

Project overview

- Project title: Waste Separation system in the municipality of Benslimane
- Name/s of the involved institution/s:
 - Municipality of Benslimane
 - Waste collection private company: OZONE
- Three-line project description:

1. Institutional setting

The project's aim is to implement, progressively, a waste separation system in specific neighborhoods in the municipality of Benslimane in the aim of generalizing the system to the whole municipality as a municipality strategy and an intercommunal sorting and transfer center as a provincial strategy.

Legislative framework

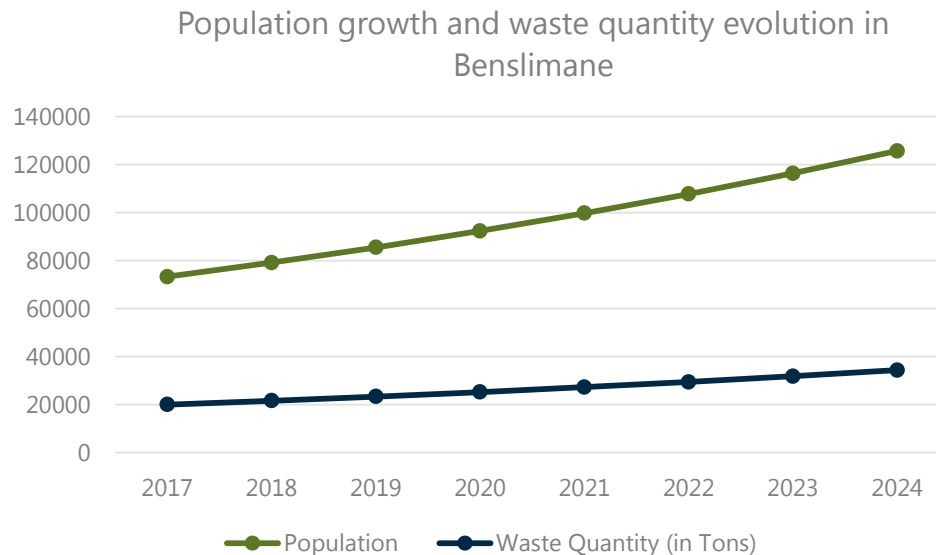
- Law 28-00 related to waste management and elimination
- Law 99-12 related to the national charter for the environment and sustainable development
- Law 113 – 14 related to municipalities

National program for municipal waste management (PNDM)

- This 15 Years program sets 7 global objectives to be achieved by 2023 to improve waste management at a national and local level. One of the main objectives is to achieve 20% of recycling by 2022.

2. Starting point

- Waste production in Benslimane:
 - Daily total waste production: 75.57 Tons (2015)
 - Total annual waste production: 27582 Tons (2015) expected to reach 34392 Tons (by 2024)
- Continuous urban expansion
- Demographic growth: the population growth rate is estimated at 1.08% and the number of inhabitant is expected to (almost) double by 2024.



- In general, women in households are expected to be more affected by waste separation projects because women are responsible for waste evacuation in households and because they have to make more efforts to separate the waste.

3. Approach

The global approach to implement the project consists on conducting 2 parallel approaches at two different levels: at the level of the municipality and at the level of the province.

- At the municipal level:
 - Adopting the project in the municipal action plan
 - Conducting a study to analyze the current situation of waste management in the municipality of Benslimane
 - Socio-economic study of the informal sector
 - Project sizing: required material
 - Awareness campaign: to raise awareness among people
- At the provincial level: implementing an intercommunal waste sorting and transfer center in which the informal workers are integrated



4. Outputs

- Development of organic waste composting project to reuse green waste from the municipality's green spaces and to reduce the amount of leachate
- Environmental advantages
 - Reducing the amount of the waste in the landfill
 - extending the life service of the landfill
 - Reducing the amount of collected waste
 - Reducing the greenhouse gaz emissions
- Social advantages:
 - Integrating informal workers, especially women
- Economic advantages
 - Reducing the cost of waste transfer
 - Generating revenues from recyclable materials

5. Lessons

- The necessity of building a sorting center
- The necessity of conducting waste analysis studies in order to determine the waste composition in terms of:
 - Quantity of different types of waste
 - Price of sorted materials
- Citizen's involvement in waste sorting projects requires awareness campaigns.

6. Follow up

- Is there any possibility for creating partnerships with other municipalities in other countries in order to exchange good practices related to waste management? (visits to other municipalities, professional trainings, peer coaching)