Knowledge-Sharing Seminar on Waste Management And Preparatory Meeting for Establishing "African Clean Cities Platform"

Financial Sustainability of SWM

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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION



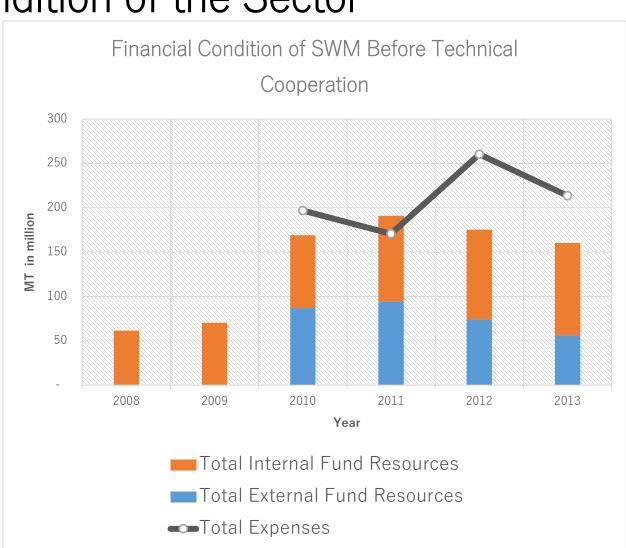
• To share knowledge on Financial Management more effectively, this presentation will take an innovative structure as shown in the matrix.

Before Techi Cooperation		During Technical Cooperation	Beyond Technical Cooperation: The M/P
 Financial Cond the Sector External Support 	ort 2. 3. 4.	Cooperation for Financial Management Activities Assessments and Findings Significant Events/Changes in the Sector Financial Performance	 Principles of Financial Management Future Cost of SWM Proposed Improvement in Cleaning Fee Collection Revenue Coverage of Future Costs Essential Institutional Changes in Financial Management Lessons Learned from the 4-Year Technical Cooperation





- Difficult to obtain historical financial data
- Financial records were not uniform
- Major services (contracts) were classified under Capital Investments
- External funding and subsidy supported sector by an average 45%, annually
- Dumping fee collected merely covered 5% of Hulene Dumpsite operating costs







- Sector was highly dependent on revenue from cleaning fee by 53%
- Cleaning fees were fixed and structured by echelon, depending on electricity consumption and waste generation for Non-Domestic waste generators, and electricity consumption only for Domestic waste generators

Categories of Non- Domestic Waste Generators	Monthly Energy Consumption	Monthly Cleaning Fee	
Low consumption	Up to 200 kWh	MT 50	
Average consumption	201 - 500 kWh	MT 100	
High consumption	> 500 kWh	MT 150	

Categories Domestic Waste Generators	Monthly Energy Consumption	Monthly Cleaning Fee	
Social tariff	Up to 100 kWh	MT 10	
Low consumption	Up to 200 kWh	MT 30	
Average consumption	201 - 500 kWh	MT 45	
High consumption	> 500 kWh	MT 65	

Categories of Non-Domestic Waste Generators	Monthly tax
Daily production of the 700 superior RSU kg or superior the 2000 liters	MT 4000
Daily production of the 350 superior RSU kg or superior the 1000 liters	MT 2000
Daily production of the 200 superior RSU kg or superior the 500 liters	MT 1000
Daily production of the 100 superior RSU kg or superior the 250 liters	MT 500
Daily production of the 25 superior RSU kg or superior the 50 liters	MT 250
Hospitals and public sanitary units	Exempt



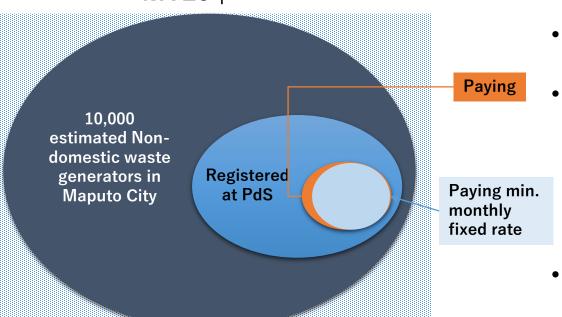


- Cleaning fee that was pegged on electricity consumption was collected through the electricity bill for both domestic and non-domestic waste generators
- EDM, the electricity company, collects 97% of revenue from cleaning fee
- EDM retained 15% of collections as service fee, monthly
- Average MT92 million was remitted to DMSC, annually from 2010-2013
- Difficult to obtain detailed information from EDM, despite persistent request from DMSC, such as: number of consumers per group (non-domestic, domestic, others), and collected revenue per consumer group, etc., and according to echelons of cleaning fee





