

Mozambique

Mozambique, officially the Republic of Mozambique, is a country in Southeast Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west, and Eswatini (Swaziland) and South Africa to the southwest. On the east, it is separated from the Comoros, Mayotte, and Madagascar by the Mozambique Channel. The capital of Mozambique is Maputo. Mozambique is divided into ten provinces and one capital city with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 129 districts. The districts are further divided in 405 administrative posts and then into localities, the lowest geographical level of the central state administration.*

Municipal SWM in Mozambique is under the supervision of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). The Ministry deals with urban/municipal waste and hazardous industrial waste. The legal framework related to SWM seems to be thoroughly established. However, it is not properly implemented, due to lack of understanding among stakeholders and lack of appropriate budget allocation.

Source: * Wikipedia, Mozambique, accessed 14 March 2019, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozambique

Information

Population*	29.67 million (2017)	
Population growth (annual %)*	2.9 (2017)	
Area (km²)	801,590	
Climate	Tropical savanna	
GDP (current USD)*	12.65 billion (2017)	
GDP growth (annual %)*	3.7 (2017)	
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)*	420 (2017)	
Main industries	Mineral industries (aluminium, beryllium, and tantalum), natural gas, tourism	
Currency**	USD 1 : MZN 62.09 (Mozambican metical) (February 2019)	

Sources: * World Bank, Mozambique, accessed 14 March 2019, https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=MOZ

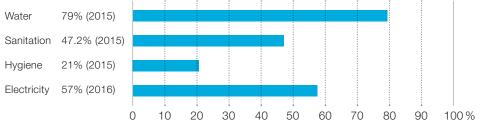
Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline					
Legal system	 The related laws and regulations for SWM are as follows: Regulation on Urban Solid Waste Management of 2014. Regulation on Management of Hazardous Industrial Waste of 2014. Regulation on Plastic Bag Management of 2015. Technical Directive for the Implementation of Sanitary Landfill in Mozambique of 2010. Regulation on Management of Hazardous Industries Waste. Regulation on the Management of Biomedical Waste. Environmental Impact Assessment Law of 2015. No specific law on recycling. No law/regulation specific to encouraging renewable energy. Law on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) of 2011. 					
Policy/Plan	 National Strategy for Integrated Urban Solid Waste Management in Mozambique of 2013: clearly defines municipal waste and the responsibilities of the stakeholders but does not regulate the preparation of the national plan for municipal solid waste management (MSWM). Methodological Guide for the elaboration of municipal plans for the integrated management of urban solid waste. 					
Implementation system	 Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER): Proposes policies, legislation and standards for the correct use of environmental components and control of environmental quality. Elaborates, promotes, and implements policies, strategies, directives, programs and integrated plans for the sustainable development and preservation of the environment. Ensures the integration of environmental aspects related to waste management into sectoral policies, strategies, programs, and plans. Provides technical assistance to all levels of governance in waste management and the environment. Establishes standards, guidelines, and procedures for the preparation of environmental management plans for socio-economic 					

^{**} Oanda.com

Item	Outline				
	development projects in the waste area.				
	 Promotes the elaboration and implementation of plans and programs for the management of green spaces, waste, and liquid effluents. MITADER deals with urban/municipal waste and hazardous industrial waste. There are 12 staff in the Division of Waste Management and Green Spaces of the National Directorate of Environment under the MITADER. 				
	Ministry of Health: in charge of overseeing policies on medical waste.				
	» Proposes policies, legislation, and standards for the sanitary management of biomedical waste.				
	Elaborates, promotes and implements policies, strategies, directives, programs, and integrated plans for the management of biomedical waste.Ensures the integration of public health issues into sectoral programs and plans.				
	» Provides technical assistance at all levels of governance in health matters.				
	 Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources: 				
	» Proposes policies, legislation, and standards for the water and sanitation.				
	» Develops, promotes and implements policies, strategies, directives, programs, and integrated plans for the management of water resources including water supply and sanitation.				
	» Ensures the integration of environmental sanitation into sector programs and plans.				
	» Provides technical assistance to all levels of governance in environmental sanitation and technical assistance to municipalities in sanitation.				
	Ministry of Education and Human Development:				
	» Proposes school health policies, legislation, and standards.				
	» Promotes and implements policies, strategies, directives, programs, and integrated plans for school health.				
	Sensures the integration of environmental issues in curricula and sectoral education programs and plans at all levels.				
	» Provides technical assistance to all levels of environmental governance in relation to environmental sanitation.				
	• There are informal activities in collection of recyclable materials on the streets and at disposal site.				
Financial	Ratio of SWM budget allocated within national budget: unknown.				
system	● Tax on waste disposal: only in some municipalities.				
	No subsidies related to SWM from central government to local government.				
Donor support	● Support for some municipalities. (No support for national level.)				
Areas for	Financial issues: promote waste management activities at the national level.				
improvement	● Technical issues:				
	≫ Train municipal waste management technicians.				
	» Promote the exchange of experiences between municipalities at national and international level.				
	» Promote the construction of landfills controlled by Fukuoka method.				
	Legal issues: preparation of National Law on SWM.				
	Social issues: promote awareness campaigns and environmental education.				

Status of Access to Basic Services* (in urban area)



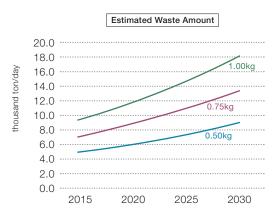
^{*}The definition of each basic service is on page 1 of ANNEX.

Estimated Waste Amount

The future amount of waste generation is estimated based on the projection of urban population at three waste generation rates, i.e. 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 kg/person/day.

unit: thousand persons							
Population	Year	2015	2020	2025	2030		
	Total	28,011	32,309	37,116	42,439		
	Urban	9,636	11,978	14,811	18,195		
unit: thousand ton/day							
Waste Amount	Generation rate	2015	2020	2025	2030		
	0.50 kg/pers/day	4.8	6.0	7.4	9.1		
	0.75 kg/pers/day	7.2	9.0	11.1	13.6		
	1.00 kg/pers/day	9.6	12.0	14.8	18.2		

Waste Amount = (generation rate) x (urban population)



Source for population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.