6 Activities for Output 6

6.1 Measures to promote 3Rs, possibility of introducing measures, and points to be considered when introducing 3Rs

Measures to promote 3Rs, possibility of introducing measures and points to be considered when introducing 3Rs are shown as below.

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
1.Reduce	Measures to induce waste minimization actions of the public and business entities through introduction of policy and legislation	■ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	Municipal solid waste	Proposed method by OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development). It is a policy approach where producers' responsibilities are extended to treatment or final disposal of used products financially or physically. ■ In Japan, as the general principles, the Act for Establishing a Recycling-Oriented Society, prescribes responsibilities of producers as follows. ➢ Improvement of products/containers durability and enhancement of repairing system. ➢ Devised design of products/containers, material labeling, and prevention of complication of products/containers that hinder proper disposal. ➢ Receiving recyclables from products/containers and reusing. ■ Germany: Duales Systeme Deutchland: System to obligate container and package producers to establish system to receive	■ Institutional design (deciding subjected waste, financing method) ■ Legislating ■ Collaboration with the related industries	It is premature to introduce in Albania.

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
				and manage the waste related to their products.		
		■ Education in schools	Municipal solid waste	Introducing environmental education in the curriculum to disseminate the awareness about the current environmental issues, including wastes, and the importance of environmental protection.	■ Education system ■ Preparation of curriculum ■ Human resource development ■ Preparation of teaching material.	It is premature to modify the educational system.
	Waste minimization measures taken by local government	Charging for waste service based on generation amount	Municipal solid waste	Obligation to discharge waste in designated bag. Waste generators (households) bare service tariff according to waste generation amount through the purchase of a designated bag which includes waste service cost. It can provide incentives for waste generators to minimize waste generation.	■ Requires understanding and cooperation of waste generators ■ Setting price on designated bag ■ Surveillance and guidance to prevent discharge with bags other than designated bags ■ Establishment of retailing system for designated bags and collection system of income from bag sales ■ Shift from the current tariff collection system.	It is not easy to change the current system since many local governments collect waste service tariff together with bills such as water bills to secure collection.

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
		■ Public awareness-raising activities ■ Experience learning program for waste minimization ■ Education in schools	Municipal solid waste	Inducing voluntary action for waste minimization by raising recognition on current waste situation / importance of waste minimization and environmental consciousness through public awareness campaign by local governments, education in schools, and supporting activities of related organizations. ■ Target: public, students, business owners ■ Medium: internet, posters, brochures, and awareness program through media ■ Occasions, method: campaigns, events	■ Development of programs ■ Financing ■ Establishment of implementation framework ■ Collaboration with related organizations and activities	It is possible to introduce in Albania
	Waste minimization through awareness raising and voluntary actions by public and businesses	■ Daily habit not to buy products that tend to cause wastes, and life not to cause waste ■ Selection of environmentally-friendly product ■ “My-bag” (reusable shopping bag) movement	Municipal solid waste	Inducing voluntary action for waste minimization by raising recognition on current waste situation / importance of waste minimization and environmental consciousness through public awareness campaign by local governments, education in schools, and supporting activities of related organizations.	■ Different activities such as public awareness, education in schools	It is possible to introduce in Albania
		■ Eco label system	Municipal solid waste	Various labeling systems exist such as EU Eco label (EU), Eco mark (Japan), and Blue Angel (Germany).	■ Labeling is arbitrary depending on each business entity, although it can help to differentiate	Although use of labelling is dependent on companies, government may

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
				 EU Eco label is a system to certify products that satisfy environmental conditions. Through this system, both demand and supply sides are supported by promoting companies' contribution for environmental conservation, while letting consumers know that the product is environmentally conscious. Application and certification are done by Eco label certification bodies with in EU where products are manufactured / sold.	products ■ Need to raise consumers' recognition	provide support. ■ Incentive for imported products ■ Support for domestic products certification ■ Support to raise consumers' awareness
		■ Environmentally-friendly products development	Municipal solid waste	Minimization of containers and packaging, dissemination of refill products, and recycle-oriented product design.	■ -Differentiation of environmentally-conscious products ■ -Consumers' awareness raising	It is premature to introduce in Albania.
2.Reuse	Waste minimization through awareness raising and voluntary actions by public and businesses	■ Flea market	Municipal solid waste	Holding of flea market / events in collaboration with NGOs and civil organizations where the public get together and sell what they do not need or recycled things to each other at cheap prices.	■ Public awareness raising ■ Collaboration with related organizations ■ Establishing implementation framework ■ Support by local government	It is possible to introduce in Albania

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
		■ Development of products that can be easily repaired, and fostering of the public sense to repair and reuse	Municipal solid waste	Development of products that can be easily exchanged and repaired. Expansion of exchange and repair service. Dissemination activity to promote exchange and repair.	■ Differentiation of environmentally-conscious products ■ Consumers' awareness raising ■ Public awareness raising	It is premature to introduce in Albania.
		■ Dissemination of returnable containers	Municipal solid waste	Returnable containers are collected after consumption in retail shops and reused by beverage manufacturers. Returnable containers are useful to waste minimization because they do not cause waste like one-way containers. In Japan, most common returnable bottles are beer bottles and liquor bottles. In Germany, returnable PET bottles are also used in addition to glass bottles. It displays returnable (Mehrweg) with an arrow on the label so consumers can easily know. In addition, working group for returnables (Arbeitskreis Mehrweg GbR) is promoting an optional labeling system.	■ -Cooperation by the industry ■ -Differentiation of joined companies ■ Public awareness raising	It is premature to introduce in Albania.
3.Recycle	1) On-site Recycle (Self-disposal)	Feed for livestock	Household kitchen waste	Recycling household kitchen waste as livestock feed and prevents generation of waste.	■ Survey into waste generation amount and current situation of waste generation/discharge, and feasibility study on composting at commune level residential areas ■ Survey into waste generation amount and	It is possible to introduce in Albania
		Compost	Household kitchen waste, pruned branch, agricultural residue	Reusing household kitchen waste, pruned branches and agricultural residue as compost and waste is not discharged.		