- Portion of the cleaning fee imposed on Non-Domestic waste generators was collected by Prova de Servico of DMSC
- PdS is only able to collect 3% of the cleaning fee from Non-Domestic waste generators
- Of the estimated 10,000 Non-Domestic waste generators in the City, only 2,260 or 23% was registered in PdS; of this, only 531 or 23% were paying the cleaning fee and almost all (92%) were paying the lowest fee of fixed MT25 per month



- Revenue collection by PdS was very low
- Many Non-Domestic waste generators refused to pay the cleaning fee even if they were consistently sent invoices and notices by the Supervisors of DMSC
- Database was practically completely erroneous





BEFORE TECHNICAL COOPERATION: External Support

- GTZ Assistance in Solid Waste Management in the Greater Maputo Area(AGRESU)
 - Supported in the development of the current Master Plan
 - Trough technical and financial support
- WORLD BANK (IDA) Pro-Maputo Project
 - The Municipal Program for the Development of Maputo
 - Was aimed at introducing a model for financial sustainability in order to make the municipalities more independent, e.g:
 - The positive experience of primary collection of solid waste involving micro enterprises and community associations
- CMM annual subsidy to the sector
 - To ensure continued operations of the SWM in the City, the CMM provides funding support that is sometimes beyond original budget, or approves budget reallocation/rectification when needed
 - CMM subsidy means it takes away funding from other competing sectors (education, health, etc.) to support SWM





DURING TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Objective on Financial Management of DMSC

Primary Objectives, based on Project Design

- Review and analysis of current financial system
- Collection of periodic data on revenue and expense of SWM
- Calculation of annual budget and monthly expense
- Develop annual financial report
- Develop annual budget planning
- Review of the solid waste fee
- Develop an action plan for the development of financial management

Objectives, based on field experience

- Ensure basic concepts are understood
- Transfer skills on: basic organization of financial data, analysis, conducting presentations, etc.
- Encourage participation among C/Ps in financial planning, e.g. budgeting
- Emphasize importance of financial analysis as management and decisionmaking tool in SWM
- Understand different stakeholders' perspectives on SWM, especially on fees

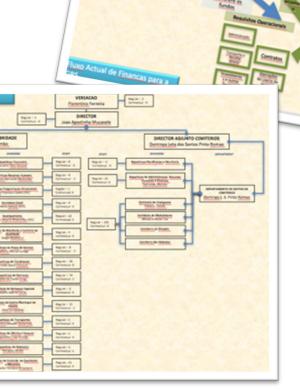




DURING TECHNICAL COOPERATION:

Major Activities Conducted

 To understand the financial operations of SWM, initiated the rendering of the organizational structure and operations (linkages) of DMSC into diagrams







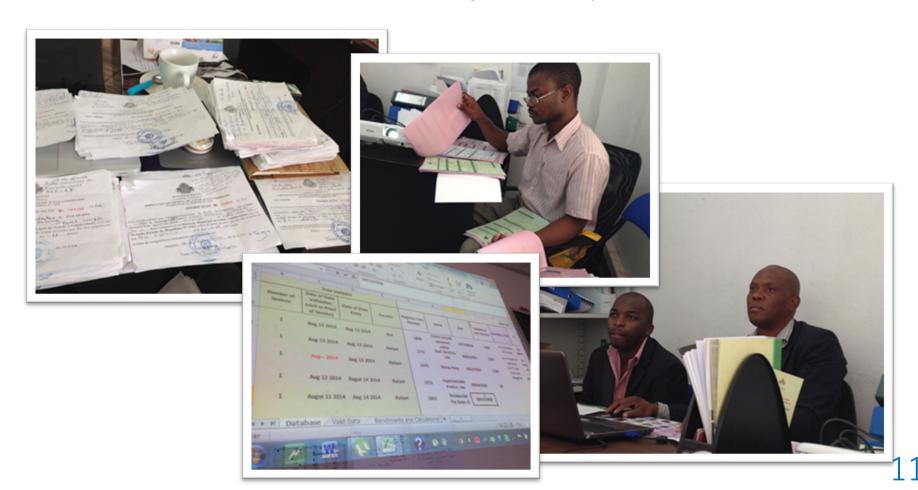
 Regular meetings and exchange of ideas among finance C/Ps with JET







