



COUNTRY PROFILE ON THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SITUATION IN

TUNISIA July 2010

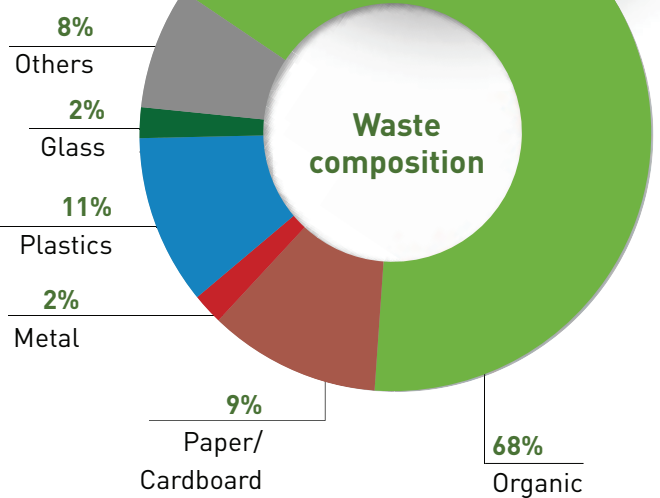


BACKGROUND INFORMATION

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| • Population : | 10.320 million |
| • Municipal solid waste (MSW) generation: | 2.25 million tons (2009) |
| • Per capita MSW generation: | |
| urban areas | 0.815 kg/day |
| rural areas | 0.15 kg/day |
| • MSW generation annual growth: | 2.5% |
| • Medical waste generation: | 18 KT/year |
| • Industrial waste generation: | 7.15 MT/year |
| • Hazardous industrial waste generation: | - |
| • Agricultural waste generation: | - |

TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

| | |
|--|---|
| • Municipal waste | |
| - MSW collection coverage : | |
| in rural areas | 50-100% |
| in urban areas | 80-100% |
| - MSW final destination: | |
| - Composted: | Weak |
| - Recycled: | Weak |
| - Landfilled : | 65% relative to production and 85% relative to installed capacity |
| - Open-dumped: | Difficult to determine |
| - Number of sanitary landfills | |
| - Under study: | 6 |
| - Under construction: | 4 |
| - Built: | - |
| - Operational: | 10 |
| • Hazardous and industrial waste | |
| - Number of treatment units/centers of industrial wastes (physical chemical treatment) | |
| - Under construction: | 3 |
| - Built: | 1 |
| - Operational: | 1 |
| - Types of treatment of medical waste: | - |



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

General legal framework

- Law 92-122 creating the Pollution Abatement Fund (FODEP)
- The Organic Law of municipalities 95-68 ;
- Law 96-41 on waste management ;
- Law 97-11 to promulgate the code of local taxation ;
- Law 2001-14 laying down the terms for collection, transport, storage and treatment of non-hazardous waste ;
- Law 2003-80 creating the Fund for a Clean Environment and the Aesthetics of Cities ;
- Decree 2005-2317 establishing the National Waste Management Agency (ANGed).

Specific frameworks for certain types of waste

- Law 97-37 on the road transport throughout the territory of hazardous materials ;
- Decree 97-1102 establishing the public system for the recovery and recycling of packaging, ECO-lef ;
- Decree 2002-693, on the conditions and terms of recovery and treatment of used lubricating oils and oil filters ;
- Decree 2000-2339 establishing the list of hazardous wastes
- Decree 2005-3395 concerning the conditions of collection and processing of used batteries and accumulators ;
- Decree 2008-2745 on rules for the waste management of healthcare activity.



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Policy and planning : Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.

Implementation and operation : The National Agency for Waste Management (ANGed).

Practice of waste management

- ANGed: Control and supervision of sanitary landfills operated by private entities.
- Municipalities: Local waste management policy, waste collection and transport to the collection centers or landfills.
- The Ministry of the Interior and Local Development: control and financing of municipalities.

Control & application of the rules

- The National Agency for Protecting the Environment (ANPE): controls the implementation of regulations on waste management, coercive power.
- The Ministry of Finance: involved in the development and implementation aspects of financing and cost recovery of environmental taxes and SWM.

Partner institutions for managing the sectors

- The Ministry of Public Health: Waste management of healthcare facilities.
- The Ministry of Industry: Sectors of used oils, batteries and accumulators, Electrical and Electronic Equipment waste (3E).
- The Ministry of Commerce: 3E sector.

POLICY AND PLANNING

- National Waste Management Program (PRONAGDES): first strategic framework for waste management for the period 1995-2006.
- National Integrated and Sustainable Waste Management Program (PRONGIDD): covers the period 2007-2016 and includes a system of monitoring and control of realisations through a set of indicators.

FINANCIAL AND COST RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

Household waste collection

- Collection cost:
 - For municipalities: 40 TND to 55 TND per ton.
 - In the private sector: ~ 35 TND per ton.
- Collection financing: Municipalities' own resources consisting of taxes on property and buildings, various local taxes and state contributions.
- Recovery of collection costs: Less than 50%.

Controlled dumping

- The current average cost of landfilling is around 18 TND/T
- Financing the landfilling: shared between local authorities on their own resources to the tune of 20%, and the State through the FODEP up to 80%.
- The funding covers all costs (a situation that can change with the coming into operation of new landfills).

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

In policy and planning : strategic and technical studies carried out through research departments and consultants.

For the collection and transportation of household waste: private contracts with some of the 264 existing municipalities.

For the collection and treatment of hazardous industrial waste : collection provided entirely by private operators licensed by the ANGed (150 companies currently), operation of the Jradou station by a private operator.

For the operation of controlled landfills: fully ensured by the private sector, operating contracts for a period of 5 years.

For the establishment of sectors: full integration of the private sector, intervention subject to obtaining a permit from the ANGed.

OPTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

At the regulatory level:

expanding the contract to operate the landfill to make concessions for longer than 15 years.

At the institutional level:

strengthening of means of control and monitoring for ANGed.

At the operational level:

- streamline management and optimize the resources of municipalities.
- scan all the sectors already created to identify delays and deficiencies.

At the financial level:

implementation of cost accounting of the collection activity of municipalities and progressive generalization of the experience of the Municipal Waste Management Plan (PCGD).

At the level of skills:

anticipating skill needs in waste management and strengthening training.

At the level of awareness:

focusing on negative issues and impacts of the citizens' neglect in the management of their waste.

supported by