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
					current situation of waste generation/discharge, and feasibility study on composting at areas without waste collection service.	
	2) Off-site Recycle Material Recycle	Separation and collection of resources i) mixed discharge → separation facility →recycled material market	■ Plastics ■ (PET, Polyethylene, polyester) ■ Paper ■ Cardboard ■ Other paper	Material recycle ■ Plastics: Processing of recycled material such as fluff and pellet obtained through melting of film polyethylene or shredding polypropylene and polystyrene ■ Paper: Recycler → tentative collection point → intermediate trader, separation company → paper company ■ Metals: Collected, separated and melted ■ Bottles ➢ Glass bottles: collected bottles are	■ Market survey of valuables ■ Social consideration to waste pickers ■ Introduction of separate discharge ■ Understanding and cooperation of residents ■ Establishment of collection system	It is possible to introduce in Albania Evaluation and selection of i), ii), iii)
		Separation and collection of resources ii) Separation into two categories (organic and other) -Organic: landfill -Other: separation facility→ recycled material market				

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
		Separation and collection of resources iii) By category (organic, paper, plastics, metals, bottles) - Organic: landfill - Other: separation facility → recycled material market	■ Metals ■ Aluminum ■ Iron	separated by types, washed, labels removed, and sold to specialized companies depending on the use. ➢ Calleting (glass recycling), glass production: collection, removal of foreign matters, separation of colored glass, and melting	■ Installation of discharge equipment ■ Installation of collection equipment ■ Separation and accumulation (coordination between private recyclers) ■ Waste service tariff system ■ Cost comparison (cost increase from collection and cost reduction from reduced disposal)	
		Deposit system	Beverage containers	Obligation of adding a deposit of 25 cents for one-way containers for beer, mineral water and fizzy drinks since January 2003 in Germany. Afterwards, subjected beverage is expanded as follows; ■ Beer and beverages that contain beer ■ Mineral water (still and fizzy) ■ Soft drinks (still and fizzy) ■ Mixed alcohol beverages German deposit system (Deutsche Pfandsystem GmbH: DPG) was introduced as the nationally unified system.	■ Cooperation by the industry ■ Development of system ■ Differentiation of joined companies ■ Consumers awareness raising	It is premature to introduce in Albania.

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
		Utilisation as fertilizer (compost)	Household kitchen waste Market waste Lawn-mowing waste Pruned branches	A way of treating organic waste by decomposing waste so it can be returned to the soil without any harm to the environment utilizing function of naturally-existing microbes. It is also known as composting, and traditionally used as a way of treating organic waste. There are methods to compost with only household kitchen waste or pruned branches, and the method to mix with sludge from human waste treatment facility or animal waste. ■ Considerable reduction of waste treatment amount ■ Awareness raising of the public and business entities ■ Barrier in relation to religions	■ Marketability ■ Usage and quality ■ Consistency with legislation concerned with agriculture ■ Cost comparison (cost increase from collection and cost reduction from reduced disposal)	It is possible to introduce in Albania
		Utilization as animal feed	Kitchen waste Market waste Restaurant waste	A way of producing powder animal feed by heating, drying and adjusting oil and fat content. Feed produced from fresh and homogenous organic waste is called “food residue feed (eco food)”. It is important that feedstock waste is not deteriorated. i) restaurant→ ii) feed factory→ iii) livestock farmers →i) restaurant	■ Market survey ■ Effectiveness to waste reduction ■ Awareness of public and businesses about recycling ■ Barrier in relation to religions ■ Consistency with legislation concerned	It is possible to introduce in Albania

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
					with agriculture	
		Chipping	Lawn-mowing waste Pruned waste	A means to produce chips using a chipping machine. Chipping is only for pruned branches. The chips are utilized as soil conditioner, mulching, paving material, cushion material, bedding material for livestock shed, feedstock for carbonization, feedstock for paper, fuel for boiler, and feedstock for biogas. It is also utilized for composting together with organic waste.	■ Selection of subject waste ■ Effectiveness for waste reduction ■ Usage of chips ■ Development of collection system for subject waste	It is possible to introduce in Albania
		Utilization for biogas collection	Kitchen waste Market waste Lawn-mowing waste	A way to decompose waste and collect biogas composed mainly of methane gas and carbon dioxide, using methanogenic bacteria in anaerobic condition. The biogas is used for power generation with gas engines, micro gas turbine, and fuel-cells, as well as heat recovery. There is also a way to use biogas for vehicles as a substitute of fossil fuel. Fermentation residue is separated to liquid and sludge, and utilized as fertilizer and liquid fertilizer (rare case).	■ Selection of treatment technology ■ Quality of collected bio gas ■ Discharge and collection method ■ Cost comparison (cost increase from collection/production and cost reduction from reduced disposal) ■ Treatment of residue ■ Effectiveness for waste reduction ■ Operation and	It is premature to introduce in Albania.

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
					maintenance technique ■ Financing of operation and maintenance costs	
	Thermal Recycle	Carbonization	Combustible waste	A way to produce carbon by combusting waste in low or no oxygen condition (only carbon contents remain). Produced carbon is used as supplementary fuel in thermal power station to substitute fossil fuel and cement plant, or as supplementary reducing agent in steel mill to substitute Coke. It is necessary to find buyer, in addition, buyers are limited.	■ Selection of treatment technology ■ Usage and quality of product ■ Cost comparison (cost increase from operation / maintenance and cost reduction from reduced disposal) ■ Effectiveness for waste reduction ■ Operation and maintenance technique ■ Financing of operation and maintenance costs	It is premature to introduce in Albania.
		Utilization for solid fuel production	Combustible waste	A way to produce solid fuel by compressing waste while adding heat. The produced fuel is called RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel), and used as fuel for power generation plant and boilers. It is necessary to find buyer, in addition, buyers are limited.	■ Production technique ■ Use and quality of product ■ Cost comparison (cost increase from operation / maintenance and cost reduction from reduced	It is premature to introduce in Albania.

Category		Approach/ technology	Target waste	General description	Points to be considered	Possibility in Albania
					disposal) ■ Effectiveness for waste reduction ■ Operation and maintenance technique ■ Financing of operation and maintenance costs	
		Combustion (heat recovery)	Combustible waste	Way to stabilize and reduce the volume / weight of waste by combusting pruned brunches and organic waste altogether in high temperature. Generated heat is recovered through boiler and used for thermal power generation and pre-heating. With gasification melting furnace, wastes are decomposed to combustible gas and carbide in furnace at more than 1,300 C degrees and this produces melted slag. Generated heat is recovered and used in the same way as incineration plants. There is a need to establish a way to utilize melted slag.	■ NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) ■ Selection of combustion method ■ Use of recovered heat ■ Cost comparison (cost increase from operation / maintenance and cost reduction from reduced disposal) ■ Effectiveness for waste reduction ■ Operation and maintenance technique ■ Financing of operation and maintenance costs	It is premature to introduce in Albania.

