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# **COUNTRY PROFILE on the solid waste** management situation in <u>YEMEN</u>

April 2014

# **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Population:	24,5 million (2012)		
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation:	3,8 million tons (2012)		
Per Capita MSW Generation:			
- Urban areas	0.6 kg/day		
- Rural areas	0.35 kg/day		
MSW Generation Growth:	3%		
Medical waste generation:	3,916 tons/year (2010)		
Industrial waste:	No available data		
Hazardous waste:	20,917 tons/ year (2010)		
Agricultural waste:	No available data		
C&D Waste:	No available data		
Waste Tyres:	No available data		
e-Waste:	No available data		
Packaging Waste:	No available data		

# **TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE**

## **Municipal Waste**

MSW Collection Coverage:	
- Rural areas	5%
- Urban areas	65%
MSW Final Destination:	
- Composted	0%
- Recycled	6.7 %
- Landfilled	26 %
- Openly dumped	68 %
Number of Dumpsites:	21
Number of Controlled Landfills:	6
Number of Sanitary Landfills:	
- Planned	0
- Under construction	0
- Constructed	0
- Operational	0

# Hazardous and industrial waste

Number of hazardous landfills or plants (Chemical and physical treatment):	None
- Planned	None
- Under construction	None
- Constructed	None
- Operational	None
Types of disposal and treatments for medical waste:	None

# Policy and planning environment

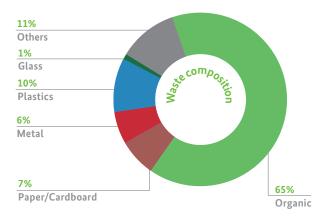
Authorities have agreed on general solid waste principals and policies for Yemen and test them in the field through one or several pilot projects. These policies were further developed into the "National Strategy for Solid Waste Management" for the Republic of Yemen.

# Legal framework

Strategic action number 1 and 2 were concentrated on amendment of the public cleaning law and cleaning funds law in order to be concert with the new improvements and technical requirements in the SWM sector like transferring of tasks and responsibilities to local councils on district level. In view of this, SWMP/ GIZ had studied the amendments of the public cleaning law and cleaning funds law and by-laws in cooperation with the Ministry of Local Administration and committees specialized in cleaning and local authority as well as legislation in order to present these two laws and by-laws to the cabinet for approval.

Currently, the Public Cleaning Law and Cleaning Funds Law are adopted by the Cabinet and passed to Parliament but not yet get approved by Parliament.

The legal requirements for the disposal of waste in landfills are defined in "Law No. 39/1999 on regard of the public cleaning". A by-law for Law No. 39 that further specifies the legal requirements for solid waste disposal has been elaborated as a draft version but has not yet been finally approved.



#### **Contact person**

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## **Institutional framework**

**Policy and Planning** 

- Ministry of Local Administration.
- General Directorate for Solid Waste Management.
- Environmental Protection Authority.

**Implementation and Operation** 

Local Councils (Cleaning Fund)

### Financial & cost recovery arrangements

A decentralized financing mechanism is required to provide funds to the local authorities. SWM services needs decentralized financing system and NOT central financing, even though central financing is still required to finance some major investment in SWM. The result was the Cleaning Fund Law 20/1999 with its amendments.

The aim of this law is to create decentralized financing for the local authorities away from the central government budgeting system.

## Private sector involvement

At present all waste collection, transport and disposal are provided by the Local Authorities. Introducing private sector involvement in solid waste management can potentially improve the waste management services without increasing costs. A key consideration is that there must be sufficient competition, transparency and accountability, as private-sector participation does not, in itself, guarantee effectiveness and low costs.

# **Options for improvement**

Draft the necessary laws and legislations for Public Cleaning to identify the SWM work for Yemen and to identify the roles and responsibilities of the different authorities. Aim of this law is to clarify the framework required in providing SWM services and define responsibilities.

Public Cleaning and Cleaning Fund Laws should be approved and proceed with their implementation.

## Role and competence of local authorities

The Local Authorities (LAs) have the responsibility for providing SWM services.

Training for the municipalities and an awareness program should be implemented in the near future, in order to improve Local authorities' competence.

Training workshops for trainers as well as national municipality staff should be considered, depending on best practices and guidebooks that have been prepared on SWM.

Establish pilot projects for LAs to create practical examples in order to build know how.

## **Climate adaptation and mitigation strategies**

Nothing has been done to date.

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