 Reviewed, analyzed, and improved the Proof of Service database of Non-Domestic large waste producers







 Together with the Supervisors, conducted a survey on non-domestic large waste generators to understand viewpoints on SWM, present cleaning fee rates and collection method, and elicit support on: 1) increasing fees to support future SWM development and operations, and 2) improve the fee collection system









 Conducted inclusive activity and budget planning using models that encouraged participants to understand sectoral and departmental objectives and set realistic targets







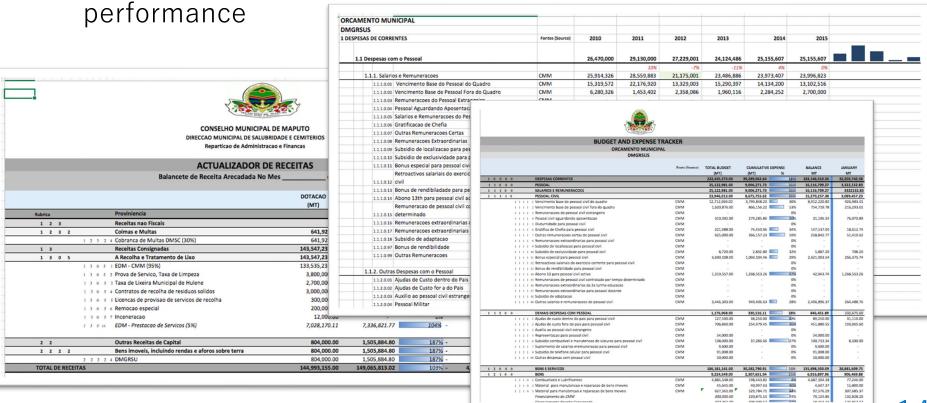


	Projecto para	a Promoção de A	Actividades Susten	táveis de 3R em I	Maputo		
	P	lanos de Activida	des e Orçamento (Consolidados			
	Estimativa do			Tipo d			
Realizações do Programa/ projecto de 3R em 2015 (Jan - Dez)	Orçamento Necessário	Bens		Servicos		Investimento	
	(MT)	%	MT	%	MT	%	M
Operações do Departamento		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	
1 Transportes		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	
2 Oficina e Parques		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	
3 Materiais		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	
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 Developed models and used them to organize financial data and facilitate regular costs and revenue information collection, data analysis and assessment of financial







 Conducted a series of core group seminars and workshops to assess the cleaning fee, fee collection system and determine a sound collection system that would optimize revenue collection of the cleaning tax







- Analyzed the dumping fee imposed at Hulene dumpsite
- Reviewed major service contracts for heavy equipment rentals, collection and transportation of garbage, and recommended improvement/changes in contract service agreements considering better use of financial resources
- Held various meetings with EDM, CMM Finance, foremost planners of proposed sanitary landfill: MITADER and FNDS, and others
- Conducted presentations called "Financial Matters" to share analyses, findings, and knowledge with DMSC





DURING TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Some Assessments and Findings

- Cost of SWM in Maputo City is MT694.54/ton or USD10.60/ton in 2015
- Considering annual price escalations, this unit cost is comparable with other low income to low middle income countries, that use open-dumping as a disposal method based on a 2012 WB study:
 - Low Income: USD 2-USD 8
 - Low Middle Income: USD 3- USD 10
 - Upper Middle to High Income: N/A

Source: What a Waste: A Global Review of Solid Waste Management. The World Bank. 2012

- Compared with other sectors in the City, SWM takes up 17% share of the City's annual budget
- SWM sector has high potentials to increase its own revenues and cover its own costs of operations





