From the application of the Waste Wise Cities tool (WaCT) to waste management planning in Sousse
Membership in the African Clean Cities Platform

Sousse
By joining this platform, the city of Sousse aims to

- Develop an integrated and sustainable waste management system
- Empower and collaborate with civil society, NGOs, the private and informal sectors.
- Establish better working conditions for stakeholders in the waste management chain, both in formal and informal employment.
- Evaluate and implement innovative technological alternatives, e.g., waste-to-energy systems, and learn from other cities
- Design financial incentives, promote a transition to a more circular economy and reduce waste
- Review the progress of municipal solid waste management in the city
- Share knowledge and best practices with member cities
What the WaCT measures

The percentage of MSW collected and managed in controlled facilities out of the total MSW generated by the city
The steps of the WaCT

Étape 1: Préparation

Étape 2: Production et composition des DSM ménagers

Étape 3: Production de DSM non-ménagers

Étape 4: DSM reçus par les installations de récupération et le niveau de contrôle de ces installations de récupération

Étape 5: DSM reçus par les sites d'élimination et le niveau de contrôle de ces sites d'élimination

Étape 6: Composition des déchets arrivant aux sites d'élimination

Étape 7: Calculs du gaspillage alimentaire, du recyclage, des fuites de plastique, des émissions de gaz à effets de serre, et de la pollution de l'air
Organization of trainings
Application of Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT)

3 zones / 9 neighborhoods

Zone 1
Khzema

Zone 2
Riadh

Zone 3
Sidi Abdelhamid

low-income  middle-income  high-income
Waste flow

0.47 kg/cap/d  Food waste

Household generation  207 t/d

26 t/d

Recovery facilities

Recovered recyclables  0 t/d

Receives/residues  3 t/d

23 t/d 23 t/d controlled

Recovered

Total MSW generated  295 t/d

240 t/d

Disposal facilities

243 t/d 243 t/d controlled

Disposed

Non-household generation  89 t/d

Not reaching facilities

Uncollected  29 t/d

90% collected

90% managed in controlled facilities
Composition

Food or kitchen waste: 57%
Garden or park waste: 5%
Paper and cardboard: 7%
Plastic film: 7.6%
Hard plastic: 7.6%
Composite products: 7.6%
Textiles, clothing, shoes: 3%
Wood: 5%
Special waste: 4%
Glass: 5%
Others: 4%

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Data analysis
Identification of gaps and areas for improvement

Policy interventions
Infrastructure

New technologies

Costs
Workshops with stakeholders
Key issues in waste collection

- Waterways that cross the city have become black spots in some neighborhoods
- Difficulty in working class neighborhoods (access and burning of plastic containers)
- Integration of informal sector collectors (waste dispersed by collectors to recover recyclable materials)
- Nuisance at garbage can sites due to leachate runoff from collection vehicles
- The flow of leachate into the transfer center (causing its periodic closure)
- Socio-professional demands of the workers
Main challenges of the valorization process

• Lack of biological recovery programs for organic waste

• Lack of waste separation programs (causing contamination of recyclable material)

• Lack of data on recycling

• Low involvement of young promoters in waste recovery
Priority areas of intervention

• Strengthening of organic waste recovery and recycling interventions

• Coordination and monitoring of resource recovery and integration of the informal sector

• Strengthening of young promoters' initiatives in waste recovery and improvement of circular investments.

• Awareness and capacity building of citizens, with emphasis on waste minimization and separation
Prioritization
Management of biodegradable waste

Composting of the city's green waste

Voluntary collection of biodegradable waste (households, hotels, restaurants, wholesale markets)

Bio-methanization of organic matter in the region of Sousse

Support for the recovery of organic waste through the installation and monitoring of collective composting sites

Promotion of home composting of biodegradable waste
Management of recyclable waste

Implementation of a selective sorting system in the large establishments of the city of Sousse

Reward program for sorting in public spaces

Development and implementation of a selective waste collection plan in the Medina
Optimization of collection operations

Optimization of waste collection circuits

Development of a containerization plan to improve waste collection in the city
Raising awareness and strengthening eco-citizenship

Implementation of a waste management awareness program in elementary schools and daycare centers

Raising awareness on reducing food waste in the city

Improved tax collection outreach

Development of a program to eradicate black spots in marginalized areas and adjacent to waterways
Necessary follow-up

• Technical support for the preparation of preliminary studies for certain proposals
• Mapping of projects and evaluation of their eligibility to the different existing financing mechanisms
• Definition of a strategy for financing projects based on innovation, economic development (investment in equipment and job creation) and actions related to environmental protection, energy and sustainable development.
• Technical support to the commune on advocacy for project financing (to find funding from public bodies, donors and investors)
• Mobilization of grants and external resources
• Support for the sharing of best practices between the platform's member cities
Acknowledgement

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- The stakeholders
- UN-Habitat
Thank you for your attention