6.2 Seminars and workshops

6.2.1 Seminar on National Survey on Solid Waste Management by LGUs (26 Feb. 2015)

A. Purpose of the seminar

The seminar of "Understanding the current Situation and Considering the Future of Waste Management in Albania" was organized by MoE in collaboration with JET, targeting government organizations involved in waste management, personnel in charge of waste management at local government units, and relevant NGOs, for the following purposes:

Purpose 1: To share the results of the survey on solid waste management and increase the understanding about the current status of SWM in Albania

Purpose 2: To have a common understanding about the issues concerning improvement of public administration related to SWM at the national and local government levels, and to exchange opinions about the actions to be taken.

B. Outline of the seminar

B.1 Date and time

The seminar was held on 26th February, 2015, from 9:30 till 12:30 at Tirana International Hotel located in Tirana.

B.2 Participants

The invitees from a total of 82 organizations included officials dealing with SWM of the government organizations at the central level, local governments (including municipalities which are expected to remain after the territorial consolidation reform and the communes where pilot projects are to be conducted), as well as the NGOs implementing waste management-related activities and donors. The actual number of participants was 64 from 42 organizations, as summarized in the table below.

Table 44: List of participant

Participated organizations		No. of participants
Central government	Ministry of Environment	3
	National Environmental Agency	1
	Regional Environmental Agency	1
	Regional Environmental Directorate	1
	Ministry of Urban Development and Tourism	1
	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	1
Local government	County (6 counties)	8
	Municipality (22 municipalities	32
	Commune (Bushat and Pojan communes)	3
Others	NGO / Donors (5 organizations)	5
	JET	7
Total	42 organizations	63

B.3 Agenda

The agenda of the seminar was as shown below. JET presented the results of the national survey on solid waste management and the formulated Waste Flow, and the discussion

among the participants followed.

Table 45: Seminar program

Time	Contents	Notes
9:00-9:30	Registration	
9:30-9:50	Opening remarks	MOE, JET
9:50-11:15	➢ Presentation on the result of national survey of SWM ➢ Q & A/ Discussion	JET
11:15-11:30	Coffee break	
11:30-12:30	➢ Presentation of Waste Flow ➢ Q & A/ Discussion	JET
12:30	Closing remarks	

C. Contents of the presentation

C.1 National Survey on Solid Waste Management

Based on the results obtained from the National Survey on Solid Waste Management, the following items were summarized in the presentation:

- Current status of National strategy on SWM, National Plan of SWM
- Current status of SWM at LGUs
- Recommendations from JET for improvement of SWM

C.2 Waste Flow

The presentation of Waste Flow included the following items:

- Concept of Waste Flow
- Need for Waste Flow
- How to develop the current Waste Flow
- What to be considered when developing a future Waste Flow

D. Q & A and discussion

After each presentation, Q & A and discussions were carried out on the issues presented. The main topics discussed are described below.

D.1 Project in general

- What kind of support would a LGU expect from the central government? (by JET)
- The issue with LGUs is not necessarily a lack of will to act but rather there is often a lack of sufficient budget. Many donor-funded projects concentrate in large cities and more attention should be given to smaller LGUs. Activities to work together with the central governments such as seminars and training would be appreciated upon territorial reform of LGUs (by Ballsh Municipality)
- What benefits could a LGU expect from this Project? (Durras County)
- In this project, direct benefits would be expected in the LGUs selected as pilot project sites, while the other LGUs will benefit indirectly in the form of 3R Guideline and its

utilization. (JET)

D.2 Territorial reform and SWM

- Fier County consists of 40 municipalities and communes and each one conducts their own SWM at different levels. Not only municipal wastes but industrial wastes and waste water from the oil industry are causing significant environmental problems and affect agriculture in the area. It is expected that a larger local government unit would have to manage the waste in the area after the territorial reform, but, realistically speaking, smaller units would be more suitable considering the current difficulties in managing LGUs of varied management levels. (Fier County)
- In the developing countries where we often work, a project is usually carried out under a principal that firstly 1) proper discharge site is determined and 2) proper waste collection is considered. Only after these are achieved are the next steps of 3) separation of waste and 4) landfilling considered. In the case of Albania as well, it would be better to start, after the territorial reform, with reducing the discharge sites by deciding on a discharge site, which can be one of the existing sites, and proceed step by step.(JET)

D.3 Final disposal site

- The final disposal site of Durras County serves 200,000 people of the county as well as for those in three to four communes in other counties, and is anticipated to reach its capacity limit by 2015. The final disposal site is also a significant issue. (Durras county)
- The Project's focus is on 3R, to start with. While MoE is responsible for policy making in relation to a final disposal site, Ministry of Urban Development is also in charge of disposal sites. (JET)
- According to the result of the nationwide survey, 73% of LGUs have their own disposal sites within their own territory and only 7% use landfill. The disposal site being legal (approved by the government) does not necessarily mean that there are no issues. The definitions of "legal" or "illegal" and meaning of legality should be reconsidered.
- Costs for landfill and costs for transportation should be considered separately. Transportation costs should vary and be borne by each LGU according to its distance from the landfill site. However, the cost of treatment at the landfill site is common to each LGU, and therefore MOE should intervene to set up a regulated cost for the country. Moreover, the landfill fee should be higher. The valuable wastes included in the discharged waste are mostly removed by the waste pickers during the process before arriving at the landfill, and income cannot be expected from recycling at the site (Bushat Commune).

D.4 Recycling and separation

- A critical situation has been surfacing in Elbasan over the last few months. After consultation with MOE, an incineration facility is being constructed with a treatment capacity of 120 – 150 ton/day. If one issue is to be singled out for consideration, it is the necessity of introducing a system to separate waste at generation sources such as 3-bin collection system in order to promote recycling (Elbasan Municipality).
- For hygiene and financial reasons, MoE has already decided that valuable waste is to

be separated at generation source.

