

Background Information



- Tunisia, hosting around 12 million inhabitants, faces a significant waste management challenge, **producing over 2.8 million tons of residual waste annually** (World Bank, 2022).



Forecasts indicate a **3% per capita increase in waste volumes in the coming years**, adding strain to the existing waste infrastructure (Abdulrahman, 2021; Chaabane, 2019).

- On average, each inhabitant generates approximately **0.6 kg of waste daily**, with urban areas contributing more than rural regions (Kaabi et al., 2020).
- Tourists are producing nearly double the waste compared to locals.** Hotels in tourist zones generate notably higher waste volumes than households in those areas (SwitchMed, 2018).
- Despite efforts to empower local governments in waste management through **decentralization initiatives**, challenges persist due to inadequate data, limited knowledge, and financial constraints (Bartnik et al., 2021).



History and Outlook

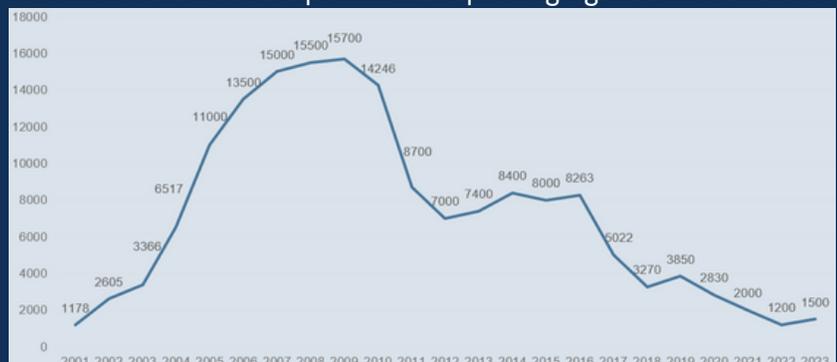
- There was a high rise regarding collection rate from 2001 until 2010/2011
- From there on there could be observed a deterioration of performance over time (in terms of collection and operated sides)
- Ecolef model has to be remodeled

Legislation



- Law No. 96-41:** on the control of waste management & disposal, setting the course for the **introduction of an EPR system (Polluter pays principle)** in Tunisia.
- Decree No. 97-1102:** establishing conditions for packaging waste management **clearly describes the principles of EPR**
 - Producers of packaged products and bags must either collect and manage their waste or outsource this activity to a licensed company or join the public system "Ecolef"
 - The draft Environment Code explicitly mentions and describes EPR
- National Solid Waste Management Program:** Provision of adequate **sanitary landfills and transfer centres & closure of uncontrolled wild dumping sites.**
- National Strategy for Integrated and Sustainable Waste Management:** on waste reduction and improved recycling and recovery systems and reinforcement of the role of EPR.

Evolution of collected quantities of packaging in Tunisia in tonnes





EPR & Waste Infrastructure:

Prioritize circular waste management (3Rs) to reduce uncontrolled landfills; Strengthen waste infrastructure for better source separation in households and tourism sectors; Support decentralization.



Regulatory Framework Strengthening:

Develop clear waste recovery goals aligned with existing EPR principles; Enforce regulations to encourage private sector participation, particularly within the tourism industry.



Awareness Strategies:

Advocate for source separation in households and tourism sectors and conduct trainings.



Inclusion of the Informal Sector:

Provide training and digital solutions to integrate informal waste collectors



Enhanced Coordination & Responsibilities:

Improve communication channels between central authorities and municipalities; Clarify national waste management goals and provide necessary tools for implementation.



Financial Support & Funding Mechanisms:

Engage key government agencies to strategize funding for the EPR scheme; Ensure consensus in developing sustainable funding approaches.

Contact us via email!

info-toumali@uni-rostock.de



National contact partner Tunisia
dtit@citet.nat.tn

Visit the TouMaLi project website!

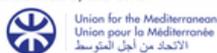
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