DURING TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Some Assessments and Findings

- Financial information-sharing, within DMSC, and between DMSC and CMM was difficult, but improved over time
- The weighbridge at Hulene which was damaged most of the time made it difficult to rely on data regarding waste collected and transported to the dumpsites
- Verification of invoices from contracted major service providers were difficult due to unreliable timesheets and monitoring reports
- Many non-domestic large waste generators would actually refuse to pay the cleaning tax simply because there was no strong regulation to penalize non-payment of the fee
- Manual invoicing --- actual distribution of invoices by foot done by Supervisors were tedious and inefficient use of human resources





DURING TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Some Assessments and Findings

- ✓ The financial management situation was revised and analyzed'
- ✓ Around 5000 new large waste generators were registered;
- ✓ Budget planning involving all the departments of DMSC;
- ✓ Drafting of monthly and annual reports;
- ✓ Review of the cleaning tax;





- Proper classification of expense items were made: i.e., major services on transport and waste collection were correctly classified under Goods and Services, instead of under Capital Investments in 2015
- EDM continued to collect monthly cleaning fees anchored on fixed echelons of electricity consumption, but service charge was decreased from 15% to 5%
- DMSC continued to request for more detailed monthly report of its remittances from EDM





 Proof of Service IT system was upgraded, database was corrected, registration of Non-Domestic large waste generators continued to increase from only 800 towards end of 2013 to over 5,000 by beginning of 2017, lessening the gap between estimated total number of establishments in the City and those sharing with the City's cost burden for SWM

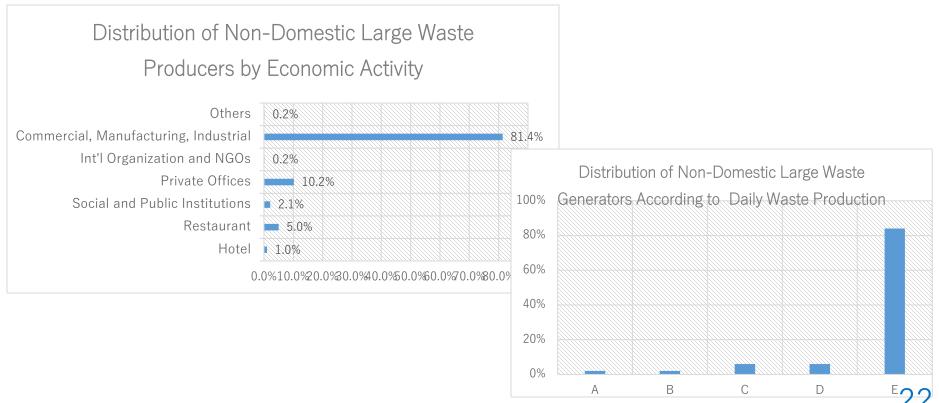


 Revenue from cleaning fee collected by Proof of Service improved from MT2.37 million in 2013 to MT6.37 in 2016, or an increase by almost 3 times.





 More technical classification of Non-Domestic large waste generators was adapted by Proof of Service based on estimated daily waste production according to activity type, and size of business, using results from waste quantity and quality survey conducted by the Project







 Cleaning fees were increased in 2014 to support increasing funding requirement of SWM especially after Pro-Maputo funding support was already finished, but structure remained

the same

Category of Non- Domestic Waste Generator	Energy Consumption per month	Corresponding Monthly Cleaning Tax	
Small Consumer	Up to 200 kWh	MT 80	
Medium Consumer	201 – 500 kWh	MT 160	
High Consumer	>500 kWh	MT 250	

Category of Domestic Waste Generators	Electricity Consumption per month	Corresponding Monthly Cleaning Tax	
Small Consumer	0 to 200 kWh	MT 45	
Medium Consumer	201 to 500 kWh	MT 75	
High Consumer	>500kWh	MT110	

Category of Non- Domestic Waste Producers	Waste Generation per day	Corresponding Monthly Cleaning Tax
А	Up to 700 kg or 2000 liters	MT 5200
В	Up to 350 kg or 1000 liters	MT 2600
С	Up to 200 kg or 500 liters	MT 1300
D	Up to 100 kg or 250 liters	MT 650
Е	Up to 25 kg or 50 liters	MT 325
F	Hospitals and public sanitary units	Exempted