- The first thing to do is to understand the current situation properly. Separation at generation source is preferable in the long term, but it is very difficult to change the current situation. It is more appropriate to understand the situation by Waste Flow and develop a future plan based on it. (JET).
- There have been some trials of separation at generation sources in a few cities such as Shkoder, Bushat, Lezha and so on, but none of them were successful. To succeed, raising awareness of citizens is necessary. (Bushat Municipality)
- The problem for LGUs is lack of budget. (Ballsha Municipality)
- MOE expects to receive some proposals from LGUs. LGUs develop and approve their plans and they are expected to propose to and consult on the budget with the ministry. (MOE)
- Both are necessary, while the central government and LGUs compromise and share the issues with each other. (JET)

Mr. Abeshi, General Director, MOE, giving address at the seminar

Scene of seminar

Participants listening to the presentation by JET

A scene from Q & A


MoE official providing comments.


Participants providing her comments.

E. Feedback from the seminar participants

A questionnaire was provided to each participant to receive feedback on the seminar. The summary of the feedback given is as shown below.

E.1 Contents of the seminar and the preferred contents in future seminars

- Contents of the seminar were important for those dealing with waste management, and they reflected the actual status of the SWM in Albania, based on the statistical data obtained by the survey. (Participants in general)
- In future seminars, a financial mechanism, and management methods to collect information about SWM from LGUs are needed. (Central government organizations)
- The following are requested in future seminars: Establishing mechanism of support—financial and otherwise—from the central government,, specific cases of activities, good practices, public awareness activities, and implementation system of cleaning services after territorial reform (LGUs).
- Discussion on specific methods of separation and recycling is expected. Separation requires public awareness and future seminars need to also focus on specific methods of public awareness. (LGUs)
- Discussions on SWM in other regions, contents based on specific cases, and actual issues occurring in implementation of a project are expected (Central government organizations and LGUs)
- Discussion on initiatives to improve cooperation between the central and local governments is expected. (LGUs, NGO).

E.2 Other issues on actual works of SWM

- Since it is difficult to obtain the accurate data of waste at the level of implementing organization, assistance in developing a guideline for collection, transportation and treatment is needed. (Central government organization).
- With difficulties in separation and 3R, the importance of public awareness is recognized.
- Though separate collection is started, lack of a system of separate disposal and recycling technology leads to all waste being treated together at the end. (LGUs).
- It is difficult to collect fees from waste dischargers. (Commune).
- Other issues include insufficient infrastructure, shortage of containers, insufficient

infrastructure for separate collection, deterioration of collection vehicles, shortage of machineries at disposal site, etc. The issue of final disposal site (payment of treatment fee) is also an important issue. (LGUs)

- Further issues include insufficient finance, lack of technical and legal mechanism for SWM, shortage in human resources in the field of SWM (LGUs, NGOs).

F. Outcomes of the seminar

In the seminar, JET shared the knowledge of the current status of SWM in Albania and introduced the basic concept of Waste Flow.

It can be considered as an achievement that the central government organizations, which are the policy makers on SWM, and the LGUs, which are the implementers of SWM, all met together through the seminar and shared common understanding of the current situation.

Waste Flow is proven to be a very important tool to understand the current status for improving SWM, as the result of the nationwide survey indicated. However, it is a new concept for the Albanian government as well as for the LGUs and so it is needed to improve their understanding of waste flow through seminars, and to consider methods to introduce it to each LGU. Also, it is hoped that development of a support system at the national level and capacity development of LGUs is carried out.

During the discussions, both national level and local level challenges were voiced. LGUs mentioned the issues of public awareness improvement, while smaller municipalities and communes pointed out that lack of support and finance have made it difficult to take any actions. On the other hand, the central level has difficulties understanding the actual need for support and budget at the local level, and requested proactive proposals and consultations from LGUs

The seminar provided a good opportunity for communication between the central and local governments, which will be the first step forward for cooperation between them. Such occasions can also be effective in dissemination of 3R Guideline which will be formulated by the Project.

6.2.2 Seminar on explanation of draft 3R Guideline (12 May, 2015)

A. Purposes

“The First Workshop for 3R Guideline” was co-organized by the JET and the Ministry of Environment for personnel in charge of SWM in local governments for the following purposes:

Purpose 1: Promotion of understanding on 3R Guideline concepts and structure, and the relationship with the National Waste Management Plan / Strategy

Purpose 2: Promotion of understanding on how to develop Waste Flow and 3R Action Plan in the 3R Guideline

B. Outline of the seminar

B.1 Date and time

The seminar was held on 12th May, 2015, from 9:30 till 15:30 at Tirana International Hotel located in Tirana.

B.2 Participants

The invitees included a total of 66 organizations mainly from local governments (municipalities which are expected to remain after the territorial consolidation reform and the communes where pilot projects are to be conducted), as well as officials dealing with SWM of the government organization at the central level. The actual number of participants was 44 from 28 organizations, as summarized in the table below.

Table 46: List of participants

Participated organizations		No. of participants
Central government	Ministry of Environment	2
	Ministry of Urban Development and Tourism	2
	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	1
Local government	Municipality (23 municipalities)	32
	County (1 county)	1
	Commune (Bushat)	1
Other	JET	5
Total	28 organizations	44

B.3 Agenda

The agenda of the seminar was as shown below. JET presented the 3R Guideline concepts and structure, and the relationship of 3R Guideline with the National Waste Management Plan / Strategy. Following the presentation, the methodology on how to develop Waste Flow and 3R Action Plan was explained through workshop style sessions that included practice by the participants.

Table 47: Agenda of the seminar

Time	Contents	Notes
9:00-9:30	Registration	
9:30-10:40	Opening remarks	MoE
9:40-10:15	➢ Basic Policy of 3R Guideline	JET
10:15-10:30	Short break	
10:30-12:00	➢ How to develop present Waste Flow	JET
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-15:00	➢ Workshop : Development of 3R Action Plan (Part I: Present Situation and Issues on Solid Waste Management)	JET/all participants
15:00-15:10	➢ Feedback from the participants	
15:10-15:15	Closing remarks	MoE

C. Content of the seminar

C.1 Presentation on the basic policy of the 3R Guideline

The following contents were presented by JET.

