Harare is the capital of Zimbabwe and the largest city. The city has a population of 1.5 million and covers an area of 960.6 square kilometres. The city sits on a plateau at an elevation of 1,483 metres above sea level and it is Zimbabwe's leading political, financial, commercial, and communications centre.

Harare City Council is responsible for sweeping, waste collection and waste disposal services. The private sector is also involved in solid waste management (SWM) but there are no contracts between the private sector and Harare City Council. The informal sector is involved in waste recycling, and there is a policy to support the operations of the sector.

## Information

Population*	1.5 million (2015)	
Population growth (annual %)*	0.3 (2010-2015)	
Area (km²)**	960.6	
Climate**	Subtropical highland climate	
Main industries**	Financial and commercial centre, trade (tobacco, maize, cotton, citrus fruit), manufacturing (textiles, steel, chemicals), and gold mining	
Currency***	ency***  Uses USD and other world currencies	

Sources: \* United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.

## **Current SWM Situation**

Item	Outline		
stitutional Syste	em		
Legal system	● Waste Management By-law of 1979.  ◆ Anti-Litter By-law of 2016.		
Policy/plan	●Integrated Waste Management Plan: Consultant engagement in progress.		
Implementation system	<ul> <li>Harare City Council is responsible for SWM. The city provides sweeping, waste collection, and disposal services.</li> <li>Other institutions involved in SWM include:</li> <li>Ministry of Environment Water and Climate: responsible for environmental regulations, including those relating to solid waste management through the Environmental Management Act.</li> <li>Ministry of Health and Child Care: Regulation of Environmental Health through the Public Health Act.</li> <li>Institute of Water and Sanitation Development: responsible for capacity building and skills transfer, as well as research and development.</li> <li>Number of staff in the SWM department:</li> <li>30 people in administration.</li> <li>607 people in operation.</li> <li>One person took SWM and/or related course in university.</li> <li>637 people have worked in the SWM sector for five years and more.</li> <li>The private sector is involved in sweeping, waste collection, final disposal and recycling services, but there a no contracts between the private sector and Harare City Council.</li> <li>The informal sector participates in SWM through the collection of recyclable materials. There is a policy for supporting the informal sector.</li> </ul>		
echnical System			
Waste generation amount & characteristics	The city generates 26,621 tons/month at a rate of 0.28 kg/person/day.  There is no data on the waste composition.		
Storage and discharge/ Collection and transportation/ Road sweeping	● 16,288 tons/month is collected.  ● The city uses the following vehicles for the services:  » 47 compactor trucks with a capacity of 12 m³.  » 10 skip trucks with a capacity of 5 m³.  » 6 tipper trucks with a capacity of 10 m³.  » Only 50% of the vehicles are operational because of inadequate Operations and Maintenance budget.		
Intermediate treatment/ Recycling	●There is no intermediate treatment/recycling.		

<sup>\*\*</sup> Wikipedia, Harare, accessed 9 September 2018, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harare">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harare</a>

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Wikipedia, Zimbabwe, accessed 21 January 2019, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe</a>

Item	Outline	
Final disposal	● There are 2 final disposal sites.  ● First disposal site:  » About 543 tons/day is discharged at the site.  » The disposal site has a gate and a fence.  » Waste is compacted and covered with soil.  ● Second disposal site:  » 246,000 litres/month is discharged.  » There is a gate and a fence.  » There is no compaction nor covering of waste with soil.	
Financial system	<ul> <li>The city has a revenue of USD 12 million per year.</li> <li>The city's expenditure is USD 10 million per year.</li> <li>The city spends USD 6 million on collection and transportation, USD 600,000 for sweeping, and USD 3 million on final disposal.</li> <li>At the disposal site, the city charges USD 20 per ton.</li> </ul>	
Environmental and social considerations	Data not provided.	
Donor support	Oxfam: Typhoid response 2017, tools and protective clothing.	
Areas for improvement (in order of priority)	<ul> <li>Harare City Council needs to identify and develop engineered landfill site/s.</li> <li>Separation of domestic waste at source offers huge opportunities to reduce waste going to disposal sites.</li> <li>Ring-fencing waste management accounts can result in improved operation and maintenance (O&amp;M).</li> <li>Other areas requiring attention include skills &amp; capacity building, as well as improving legislation to effectively regulate waste management.</li> </ul>	

## Waste Amount at Each Stage of Waste Flow\*

Waste flow	Amount** (ton/day)	Remarks
Waste generation	N/A	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.
6 Collection and transport	N/A	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	N/A	Waste amount finally disposed of at disposal sites.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Figures include estimated value.