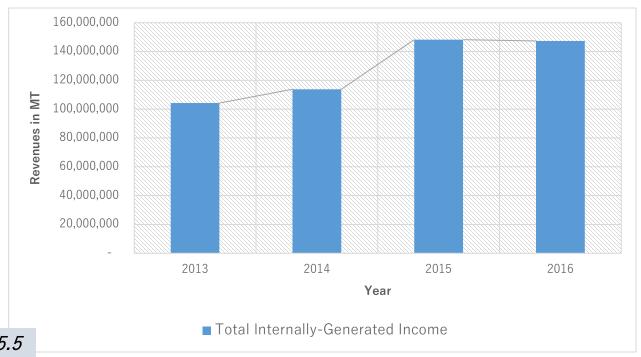
- Variance between planned (approved) and executed budgets was still significant --- excesses in budget (surplus) show need for streamlined process for budget request and disbursement
- Leap in budget for 2016 was not as planned by DMSC but as modified by the CMM Finance in anticipation for the capital investment for the sanitary landfill in the amount of MT 870.62 million --- this was not expended

Budget	2013	2014	2015	2016
Planned (Approved) (MT)	182,542,249	224,780,888	466,921,120	1,100,494,195
Executed (MT)	213,640,222	144,795,945	301,901,165	226,732,959
Variance (MT)	(31,097,973)	79,984,943	165,019,955	873,761,235
Variance (%)	-17%	36%	35%	79%



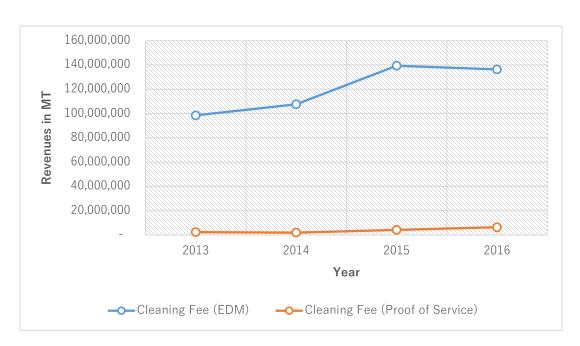


 Total Internally-Generated Income consistently grew from 2013 to 2015, then dipped by -1% in 2016 influenced by a slightly lower remittance of the cleaning fee collection from MT139 million to MT136 million









 Given the significant changes in the Proof of Service, improved revenue targets must be set, to give way to a more robust inflow of financial resources to the sector

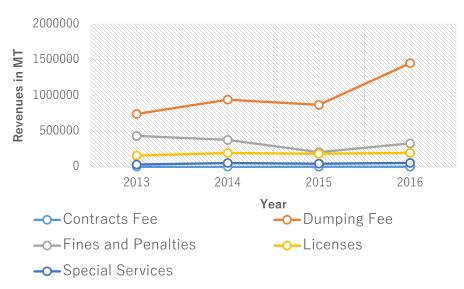
- EDM-collected revenue from cleaning fee hits an average of 85% annually, of its target
- Proof of Servicecollected revenue from cleaning fee, was able to finally hit its target (100%) in 2014, and continued to grow, reaching 168% in 2016





Internally-Generated Income	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cleaning Fee (EDM)	98,433,535	107,589,529	139,338,613	136,314,900
Cleaning Fee (Proof of Service)	2,370,479	1,932,069	4,203,304	6,372,371
Contracts Fee	2,002,513	2,645,655	1,835,582	1,822,174
Dumping Fee	742,473	943,334	869,378	1,454,208
Fines and Penalties	434,692	377,882	205,923	329,227
Licenses	159,837	194,271	183,538	197,139
Special Services	32,765	53,480	45,077	55,270
Other Revenues			1,505,885	788,473
Total Internally-Generated Income	104,176,294	113,736,220	148,187,300	147,333,762

 Sector has high potential for income growth







BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Principles of Financial Management