- Background, basic concept, purposes and the structure of the 3R Guideline
- Introduction of the basic policy of the 3R Guideline

C.2 Practice of development of 3R Action Plan

Presentation on how to develop Waste Flow and 3R Action Plan (Part I: Present Situation and Issues on Solid Waste Management) of the 3R Guideline was given by JET. Following that, each participant developed 3R Action Plan of each LGU based on the actual data and information. Format for Waste Flow (MS Excel) and 3R Action Plan (MS Word) were provided by JET.

<table>
<tr><td> 
Venue</td><td> 
Explanation of Waste Flow</td></tr>
<tr><td> 
Practice by participants after the explanation</td><td> 
Intstruction given by JET during practice</td></tr>
</table>

D. Feedback from the seminar participants

Questionnaires were distributed to the participants. The following is the feedback from the participants.

D.1 The contents of the seminar

The following feedback was given regarding the contents of the seminar.

- The seminar was interesting and useful since it showed how to develop plans on waste management along with practice. It shared necessary information for the persons in charge of waste management.
- It was interesting as data and information collected through field work was presented. Part of the data and information is not known by the LGUs.
- Waste Flow presented in the seminar seemed similar to how my LGU understands the current situation. However, we felt that much more effort would be needed to improve the waste management practice. This seminar would be a good catalyst for the next action.

- The financial situation in the 3R Action Plan would be the most difficult part for most of the LGUs to prepare. Not only the technical factor, but the financial factor is also an important issue to be addressed to improve waste management.
- We would like to participate in the next seminar, but active participation by the central governments would be desired to find resolutions for the issues of the LGUs.

D.2 Utilization of 3R Action Plan for waste management

Participants were asked what kind of 3R actions they would be interested in carrying out after participating in the seminar. Responses were given by the 16 participants as shown below. Following the public awareness program, introduction of 3-bin collection and promotion of recycle facility were the major responses.

Table 48: 3R Actions interested in by LGUs based on 3R Action Plan

3R Action interested in	No. of response (out of 16)
Introduction of 3 bin collection system	9
Public awareness program for waste	12
Promotion of eco-friendly life style/ products	4
Introduction of composting of organic waste	1
Promotion of recycle facility	9

E. Outcomes of the seminar

In the seminar, explanation of 3R Guideline was given by the JET followed by the introduction of how to develop 3R Action Plan involving practice by the participants.

Comments were given by participants from LGUs that were the provided opportunities to practically learn how to develop plans related to waste management since not only a general explanation but also the opportunity to practice the actual process of developing 3R Action Plan was given. Therefore, it is considered that this seminar had delivered the first step towards the planning of 3R Actions based on the current situation.

This was only the second introduction of 3R Guideline. It follows the seminar held in February 2015. It will take more of such opportunities for the LGUs to sufficiently understand the concept and develop their own Action Plans by themselves. On the occasions such as the second seminar on 3R Guideline which is planned in the future, it is desired that the technical transfer to LGUs will continue.

6.2.3 Seminar on 2nd Explanation of draft 3R Guideline and interim reporting of Pilot Project (23 March, 2016)

A. Agenda

Data and time: 23rd March, 2016 from 8:30am till 4pm

Venue: "Teuta Room" at Tirana International Hotel

Time	Program	By;
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:10	1. Opening Remarks	MoE
9:10 – 9:20	2. Purpose of the seminar	JET

Time	Program	By;
9:20 – 10:30	3. 3R Guideline -1) Objectives and component of the Draft 3R Guideline & National Basic Policy for 3R of Waste	JET
10:30 – 10:45	<< Coffee Break>>	
10:45 – 12:30	4. 3R Guideline -2) Selection of 3R Activities and 3R Action Plan	JET
12:30 – 13:30	<< Lunch >>	
13:30 – 14:00	5. Pilot Project in Vau i Dejes Municipality: Rescheduling collection and separation of agricultural waste	JET Vau i Dejes Municipality
14:00 – 14:30	6. Pilot Project in Tirane Municipality: School recycling toward community recycling	JET Tirane Municipality
14:30 – 15:00	7. Pilot Project in Cerrik Municipality: Improvement of waste collection in prep	JET Cerrik Municipality
15:00 – 15:15	<< Coffee Break>>	
15:15 – 15:45	8. Discussion	Facilitated by MoE
15:50 – 16:00	9. Closing Remarks	MoE

B. Photos

Scene from the workshop

Scene from the workshop

Presentation by Vau i Dejes Municipality

Presentation by Tirana Municipality

Presentation by Cerrik Municipality

Q&A

Figure 30: Photos of the workshop and presentations

C. Setting up indicator for evaluation of pilot project

C.1 Evaluation matrix for pilot project in Vau i Dejes Municipality

	Effects expected	Evaluation indicator	Sustainability by the municipality (Assumption as of March 2016)	Possibility to apply to other cities (Assumption as of March 2016)
Phase 1 Improvement of the quality and the frequency of waste collection service (To secure an appropriate waste collection service by the municipality)	1. To be improved for the efficiency of waste collection service as compactor truck was applied for it with waste container rather than it is loaded by hand-work onto small truck 2. Citizen's reliability on the municipality will be risen up so that the municipality could easily call for people to improve the discharging manner 3. The town view will be kept clean and beautiful	1. Comparison with statistical analysis by collection record 2. To research the satisfaction rate by public interview survey 3. Eye-sight observation and public interview survey and so on	1. Waste collection service with high quality and frequency needs a certain amount of budget. Therefore it is required to be well-balanced between budget and the quality of service in order to maintain the service by the municipality's own budget	1. Generally this sort of improvement is effective in the area where it conducts the inefficient collection service 2. However, it needs to purchase the compactor or containers if the municipality does not own them 3. Moreover, it also needs to consider the cost for collection service
Phase 2 Improvement of waste collection manner, Separated discharging of agricultural and green waste (To establish an appropriate waste discharging system citizen would accept)	1. To be improved for the efficiency of waste collection service since it does not need to load a lot of agricultural and green waste discharged onto ground 2. After the improvement of discharging manner of citizens, it would affect for people to be highly conscious for waste separation 3. It can utilize the agricultural and green waste separately discharge for off-site composting 4. The town view will be kept clean and beautiful	1. Comparison with statistical analysis by collection record 2. To research the satisfaction rate by public interview survey 3. To conduct composting agricultural and green waste and check the status of the waste 4. Eye-sight observation and public interview survey and so on	1. In the framework of PP it rentals the vehicle for container transportation in certain period. Therefore it is difficult to continue the project if the municipality did not purchase it with own budget after PP ended	1. It is supposed to be effective in the municipalities where there exists problem on the system or discharging manner for agricultural and green waste. It is also applicable for general waste regardless of agricultural waste if the discharging of general waste affect to problematic situation 2. However it requires new containers or collection vehicle so that it needs to consider additional cost for maintenance and procurement
Phase 3 3R activities, in case of Off-site composting (To establish an appropriate method for waste reduction)	1. The waste to be landfilled will be reduced 2. Citizens will be encouraged to discharge separately it as the agricultural waste discharged by people was composted 3. Eco-friendly circulation will be generated if the composted product was used in each farmer	1. Record of the amount composted 2. To research citizens' 3R conscious by public interview survey 3. Record of utilization and marketing transfer of the composted product	1. Generally it takes long time and effort to root the activity, because 3R and composting can hardly generate the direct effect or profit. 2. If the customers are not secured for composted product, it causes difficult situation since it cannot see the value on its continuation.	1. For agricultural sector is the one of greatest industry in Albania, a lot of agricultural and green waste is supposed to be discharged in local municipal area in particular. It will be so effective if it could compost the agricultural waste being landfilled 2. Simple method of composting should be applied in terms of generalization, or it will be difficult to disseminate to other cities

