



Maseru is the capital and largest city of Lesotho, and is also the capital of the Maseru District. The city is located on the Caledon River, and lies directly on the Lesotho-South Africa border. The city was established as a police camp and assigned as the capital after the country became a British protectorate in 1869. When the country achieved independence in 1966, Maseru retained its status as capital. The name of the city is a Sesotho word meaning "red sandstones".

SWM services in the Maseru City are managed by the Department of Health and Environment (DHE) of the Maseru City Council (MCC). MCC has a four-pillar waste management strategy that stands as follows:

- Lease contract: where private contractors have been engaged for SWM in earmarked areas.
- Force Account: where MCC uses its own resources (equipment, personnel, etc.) for waste management in areas earmarked for MCC.
- Community Contracting: where the community is engaged for SWM, mainly in the councillors' wards.
- Community Day: MCC sets up the Community Day, where all council employees and councillors go out to clean an area identified for cleaning once a month.

Information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Population* | 330,760 (2016 census) |
| Population growth (annual %)* | 3.5 (1986–1996) |
| Area (km ²)* | 138 |
| Climate* | Subtropical highland climate |
| Main industries* | Manufacturing, textile, clothing, footwear, food and beverages |
| Currency** | USD 1: LSL 13.85 (Lesotho loti) (February 2019) |

Sources: * Wikipedia, Maseru, accessed 21 February 2019, <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maseru>>

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Current SWM Situation

| Item | Outline |
|---|--|
| Institutional System | |
| Legal system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are no by-laws for SWM in the city. The municipality instead uses national legislation, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Local Government Act 1997 as amended: stipulates the responsibilities of the Local Authorities » Public Health Order 1970 » Environment Act 2008 |
| Policy/Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Municipal Waste Management Strategy ● Departmental Annual Work Plan ● Community Sensitisation Plan |
| Implementation system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Department of Health and Environment (DHE) of the Maseru City Council (MCC): in charge of SWM in the city (collecting litter, street sweeping, collection and transportation, transfer station and final disposal site). They have three administration staff, nine operations staff, and 37 labourers and supervisors. ● Ministry of Local Government: in charge of the decentralisation and supervision of local authorities. ● Department of Environment: in charge of the national environmental issues. ● Ministry of Health: in charge of health-related issues including public health. |
| Technical System | |
| Waste generation amount & characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste generation amount: unknown. ● Waste generation rate: unknown. ● Waste collection amount: unknown. ● Waste collection coverage rate: 40%. ● Waste characteristics: unknown. |
| Storage and discharge/ Collection and transportation/ Road sweeping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are 21 private companies involved in street sweeping, waste collection and transportation services, transfer stations, final disposal, and recycling activities in areas earmarked for such companies/contractors. However, there are earmarked areas where MCC provides WM services. ● There are about 40 waste pickers collecting recyclable materials at the disposal site. ● The community is informed of the collection day and time, waste management in general, the benefits of living in a clean environment, and waste separation through public consultation meetings, radio, and the school curriculum. ● Self-disposal at generation source (open burning, animal feeding, and composting) exists. ● Waste separation at source is not practiced in the city. ● Waste is collected daily in the city centre and once a week in residential area. ● Hauling distance from the city centre to a transfer station is about 3 km. ● Hauling distance from the city centre to the disposal site is about 6 km. ● The MCC has two compactor trucks of 12 m³, of which one is non-functional due to lack of maintenance and spare parts. ● The MCC also has four waste collection trucks (two skip loaders, one flatbed truck and one tractor), of which half are non-functional due to lack of maintenance and spare parts. ● There are two transfer stations in the city which were introduced as part of a pilot project. Waste is collected door-to-door in most of the city. |

| Item | Outline |
|---|--|
| Intermediate treatment/ Recycling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) or composting facility in the city. |
| Final disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is one dump site managed by a private contractor but financed by the MCC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Location: S 29°18'50.5" E 27°32'25.2". » Area: unknown. » Operation hours: 24 hours. » Waste disposal amount: unknown. » Facility: drainage to prevent rainwater from coming into the waste disposal area, fence and gate. » Operation: compaction of waste and soil covering but not frequently operated. |
| Financial system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total revenue for waste service: unknown. ● Total expenditure for waste service: unknown. ● Subsidy from the central government to the local authorities in general: LSL 23 million (USD 1,963,614). ● They charge waste collection fee 40 maloti/month for household waste, 210 maloti/month/200 litre drum for commercial waste, and 1,100 maloti/month/6m³ skip for institutional/industrial waste. |
| Environmental and social considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no policy nor law supporting the informal sector. |
| Donor support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Conducted waste characteristic survey. » Assisted in capacity development for the Local Authorities but not specific to SWM. |
| Areas for improvement (in order of priority) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Financial issues: procurement of waste collection vehicles. ● Technical issues: 1) data collection; 2) assistance for the construction of a new sanitary landfill. The site has been selected (45 km away from the city centre) and EIA has already been completed. ● Legal issues: formulation of laws and regulations related to SWM. |

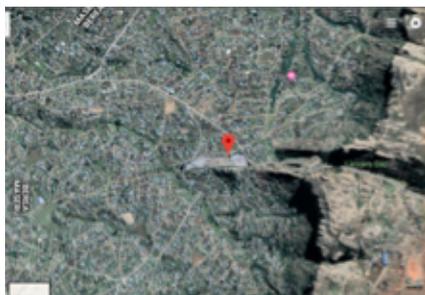
Waste Amount at Each Stage of Waste Flow*

| Waste flow | Amount ** (ton/day) | Remarks |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| ① 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. |
| ④ Recycling at source | N/A | Reuse of materials, composting, sold to recyclers. |
| ⑤ 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. |
| ⑧ Recycling/Reduction | N/A | Recycled and/or reduced waste amount by material recycling, composting, incineration, etc. |
| ⑨ Residue | N/A | Residue from treatment facilities. |
| ⑩ Final disposal site | N/A | Waste amount brought into disposal sites. |
| ⑪ Recycling | N/A | Recycled at disposal sites. |
| ⑫ Final disposal | N/A | Waste amount finally disposed of at disposal sites. |

* Based on the waste flow chart on page.

** Figures include estimated value.

Location of Waste Management Facility and Related Photographs:



Current Final Disposal Site
(coordinates: S 29°18'50.5" E 27°32'25.2")



Planned New Sanitary Landfill Site
(coordinates: S 29°34'07.6" E 27°22'57.0")



Collection truck