



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE MINISTRY OF HEALTH NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM

#### COVID-19 Adaptations and Distribution Outcomes



## Mozambique: Innovative Waste Management Efforts

AMP 2022 Annual Partners' Meeting March 28 – 30, 2022



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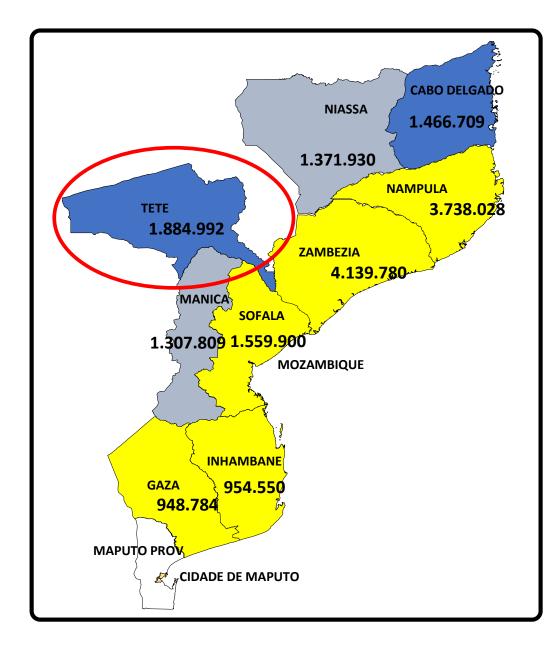
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## General Overview

• Mozambique procured 17.4M nets for 2019/2020 (Std, PBO, IG2 and Royal Guard)

- Around 1.9M PBO nets were allocated to Tete province.
- Tete city (Provincial Capital) received and distributed around 256,000 ITNs, as will be presented here.

Manica	1,340,072 1,221,837 1,420,379	24,437 28,408
Tete	3,248,288 1,840,072	64,966 36,802
Nampula Zambézia	3,880,205	77,605
Niassa	1,252,894	25,058
Cabo Delgado	1,466,505	29,331
Províncias	REMILDs	Fardos (REMILDS x 50)



## History of Procurement and Distribution

• Introduction to norm changes in the distribution of ITNs with packaging.

The country tried various approaches:

- Net distribution with individual packaging (through fixed sites) 2014/2015
- Net distribution without packaging (through fixed sites) –
  2016/2017
- $\circ$  Net distribution with individual packaging (through fixed sites and door to door) 2019/2020

#### Challenges

- Recycling in Mozambique
  - In Mozambique there is currently some plastic recycling, industry is concentrated mostly in the city of Maputo
  - Only 30% of the plastic discarded in the bins has market value and viability of recovery
  - 70% are objects composed of mixture of plastics for which recycling technology is non-existent in the country, i.e.
     Polyethylene - (PE), Polyester (PET), among others

Fonte: Valor Plástico Moçambique



#### Challenges

- Challenge with bales/plastic bags, lack of incineration and associated costs
  - Identification of regional industries or provincial capitals with minimum capacity to carry out recycling;
  - Collection of recyclable material from the lowest level (communities) to recycling sites;
  - Definition of products that cannot be produced to handle food (cutlery, dishes, etc.).



#### Process

- Hiring of private recycling company and collection process
  - Since it was a test, the PNCM did not contract the collection and recycling process (only of plastic bags and outer bale casings);
  - A site visit was made to verify the recycling process;
  - The collection of the material was under the responsibility of the recycling company;

#### Process (Cont.)

- Recycling process and savings for PNCM
  For the province of Tete it was decided that during the distribution the bags would be collected and incinerated in the health facilities when it was not possible to identify a factory or industry with capacity for this purpose
  - $\circ~$  No PPE was collected and was not a factor;
  - The teams moved door-to-door to the beneficiaries' homes after the registration, removed the net including accessories from the package in the presence of the beneficiary and collected the plastics;

Zero malária; Estabeleça o limite na luta contra a malária

## Process (Cont.)

- After the distribution of nets, the teams contacted the team leader who placed the packages in a sealed bale they stored in their vehicle;
- The team leaders, as soon as the stock ran out for the door-todoor teams, went to the warehouse for restocking and unloading the packages;
- At the end of the campaign the company sent a car and team to collect the recyclable products at no cost to the program.

The reduction of waste in the environment has always been a key objective in the campaigns



- Mapping of collection areas for recyclable materials;
- Review of collection and recycling options throughout the country;
- Overall cost savings for PNCM in outsourced collection, transportation and recycling;



Zero malária; Estabeleça o limite na luta contra a malária



# Thank you

Obrigado