C.2 Evaluation matrix for pilot project in Cerrik Municipality

	Effects expected	Evaluation indicator	Sustainability by the municipality (Assumption as of March 2016)	Possibility to apply to other cities (Assumption as of March 2016)
Phase 1 Improvement of the quality and the frequency of waste collection service (To secure an appropriate waste collection service by the municipality)	1. To be improved for the efficiency of waste collection service as compactor truck was applied for it with waste container rather than it is loaded by hand-work onto small truck 2. Citizen's reliability on the municipality will be risen up so that the municipality could easily call for people to improve the discharging manner 3. The town view will be kept clean and beautiful	1. Comparison with statistical analysis by collection record 2. To research the satisfaction rate by public interview survey 3. Eye-sight observation and public interview survey and so on	1. Waste collection service with high quality and frequency needs a certain amount of budget. Therefore it is required to be well-balanced between budget and the quality of service in order to maintain the service by the municipality's own budget	1. Generally this sort of improvement is effective in the area where it conducts the inefficient collection service 2. However, it needs to purchase the compactor or containers if the municipality does not own them 3. Moreover, it also needs to consider the cost for collection service
Phase 2 Improvement of waste collection manner, Separated discharging of agricultural and green waste (To establish an appropriate waste discharging system citizen would accept)	1. To be improved for the efficiency of waste collection service since it does not need to load a lot of agricultural and green waste discharged onto ground 2. After the improvement of discharging manner of citizens, it would affect for people to be highly conscious for waste separation 3. It can utilize the agricultural and green waste separately discharge for off-site composting 4. The town view will be kept clean and beautiful	1. Comparison with statistical analysis by collection record 2. To research the satisfaction rate by public interview survey 3. To conduct composting agricultural and green waste and check the status of the waste 4. Eye-sight observation and public interview survey and so on	1. In the framework of PP it rentals the vehicle for container transportation in certain period. Therefore it is difficult to continue the project if the municipality did not purchase it with own budget after PP ended	1. It is supposed to be effective in the municipalities where there exists problem on the system or discharging manner for agricultural and green waste. It is also applicable for general waste regardless of agricultural waste if the discharging of general waste affect to problematic situation 2. However it requires new containers or collection vehicle so that it needs to consider additional cost for maintenance and procurement
Phase 3 3R activities, in case of Off-site composting (To establish an appropriate method for waste reduction)	1. The waste to be landfilled will be reduced 2. Citizens will be encouraged to discharge separately it as the agricultural waste discharged by people was composted 3. Eco-friendly circulation will be generated if the composted product was used in each farmer	1. Record of the amount composted 2. To research citizens' 3R conscious by public interview survey 3. Record of utilization and marketing transfer of the composted product	1. Generally it takes long time and effort to root the activity, because 3R and composting can hardly generate the direct effect or profit. 2. If the customers are not secured for composted product, it causes difficult situation since it cannot see the value on its continuation.	1. For agricultural sector is the one of greatest industry in Albania, a lot of agricultural and green waste is supposed to be discharged in local municipal area in particular. It will be so effective if it could compost the agricultural waste being landfilled 2. Simple method of composting should be applied in terms of generalization, or it will be difficult to disseminate to other cities

C.3 Evaluation matrix for pilot project in Tirana Municipality

	Effects expected	Evaluation indicator	Sustainability by the municipality (Assumption as of March 2016)	Possibility to apply to other cities (Assumption as of March 2016)
Phase 1 Improvement of the quality and the frequency of waste collection service (To secure an appropriate waste collection service by the municipality)	1. To be improved for the efficiency of waste collection service as compactor truck was applied for it with waste container rather than it is loaded by hand-work onto small truck 2. Citizen's reliability on the municipality will be risen up so that the municipality could easily call for people to improve the discharging manner 3. The town view will be kept clean and beautiful	1. Comparison with statistical analysis by collection record 2. To research the satisfaction rate by public interview survey 3. Eye-sight observation and public interview survey and so on	1. Waste collection service with high quality and frequency needs a certain amount of budget. Therefore it is required to be well-balanced between budget and the quality of service in order to maintain the service by the municipality's own budget	1. Generally this sort of improvement is effective in the area where it conducts the inefficient collection service 2. However, it needs to purchase the compactor or containers if the municipality does not own them 3. Moreover, it also needs to consider the cost for collection service
Phase 2 Improvement of waste collection manner, Separated discharging of agricultural and green waste (To establish an appropriate waste discharging system citizen would accept)	1. To be improved for the efficiency of waste collection service since it does not need to load a lot of agricultural and green waste discharged onto ground 2. After the improvement of discharging manner of citizens, it would affect for people to be highly conscious for waste separation 3. It can utilize the agricultural and green waste separately discharge for off-site composting 4. The town view will be kept clean and beautiful	1. Comparison with statistical analysis by collection record 2. To research the satisfaction rate by public interview survey 3. To conduct composting agricultural and green waste and check the status of the waste 4. Eye-sight observation and public interview survey and so on	1. In the framework of PP it rentals the vehicle for container transportation in certain period. Therefore it is difficult to continue the project if the municipality did not purchase it with own budget after PP ended	1. It is supposed to be effective in the municipalities where there exists problem on the system or discharging manner for agricultural and green waste. It is also applicable for general waste regardless of agricultural waste if the discharging of general waste affect to problematic situation 2. However it requires new containers or collection vehicle so that it needs to consider additional cost for maintenance and procurement
Phase 3 3R activities, in case of Off-site composting (To establish an appropriate method for waste reduction)	1. The waste to be landfilled will be reduced 2. Citizens will be encouraged to discharge separately it as the agricultural waste discharged by people was composted 3. Eco-friendly circulation will be generated if the composted product was used in each farmer	1. Record of the amount composted 2. To research citizens' 3R conscious by public interview survey 3. Record of utilization and marketing transfer of the composted product	1. Generally it takes long time and effort to root the activity, because 3R and composting can hardly generate the direct effect or profit. 2. If the customers are not secured for composted product, it causes difficult situation since it cannot see the value on its continuation.	1. For agricultural sector is the one of greatest industry in Albania, a lot of agricultural and green waste is supposed to be discharged in local municipal area in particular. It will be so effective if it could compost the agricultural waste being landfilled 2. Simple method of composting should be applied in terms of generalization, or it will be difficult to disseminate to other cities