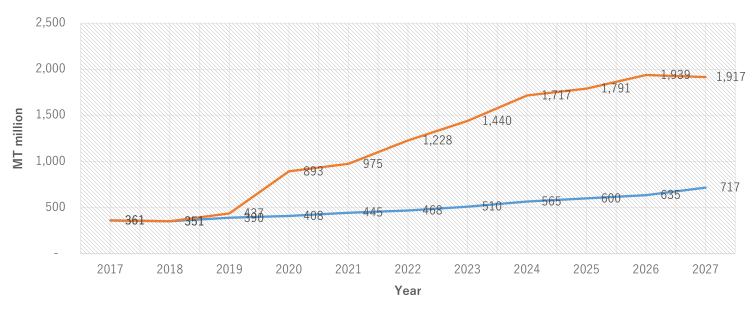
- It is hoped that, foremost of all, the principles of financial management learned over the 4-year Project be upheld and practiced:
 - Transparency
 - Accountability
 - Acknowledgement of shared responsibility
 - Good relations and mutual respect
 - Efficiency





BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Future Cost of SWM

MUSW Fund Requirement



— TOTAL COST SCENARIO 1: No Sanitary Landfill (in MT million)

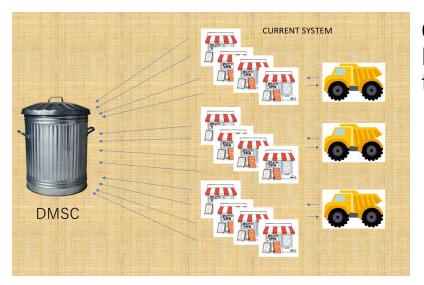
— TOTAL COST SCENARIO 2: With Sanitary Landfill (in MT million)

• Very high future costs of SWM, especially with sanitary landfill --- aggressive improvement in revenue collection will be necessary.



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BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Proposed Improvement on Cleaning Fee Collection



Current System of Imposing Cleaning Fee from Large Waste Generators by the Proof of Service of DMSC

Proposed System of Imposing Cleaning Fee from Large Waste Generators by the Revenue Office of DMSC: Online, Market-Driven Method







BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Proposed Improvement on Cleaning Fee

- The unit costs of SWM for both domestic and non-domestic were derived for the following reasons:
 - The fixed rates were not equitable across electricity consumer levels
 - The fixed rates do not relate electricity consumption with waste generation
 - The echelons are difficult to rationalize: there was no solid basis
 - Current cleaning fees do not optimize revenue potential to cover cost
 - Unit price per kWh that relates economic activity with waste generation is the rationale cleaning fee to be imposed on domestic and non-domestic waste producers, collected by the electricity company, EDM
 - Unit price per kWh will ensure transparency and easier monitoring between EDM and CMM with respect to monthly remittance of revenues from cleaning fee
 - Unit price will remove tariff echelons and cleaning fee to be paid monthly will vary depending on electricity consumption, and therefore economic activities and waste generation





BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Proposed Improvement on Cleaning Fee

- Assumptions used in calculating the unit cost of SWM anchored on electricity consumption:
 - Waste generation in Maputo City: 1,190 tons/day (JET estimate), 67% domestic, 37% non-domestic or 434,35 million kg in a year
 - Electricity consumption: EDM's latest report of a total electricity consumption of 489.95 million kWh in 2012
 - Total cost of SWM in the City: MT 301.672 million (2015)
 - Derived unit cost of SWM based on electricity consumption are as follows:

• Domestic: MT0.49/kWh

Non-Domestic: MT1.28/kWh





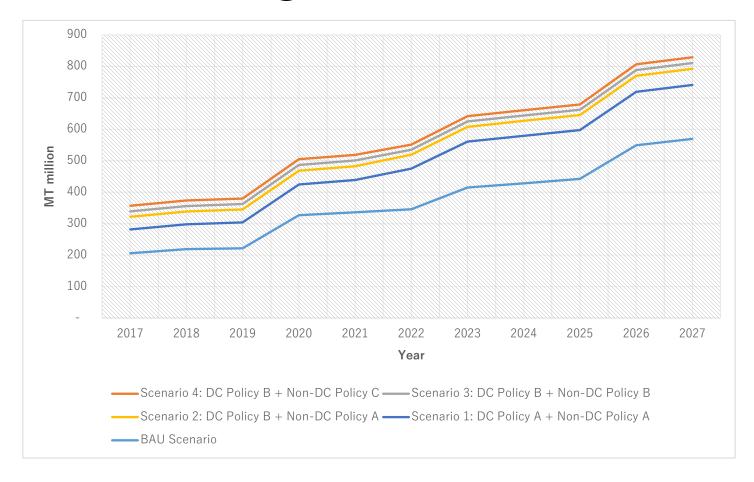
BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Proposed Improvement on Cleaning Fee

