

## Solid Waste Management

### Lebanon

#### *Background Information*

- Population: 4.4 million
- Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation: 1.4 million tons per year
- Per Capita MSW Generation: 0.75-1.1kg/day (urban areas)  
0.5-0.7 kg/day (rural areas)
- MSW Generation Growth: 6.5% per year (Greater Beirut)

#### *Technical performance*

- MSW Collection Coverage: 95% in rural areas  
100% in urban areas
- MSW Final Destination: 8% composted  
8% recycled  
46% landfilled  
38 % open dumped
- Lebanon has two controlled landfills (Naameh and Zahle), a compost unit and 2 sorting/balling plants in Greater Beirut.

#### *Legal and Policy Environment*

- v There is no national solid waste management policy or strategy. However, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities has prepared a comprehensive national solid waste management plan.
- v Law 64/88, the Environment Code was replaced with a new Environment Code ratified in August 2002.
- v Decree 8735 of 1974 and Decree 9093 of 2002 are the two key legal instruments addressing the solid waste management (SWM) sector specifically.

#### *Institutional Framework*

- v The Ministry of Environment is responsible for establishing and monitoring environmental standards and for developing a SWM strategy. The Ministry of Interior and Municipalities is involved indirectly in SWM as it is the “competent authority” responsible for supervising the activities of municipalities.
- v Municipal unions deal with common interest projects benefiting all municipalities, in particular common garbage treatment projects. Outside Beirut, municipalities are responsible for waste collection.
- v Under the authority of the Prime Minister, the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) is involved in the implementation of some specific SWM projects such as the Southwest Emergency Plan for Greater Beirut.