D. Discussion

- Opening speech by MoE
  - During the time since the Project was started, Ministry of Environment has had the opportunity to assess the objectives that are anticipated to be fulfilled, establish contacts with the local unit structures which have a particular role, including not only those specified in the Project but others, in order to identify which areas can be the model area to serve as the standard of Albania and to identify any problems in Integrated Solid Waste Management.
  - One of the problems in Albania is the failure of the implementation of national waste strategy. The legal act which gives LGUs the opportunity to perform better in waste separation is enabling the establishment of infrastructure for waste separation in a practical way. We will also awaken an interest for local buyers towards recycling issues because it is clear that the waste holds an economic interest.
  - The collaboration with JICA has been a very positive collaboration which began in 2014. The Project is directly involved with three cities; former Bushat which is now inside Vau i Dejës municipality; Cërrik municipality; and Tirana municipality. At the same time, in addition to these three municipalities which are specified in the project, JICA has a broader view for various municipalities in Albania, and today we gathered here to observe the draft guidelines for 3R.
- In relation to the presentation by JET on the selection of 3R activities feasible in Albania, preparation of 3R Action Plan and 3R activities selected in model LGUs, and the presentation on the Software created by the Project for formulating a waste flow and explained its function:

  [Q.1] Regarding the figure of 373 g/capita/day for Tirana municipality, MOE said that for the residents of Tirana, the waste number g/capita/day varies from 0.7-1.1 kg because the value changes from month to month, and it may need to conduct surveillance throughout the year because in different months, people consume different amounts.
  - JET explained with a graphic the amount of waste g/capita/day for Tirana municipality, making comparisons between waste collected in landfill during the whole year, taken from 2009-2014 and the number of population in the respective years.
  - The representative from Vau i Dejes municipality also added that the results by JET were very accurate. As for Bushat (AU), before JET made calculations, he calculated everything by himself knowing the exact number of residents and his results and the results takenby JET were the same.

  [Q2] If their municipality would be able to do the local plan of waste management at the end of the project with the extracted data from JICA,
  - JET said that municipal waste flow consists of the amount of recyclables and the amount of deposited waste. All in total and for households the survey was carried out thoroughly while for businesses the waste composition was not observed in detail. However, the important thing is to ensure surveys have more accurate results of generated waste.

  [Q3] Calculations of the unit generation amount (g/capita/day) should be done based on the current living population as norms will emerge higher and the measurement on landfill is in total and not separated. For this reason the coefficient is low.

- JET appreciated the thought, while explaning it was difficult to find the exact number of residents and the graphic was created by them from their data. He also requested suggestions to have a more accurate result.
- A representative from Kuçova City added that calculations should be based on the number of the population given by city officials because in Kuçova City, by civil registry, there are 30,244 people, by census of 2011 there are 16,800 people while Kuçova Municipality knows that there are 20,000-21,000 people and this is the number calculations should be done for.

- There was no waste separation at source in the Pilot Projects although there are legislative requirements for it.
  - Vau i Dejes representative answered that they are in the early stages of Pilot Project and in the coming months the waste separation at source would be done.
  - JET aslo responded by saying that the Project is aware of difficulties that a municipality faces upon taking proper steps for implementing the legislative requirements and that is why the Project is developing 3R Guideline through examining the feasibilities of some of the 3R Pilot Projects.
- A question was made about the economic efficiency of these Pilot Projects because a municipality had undertaken such projects but they failed because they couldn't find a market for recyclables.
  - JET answered that they are still in the first two months of implementing the Project and they did not know the exact economic efficiency, but nonetheless they are collecting recyclables that have found a market to figure it out.

6.2.4 The seminar for introducing the finalized draft 3R Guideline cum the Seminar on reporting result of 3R Pilot Project (9 and 10 March, 2017)

A. Program

Time	Program	By
Day 1		
09:20 – 09:30	1. Opening	MoE
09:30 – 09:40	2. Introduction of each other	
09:40 – 09:55	3. Presentation for Result of Pilot Project in Vau i Dejes Municipality	Vau i Dejes Municipality
09:55 – 10:10	4. Presentation for Result of Pilot Project in Cerrik Municipality	Cerrik Municipality
10:10 10:20	Q &A (1)	Facilitated by JET
10:20 – 10:40	<< Coffee Break>>	
10:40 11:00	5. Presentation for Result of Pilot Project in Tirana Municipality	Tirana Municipality
11:00 – 11:30	6. Explanation of 3R Guideline	MoE
11:30 12:00	Q & A (2)	Facilitated by MOE, JET
12:00 — 13:00	<< Lunch >>	
13:00 – 14:00	7. Formulation of 3R Action Plan	JET
14:00 — 14:30	8. Acknowledgement of 3R Action Plans	JET
14:30 – 15:00	<< Coffee Break>>	
15:00 – 15:15	8. Presentation of 3R Action Plan - Ura Vajgurore	Ura Vajgurore Municipality
15:15 — 15:30	9. Presentation of 3R Action Plan - Konispol	Konispol Municipality
15:30 — 15:45	Q & A (3)	Facilitated by JET
15:45 – 16:00	10. Closing Remarks	Mr. Sokol Konomi, JICA
Day 2		
07:30 – 08:30	1. Traveling to Cerrik Municipality	
08:30 – 10:30	2. Visiting door to door collection (Including discussion)	Cerrik Municipality
10:30 – 11:30	3. Leave Cerrik to Tirana	