- For Domestic waste producers, the estimated impact of the new cleaning fee based on the unit rate will potentially take up 3.4% only of the monthly household income.
- For Non-Domestic large waste generators, the new cleaning fee could potentially consume about **41%** of the total monthly electricity bill.
- Various scenarios and policy mixes on raising fees were done to show impact of the proposed unit rate on consumers, total revenue collection, and ability of the sector to cover its cost
- Various scenarios and policy mixes on raising fees were done to aid DMSC-CMM in its decision-making with regards to raising fees, of increasing subsidy levels to the sector, especially in anticipation of the funding-intensive future sanitary landfill





BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Revenue Coverage of Cost of SWM

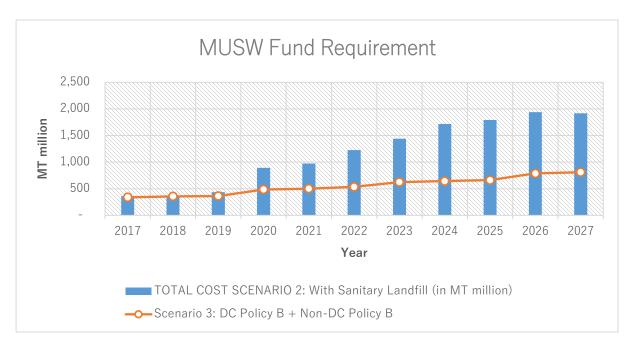






BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Revenue Coverage of Cost of SWM

- Sample scenario with Sanitary landfill:
 - Domestic waste producer is charged 100% of unit cost of MT0.49/kWh
 - Non-Domestic waste producer is charged 80% of unit cost of MT1.28/kWh
 - Tipping fee is increased by 400% to partially cover cost of operations of sanitary landfill







BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Essential Institutional Changes on Financial Management

- Creation of special SWM account to be managed by the Finance Section of the DMSC;
- Instituting reforms in the Finance Section organization, roles and responsibilities of subsections;
- Correction of functions and departmental linkages within DMSC;
- Imposition of the regulation on payment of correct tipping/dumping fees without exemption;
- Reformulating policies to include incentives for large waste generators that are compliant to cleaning fee payments;
- Reformulating policies to include stringent penalties for large waste generators that are non-compliant to cleaning fee payments, especially those with back payments of over one (1) year;





BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Essential Institutional Changes on Financial Management

- Imposition of strict transparency rules on PSPs regarding inventory of clientele;
- Imposition of strict compliance on regulation pertaining to large waste generators having active contracts for waste transportation and collection with a PSP or the CMM, whichever is preferred;
- Imposition of full disclosure of monthly data by EDM to CMM with regards to cleaning tax collections;





BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Key Challenges Ahead

- More detailed evaluation of bids, especially for large contracts, that would scrutinize financial proposals of bidders to determine the service provider that can deliver its service with the most cost efficient method, and which would be advantageous to CMM. This practice can potentially LOWER the cost of service provision for collecting and transporting waste in Maputo City, significantly;
- External funding support from international development partners will be very favorable to support the high costs of SWM of Maputo City, especially in anticipation of the construction and operation of the sanitary landfill;
- Strong political will to impose and support changes.





BEYOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION: Lessons Learned from the 4-Year Technical Cooperation

- Planning of financial activities;
- Understanding of financial activities;
- Capacity to influence senior manager in the decision making process related to financial activities;
- Importance of inter-departmental linkages;
- Drafting of financial reports;
- Implementation of the model for the execution of expenses and revenues;
- Policy change in order to achieve the financial sustainability, e.g: Financial independence, improvements in revenue collection, reduction of costs, support proof of service in improving its management.





THANK YOU VERY MUCH!