

Solid Waste Management

Morocco

Background Information

- Population: 30 million (year 2002)
- Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation: 8.4 million tons per year (2002)
- Per Capita MSW Generation: 0.5 kg/day (urban areas)
0.3 kg/day (rural areas)
- MSW Generation Growth: 2%

Technical Performance

- MSW Collection Coverage: 72 - 100%
- MSW Final Destination:
 - 0% composted
 - 4% recycled
 - 1% landfilled
 - 95 % open dumped
- A number of sanitary landfills are set up with the support of international funding agencies: USAID (Meknès, Azrou and Ouled Teima), the German Government (Larache) and the Danish Government (Tanger and Khemisset).

Legal and Policy Environment

- v There is no national solid waste management (SWM) policy or strategy. However broader environmental and environmental impact assessment (EIA) policy and legal frameworks (environment, air pollution and EIA laws) were recently strengthened.
- v A draft solid waste management law has been under preparation since 2000 and was submitted recently to the government for review. This draft introduces the key strategic elements of SWM, identifies the key SWM principles and responsibilities of the major players and identifies the main SWM planning and financing instruments.
- v A municipal institutional reform is being initiated under the recently approved municipal law (charte communale) that will enter into force in July 2003. Under this law, the city council will manage all municipal services including SWM in towns comprising more than one municipality. Within this new legal framework, solid waste management will be under the responsibility of the city council.

Institutional Framework

- v At the national level, several institutions are involved in SWM in Morocco including the ministries responsible for local communities, environment, agriculture and rural development and finance.
- v The Ministry of Interior provides municipalities with technical assistance for planning and budgeting, private sector participation, and mobilizing funds for SWM. The Ministry of

Town Planning, Water Resources and Environment (MATEE) participates in the elaboration of environmental and SWM legal frameworks and enforcement, monitors pollution sources including SWM activities, manages the EIA system and enforcement of legal instruments, and promotes integrated SWM systems through demonstrative projects and awareness activities.

- v The municipalities and the city councils are fully responsible for all SWM activities in their localities. In some cases, the wilayas (provinces) are involved in the management of inter-municipal SWM infrastructure such as dump sites. Both municipalities and wilayas are allowed to contract private sector services for solid waste management.

Financial Arrangements

- v SWM infrastructure is rarely financed through central government allocation and cost recovery for SWM services has been undertaken at the local level through a 10 percent tax on the rental value of housing units. Tax revenue is supposed to support all municipal services, but tax collection is only about 50 percent.
- v Financing SWM infrastructure through the private sector is being undertaken primarily through contracts for collection services and landfill operations.

Private Sector Involvement

- v Private sector participation in SWM is relatively developed due to the involvement of national and international private firms, particularly for solid waste collection and disposal in medium and large cities such as Fès, Meknes, Rabat, Tangier, Oujda, Essaouira and Berkane.
- v A ministerial SWM Committee was established at the national level with the aim of facilitating and monitoring private sector participation at the provincial and local level.

Options for Improvement

- v Strengthen the SWM legal framework and develop policy and strategic plans that provide support for the planning, application and administration of modern SWM.
- v Strengthen application of the polluter pays and user pays principles and spread the base of contributors to improve cost recovery frameworks.
- v Strengthen the capacity of government to undertake and deliver public awareness activities linked to the National Waste Management Strategy.
- v Develop national and municipal capacities for enhanced technical and administrative management of solid waste services.
- v Promote the integration of resource recovery systems (recycling) into local economies.