



Matola is one of the most populated cities in Mozambique. The city covers a total area of 375 square kilometres in the southern region of the country and is bordered by the Moamba district in the northwest and north, the Boane district in the west and southwest, Maputo city in the south and east, and the Maracuene district in the northeast. The city belongs to category B, with 1,616,267 inhabitants (2017 census). The city consists 42 boroughs divided into three administrative posts: Matola Sede, Machava, and Infulene.

The Department of Municipal Solid Waste Management in the Matola Municipal Council is responsible for municipal solid waste management in the city and the drafting of municipal waste management plans. There is one municipal open dump but no treatment facility nor transfer station. Several private companies recycle plastics.

## Information

Population*	1,616,267 (2017 census)
Population growth (annual %)**	9.2 (2010-2015)
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )***	375
Climate	Tropical climate
Main industries	Beverages, food, textile products, cement, glass, tobacco, chemicals (fertilisers, soap, paints), oil products
Currency****	USD 1: MZN 62.09 (Mozambican metical) (February 2019)
Other information	Matola is considered the largest industrial park of Maputo Province.

Sources: \* Wikipedia, Matola, accessed 12 April 2019, <<https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matola>>

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

\*\*\* City Population, accessed 12 April 2019, <<http://citypopulation.de/Mozambique-Cities.html>>

\*\*\*\* Qanda.com

## Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline
<b>Institutional System</b>	
Legal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A Municipal Stance on Municipal Solid Waste Management is established and has recently been updated.</li> </ul>
Policy/Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no specific policy or plan for solid waste management in Matola city.</li> </ul>
Implementation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Department of Municipal Solid Waste Management in the Matola Municipal Council: responsible for municipal solid waste management in the city (street sweeping, collection, final disposal facility operation, and environmental education) and the drafting of municipal waste management plans. The Council of Sanitation engages 15 staff in administration and 82 staff in operation. Another 300 operational employees are engaged in the three Administrative Posts.</li> <li>● Ministry of the Environment - National Directorate of the Environment: responsible for environmental legislation and supervision.</li> <li>● Private sector: provides municipal solid waste management collection and transport services and organises recycling activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Technical System</b>	
Waste generation amount & characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Quantity: based on the number of houses and family households, Matola city is estimated to produce nearly 1,200 tons of solid waste per day.</li> <li>● Waste composition: organic matter, plastic, paper, cardboard, glass, metal, ceramic, wood, rubber, debris, etc.</li> </ul>
Storage and discharge/ Collection and transportation/ Road sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Street sweepers dispatched by the Municipal Council of Matola sweep the main streets and some public areas.</li> <li>● Solid waste is collected every day in the city centre and three times a week in other locations of the city by collection service providers.</li> <li>● Solid waste collection service is provided to 32 boroughs, but not to the totality of their territory.</li> </ul>
Intermediate treatment/ Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no treatment facility or transfer station of solid waste in Matola.</li> <li>● Several private companies recycle plastics.</li> </ul>
Final disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is one municipal open dump of 100 ha in the city, in Malhampene borough. Operation is limited to daytime hours (6 am to 5 pm) because of poor conditions such as a lack of electric lighting, a lack of shelter, and no scales for weighing the waste.</li> </ul>

Item	Outline
<b>Financial system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Municipal Council of Matola includes a fee for waste collection in the city's electricity bills. The fee varies from MZN 10 for customers who consume less than 100 kWh of electricity to MZN 70 for customers who consume more than 500 kWh.</li> <li>● EMD (Mozambique Electricity) collects about MZN 5,000,000.00 for Matola city. The money is managed by the General Finances of the city, not by the Council of Sanitation.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental and social considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There should be a large mobilisation in regards to environmental civic education on municipal solid waste management issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Donor support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no support from donors for municipal solid waste management in Matola city.</li> </ul>
<b>Areas for improvement (in order of priority)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Technical issues: Development of institutional capacity, knowledge, and experience.</li> <li>● Legal issues: It will be necessary to update the existing stances and create a plan for municipal solid waste management.</li> <li>● Financial issues: The financial resources with which to acquire the means and equipment for municipal solid waste management.</li> </ul>

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

Waste flow	Amount** (ton/day)	Remarks
① Waste generation	1,200	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	800	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	1,200	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.