Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan (PGIRSU) 2013-2018 and Regulation of Municipal Waste Management (MICOA/MITADER) (Decree 13/2006, 15th of June). Regulation on Environr Quality Standards and the Emission of Flue Gases (Decree 18/2004, 2nd of June). 			
Policy/Plan	• The Municipal Council of Gurué City (CMCG) has a plan for the active participation of the residents in solid waste management.			
Implementation system	 Solid waste management awareness campaign: community, religious leaders and secretariats are trained to define sanitation good practices as persons who represent various populations and are both listened to an followed by residents. 			
chnical System				
Waste generation amount & characteristics	 Most of the generated waste in Gurué city is organic. It is difficult to quantify the total amount of waste generated by residents, as some residents are already aware of the need to have sanitary landfill and to treat household waste themselves for the production of fertilisers for farming. Therefore only data based on the waste collected can be provided: Daily: 15.71 m³ Monthly: 47.58 m³ Annually: 5,658.96 m³ There is no waste separation and residents do not currently separate waste at disposal. 			
Storage and discharge/ Collection and transportation/ Road sweeping	 The municipality provides street sweeping services in the main public areas of the city. Municipal solid waste is collected on a daily basis in the city centre and at deposit points previously identified by the Council of Sanitation Urban Management and Funeral Management. Collection coverage: nearly 90,000 people have access to the collection service (estimate based on daily activity). There are separate collections for municipal markets, commercial and institutional waste, domestic waste, and the pruning of trees and grass. Number of collection vehicles: three complete tractors and four trailers. 			
Intermediate treatment/ Recycling	 No waste treatment or recycling activities are carried out at present. The Municipal Council wishes to establish such activities but lacks trained waste composting and recycling technicians. 			
Final disposal	Municipal open dump.			

^{**} Oanda.com

Item	Outline
Financial system	 Total revenue for waste management service: 1,000.00 MZN/month. Total expenditure for waste management service: 250,000 MZN/month. CMCG charges every customer an electricity fee of 36.00 MZN.
Environmental and social considerations	• A household sanitation group and activists help the communities adopt good practices for environmental sanitation.
Donor support	PRODEM (Programme for Municipal Development), supported by DANIDA, Irish AID, SDC and SIDA.
Areas for improvement (in order of priority)	 Training of technicians to meet the demand. Field material equipment for technicians. The involvement of technicians of all types in all activities related to solid waste management. The higher authorities need to prioritise the sanitation sector on their agenda.

Waste Amount at Each Stage of Waste Flow*

Waste flow	Amount** (m³/day)	Remarks
Waste generation	5,658.96	Waste generated at houses, offices, shops, restaurants, etc.
2 Discharge to collection	N/A	Waste discharged for collection services.
3 Self disposal	N/A	Disposal at generation sources, such as burning and burying.
Recycling at source	N/A	Reuse of materials, composting, sold to recyclers.
Collection and transport	5,000	Waste amount collected and transported.
6 Clandestine dumping	N/A	Waste illegally disposed of in unknown location.
7 Treatment	N/A	Material recycling, composting, incineration, etc.
Recycling/Reduction	N/A	Recycled and/or reduced waste amount by material recycling, composting, incineration, etc.
9 Residue	N/A	Residue from treatment facilities.
• Final disposal site	N/A	Waste amount brought into disposal sites.
Recycling	N/A	Recycled at disposal sites.
Pinal disposal	5,658.96	Waste amount finally disposed of at disposal sites.

^{*} Based on the waste flow chart on page.
** Figures include estimated value.