



COUNTRY PROFILE ON THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SITUATION IN

YEMEN

July 2010



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

• Population :	23 million (2009)
• Municipal solid waste (MSW) generation:	3.6 million tons (2009)
• Per capita MSW generation:	
urban areas	0.6 kg/day
rural areas	0.35 kg/day
• MSW generation annual growth:	3%
• Medical waste generation:	3,692 tons (2009)
• Industrial waste generation:	-
• Hazardous industrial waste generation:	-
• Agricultural waste generation:	-

TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

• Municipal waste

- MSW collection coverage :	
in rural areas	5%
in urban areas	70%

only 38% of the generated waste is collected and disposed of

- MSW final destination:	
- Composted:	0%
- Recycled:	6%
- Landfilled :	26%
- Open-dumped:	68%

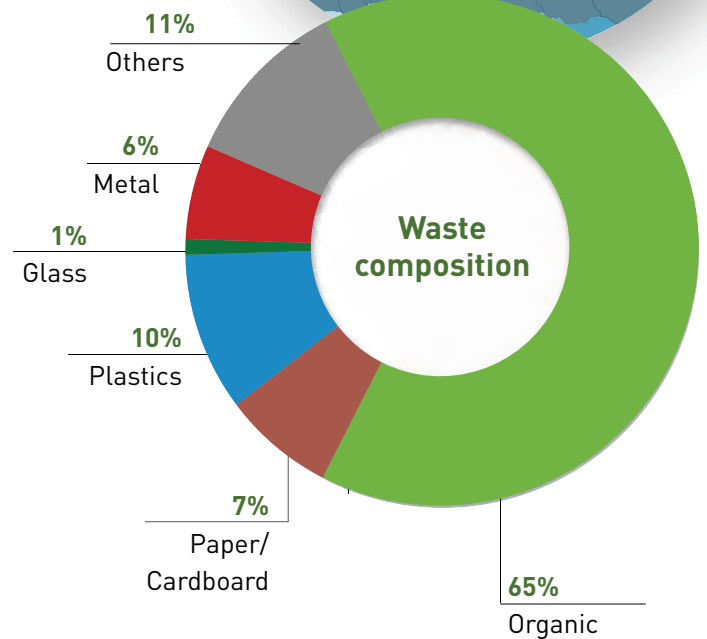
- Number of operational controlled and semi controlled sanitary landfills:	21
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• Hazardous and industrial waste

- Number of treatment units/centers of industrial wastes (physical chemical treatment)	
- Under construction:	0
- Built:	0
- Operational:	0

- Types of treatment of medical waste:	Disposed of with municipal waste
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A project to introduce the first medical waste treatment system in Sana'a City is under development.



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Law 20 of 1999: established City Cleaning and Improvement Funds to collect and administer revenue for providing Solid Waste Management (SWM) services.
- Law N°39 of 1999 known as the Public Cleaning Law: defined the roles, responsibilities, and ways of dealing with various types of waste.
- Law N°4 of the year 2000 "the Local Authorities Law": modified the institutional structure of SWM by giving the local authorities the responsibility of providing SWM services.
- Other legal instruments: Cabinet decision on regulations under the Environment Protection Act, Cabinet decision on regulations for the Local Authority Law Cabinet decision on determining the values of local fees, regulations for cleaning fund, etc.



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA)/ General Directorate for Solid Waste Management: responsible for policy planning and coordination at the central level with other government bodies and with donors.

Local Authorities (LA): responsible for providing SWM services and the planning of local taxes and fees.

The City Cleaning and Improvement Funds (CCIFs): independent public sector entities, headed by governors, and responsible for financing SWM services in their respective communities.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The National Strategy for SWM (2009-2013) adopted in 2009: has the objective of upgrading the efficiency, effectiveness and coverage of SWM services and covers five aspects (legal and administrative, institutional and organizational, financial, technical, public awareness).

FINANCIAL AND COST RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

SWM financing

- **Investment:** central government funds and foreign aid (83% of capital investments in 2006 were from foreign sources).
- **Operation and maintenance costs:** The City Cleaning and Improvement Funds are used to finance all SWM services in their respective communities using revenue from the various sources (the most important income source is the 5% surcharge to the electricity charges).

SWM costs

Cost of domestic waste collection and disposal:	~US\$30/ton
Percentage of cost recovered:	about 78% in year 2007

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

In collection: a local private company has contracts with a number of cities to collect some of the recyclables in the landfills such as paper, cardboard, metals and plastics and export them in the form of compressed cubes.

OPTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

- Complete the implementation of the strategic actions identified by the National Strategy for SWM, mainly:
 - The amendment of the Public Cleaning Law and the Cleaning Fund Law ;
 - The establishment of legislation regarding special waste management ;
 - Improving the institutional and organizational aspects by strengthening MoLA's role as a coordinator on the national level and developing the SWM institutional set-up in the local authorities ;
 - Enhancing private sector participation and coordinating SWM services with the informal sector ;
 - Increasing SWM services financial resources by increasing CCIFs revenues ;
 - Promoting recycling and special waste treatment ;
 - Developing community participation and integrating concepts of public cleaning in to the national education curriculum ;
- Implement the investment plan (2013-2020) ;
- Benefit from the support of the regional network SWEEP-Net.

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