

Policy Briefing for Morocco

Background Information



- Climate change, combined with policies that don't prioritize resource sustainability, stresses the environment, natural resources, and biodiversity, **costing the country 3.52% of its GDP due to environmental degradation** (World Bank, 2014).

i Roughly **6.8 million tonnes of municipal solid waste** are generated annually, mainly from urban areas. **Plastic waste** amounts to about **1 million tonnes per year**, with only 62.63% of waste treated in controlled landfills (GIZ, 2014).

- Only **62.63% of waste is treated in controlled landfills** and leaked plastic is mostly generated through coastal activities (WWF, 2019).
- Morocco aims to **boost its recycling rate from 5% to over 20%**, aligning with efforts to transition toward a more circular economy (Akkouri et al., 2020).

Legislation



Law 28-00 (modified by Law 23-12): provides the **basis for waste management**, addressing various waste types, hazardous waste, controlled landfills, waste planning, and the **polluter pays principle**.

Organic Law 113-14: assigns **full responsibility for household waste to municipalities**.

Law 99-12: focusing on the environment and sustainable development, emphasizes **waste reduction, segregated collection, waste recovery, EPR integration**, and hazardous waste management.

Law 77-15 and its complement (Law 57-18) **prohibit manufacturing, import, sale, and use of plastic bags**.

Law 81-12 aims at **protecting and restoring** polluted coastal areas.



History and Outlook

- Unlike other countries in the region, Morocco **lacks an EPR framework**
- Future Amendments: **Law 28-00 is expected to undergo amendments** to introduce waste treatment hierarchy, **EPR principles and** segregated waste collection.
- TouMaLi's involvement in waste management in Morocco **could take several forms**, such as operating as waste receiving centers, providing waste collection services, or operating as a voluntary PRO targeting notable producers.
- **Discussions with Moroccan partners**, government representatives, hotel associations, and producer/importer associations are **crucial for determining the most suitable approach**.



Waste Infrastructure:

Enhance the waste management chain from collection to treatment, modernize uncontrolled landfills, integrate valuable materials into the circular economy and train the tourism sector in waste separation. Ensure safe treatment of (marine) litter.



Regulatory Framework Strengthening:

Strengthen enforcement and monitoring of existing waste management laws (Law 28-00), update policies to include EPR implementation for packaging, and introduce specific laws for waste separation in various sectors.



Awareness Strategies:

Implement awareness programs targeting households, tourists, and stakeholders emphasizing source separation and littering behaviors.



Inclusion of the Informal Sector:

Revise laws to formalize the role of the informal sector in waste management, fostering better collaboration.

Policy Recommendations



Coordination:

Extend collaboration among ministries (Environment, Interior, Tourism) for waste management. Enhance decentralization and delegation processes to distribute responsibilities vertically. Strengthen cooperation between government agencies and private sectors for effective EPR implementation.

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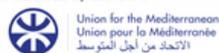


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