



# COUNTRY PROFILE on the solid waste management situation in **TUNISIA**

April 2014

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Population:	10.778million
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation:	2.423 million tons (2012)
Per Capita MSW Generation:	
- Urban areas	0.815Kg/day
- Rural areas	0.150Kg/day
MSW Generation Growth:	2,5%
Medical waste generation:	16,000 Tons/year
Industrial waste:	116,000 Tons/year
Hazardous industrial waste:	150,000 tons/year (except of the phosphogypsum waste that exceeds 5 million tons per year)
Agricultural waste:	4,033 Million tons/year
Construction and demolition waste:	n/a
Waste Tyres:	15 000 tons /year
e-Waste:	90,000 tons /year
Packaging Waste:	99,000 tons /year

## TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

### Municipal Waste (2012)

MSW Collection Coverage:	
- Urban areas	80 %
- Rural areas	0-10%
MSW Final Destination:	
- Composted	5 %
- Recycled	4 %
- Landfilled	70 %
- Openly dumped	21 %
Number of Controlled Landfills:	0
- Planned	5
- Under construction	5
- Operational	9-10 (the discharge of Guellala is stopped)

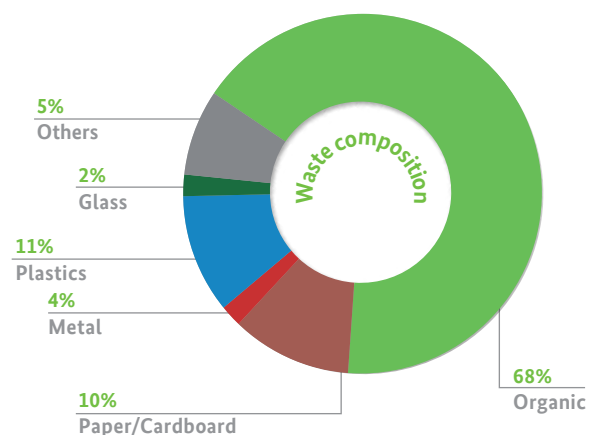
### Hazardous and industrial waste

Number of hazardous landfills or plants (Chemical and physical treatment):	None
- Planned	None
- Under construction	3
- Operational	1 stopped because of conflicts with local residents
Treatment for medical waste:	disinfection

## Policy and planning environment

### National strategy on waste management : 2007/2016

Area	Policy activity
<b>Area 1 : Consultation, information systems, communication, awareness and education on waste management</b>	Design and implementation of an information system
	Strengthening the dialogue between the actors of the Waste Management
	Development of the communication tools between stakeholders
	Awareness and education on waste
<b>Area 2 : Institutional and legal framework</b>	Improving the legal framework for waste management
	Improving the implementation of laws
	Strengthening the institutional aspect
<b>Area 3 : Enhancing human and material capacities</b>	Strengthening the capacity of local public authorities
	Strengthening the capacity of public actors
	Strengthening the capacity of the private sector
	Strengthening the capacity of NGOs
	Conception of a training system
<b>Area 4 : Financing and cost recovery</b>	Strengthening the financial capacity of waste management
	Control and optimization of the costs of waste management
	Evolution of funding for waste management
	Adaptation of the collection means to the local situation
<b>Area 5 : Technical and organizational aspects</b>	Strengthening intercommunity in waste management
	Improve the suitability of the modest local realities in processing
	Planning, monitoring and evaluation of sectors



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## Legal framework

- Law 1996-1941 of 10.06.1996: amended by Law 2001-14 of January 30, 2001, on waste control, management and disposal;
- Law 92 – 122 establishing a de-pollution fund (FODEP);
- Law 1975-33 of 14 May 1975: promulgating the organic Law of Commons;
- Law n°97-11 of 3 February 1997, promulgating the code of local taxation;
- Decree N° 2317-2005 of 22/8/2005: Establishing a national waste management agency (ANGED);

## Institutional framework

Institution	Tasks/responsibilities
Nationally	
Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment	- Preparation and leadership of the national policy on environmental protection - Development of regulations relating to the protection of the environment
Ministry of the Interior	- Supervisory authority of municipalities and regional councils - Responsible for monitoring and developing municipal budgets in both investment and operation
National Waste Management Agency (ANGed)	- Participation in the development of the national strategy and programs for waste management - Implementation of projects and investments in the field on the account of the State - Infrastructure operations, transfer facilities and landfills for non-hazardous waste - Operation of infrastructure and facilities dedicated to the treatment of industrial and hazardous waste - Technical assistance to municipalities for waste management
Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPE)	- Control and enforcement of the regulations on waste management
Ministry of Finance	- Participation in the development and implementation of financial instruments in the waste management and recovery of various related taxes.
Ministry of Public Health	- Participates in the development and conduct of waste management programs from the sector
Ministry of Industry	- Participates in the development and implementation of programs related to waste streams from industrial activities. - Assigns operating permits for installations classified unhealthy and uncomfortable
Ministry of Trade	- Participates in the development and conduct of programs related to waste streams from commercial activities
Ministry of Agriculture	- Participates in the development of regulations to protect the environment against pollution caused by the management of waste

Locally	
Commons	- Collection and transportation of municipal waste - Elimination of waste in municipalities not served by controlled landfills
Regional Councils / Rural Councils	- Waste collection/transport and disposal in rural areas
GMG	- Collection and transportation of non-hazardous waste in industrial areas

## Financial provisions and cost recovery

### Collection and transportation of municipal waste

- The costs of collection:
  - For the public collection: 40-70 TND/ton
  - For the collection by the private sector: 30 to 35 TND/ton;
- Financing of the collection/transportation: Own resources of commons: TIB, TNB, TCL and state contribution;
- Recovery of municipal taxes: less than 50%.

### Transfer and disposal of waste

- The average cost of transfer and landfilling is 20 TND /ton, the municipality shall contribute up to 20% and the state contributes up to 80% through the FODEP;
- The funding covers all expenses of the landfill.

## Private sector participation

- 4.5% of the municipal waste collection is provided by private operators;
- The operation of transfer stations and landfills is completely provided by private operators (100%);
- The collection and treatment of e-waste, oil activities, ..., print cartridges, are fully insured by private companies (100%).

## Options for optimization

- Development and implementation of a communication crisis plan;
- Strengthen and make the control system of infringements related to urban health operational;
- Strengthen the financial, logistical and human resources of Commons;
- Encourage municipalities to develop their PCGD;
- Establish and strengthen local governance;
- Strengthen and develop energy from waste.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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As at April 2014

Design and layout Kréa - 1002 Tunis

Text GIZ Tunisia

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

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