B. Participants list

"The Seminar for introducing the finalized draft 3R Guideline cum the Seminar on reporting result of 3R Pilot Project"
09 & 10 March, 2017

No.	Name Surname	Organization	Day 1 Tirana International Hotel	Day 2 Cerrik Site Visit
1	Ledjana Karalliu	Minstry of Environment	✓	
2	Polikron Horeshka	Minstry of Environment	✓	
3	Jonida Hoxha	Minstry of Environment	✓	✓
4	Dorina Xhurxhi	Minstry of Environment	✓	
5	Isa Memia	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructur	✓	✓
6	Ermira Dedej	Ministry of Urban Development	✓	
7	Sindi Lilo	Ministry of Urban Development	✓	
8	Endrit Opingari	Berat Municipality	✓	✓
9	Bektash Daja	Berat Municipality	✓	
10	Shpetim Rama	Bulqize Municipality	✓	
11	Qerim Baku	Cerrik Municipality	✓	•
12	Flutura Xhelili	Cerrik Municipality		•
13	Antike Torba	Diber Municipality	✓	
14	Mario Maci	Divjak Municipality	✓	✓
15	Suad Toshkallari	Divjak Municipality	✓	✓
16	Leonidha Kaci	Dropull Municipality	✓	✓
17	Rudina Trikshiqi	Durres Municipality	✓	
18	Vivjana Bocaj	Durres Municipality	✓	
19	Agim Lami	Elbasan Municipality	✓	✓
20	Kristjan Vocrri	Fushe Arrez Municipality	✓	
21	Klementin Syla	Fushe Arrez Municipality	✓	
22	Anastas Sotiri	Gjirokaster Municipality	✓	✓
23	Tefta Dobjani	Kavaje Municipality	✓	
24	Thoma Andrea	Kolonje Municipality	✓	✓
25	Teuta Cakolli	Konispol Municipality	✓	✓
26	Morena Sejko	Konispol Municipality	✓	✓
27	Roland Daja	Kruje Municipality	✓	✓
28	Artan Gjergji	Kruje Municipality	✓	✓
29	Adriatik Carka	Kucove Municipality	✓	
30	Ilirjan Llangozi	Kucove Municipality	✓	
31	Afrim Petku	Kukes Municipality	✓	✓
32	Fasli Germizi	Kukes Municipality	✓	
33	Kreshnik Dishnica	Lezhe Municipality	✓	
34	Eduart Alikja	Librazhd Municipality	✓	✓
35	Irena Sinani	Lushnje Municipality	✓	✓
36	Kledis Kukaj	Malesia e Madhe Municipality	✓	
37	Ermal Gjonaj	Maliq Municipality	✓	
38	Anesti Skenderaj	Mallakaster Minicipality	✓	✓
39	Elsid Zekaj	Mallakaster Minicipality	✓	✓
40	Arsela Caka	Mirdite Municipality	✓	✓
41	Blerina Troka	Patos Municipality	✓	✓
42	Anita Dhima	Peqin Municipality	✓	
43	Nevila Bica	Peqin Municipality	✓	
44	Engjell Nebiaj	Permet Municipality	✓	✓
45	Frederik Pikuci	Pogradec Municipality	✓	✓
46	Mehmet Kosuri	Prrenjas Municipality	✓	
47	Gordana Karaj	Prrenjas Municipality	✓	✓
48	Behar Ademi	Puke Municipality	✓	✓
49	Elda Joran	Pustec Municipality	✓	

"The Seminar for introducing the finalized draft 3R Guideline cum the Seminar on reporting result of 3R Pilot Project"
09 & 10 March, 2017

No.	Name Surname	Organization	Day 1 Tirana International Hotel	Day 2 Cerrik Site Visit
50	Andoneta Jankulla	Pustec Municipality	✓	
51	Habibe Hajdini	Roskovec Municipality	✓	✓
52	Viktor Sakaj	Roskovec Municipality	✓	
53	Areti Papadhima	Sarande Municipality	✓	✓
54	Merushe Cali	Shijak Municipality	✓	✓
55	Erisa Zela	Shijak Municipality	✓	
56	Erkan Borici	Shkoder Municipality	✓	✓
57	Sonila Hyesenbelli	Skrapar Municipality	✓	✓
58	Gezim Shehu	Tepelene Municipality	✓	✓
59	Aleksander Toti	Tepelene Municipality	✓	✓
60	Blerta Dakli	Tirana Municipality	✓	
61	Valentina Jance	Ura Vajgurure Municipality	✓	✓
62	Shpresa Kola	Vau I Dejes Municipality	✓	✓
63	Zija Gerbeti	Vau I Dejes Municipality	✓	✓
64	Valbona Cobani	Vlore Municipality	✓	
65	Engjellushe Lalaj	Gjirokaster County	✓	
66	Ylli Aliko	Gjirokaster County	✓	✓
67	Sokol Berisha	Shkoder County	✓	
68	Linda Bala	Shkoder County	✓	✓
69	Vangjush Dishnica	Korca County	✓	✓
70	Anila Gjykshi	Elbasan County	✓	
71	Anila Hilaj	Vlora County	✓	✓
72	Leonard Gjanci	Korca County	✓	✓
73	Denada Gjogu	Berat County	✓	✓
74	Bedrie Cenaj	Kukes County	✓	✓
75	Odeta Jahaj	GIZ	✓	
76	Eno Dodbibaj	GIZ	✓	✓
77	Sokol Konomi	JICA	✓	
78	Mana Nagashima	JICA	✓	✓
79	Hiroshi Fujita	JET	✓	✓
80	Chiaki Nishi	JET	✓	✓
81	Shinnosuke ODA	JET	✓	✓
82	Koji Kusunoki	JET	✓	✓
83	Kreshnik Bajraktari	JET	✓	✓
84	Ela Muka	JET	✓	✓
85	Besjan Lako	JET	✓	✓
86	Dea Bala	JET	✓	
87	Edlira Tare	JET	✓	

C. Minutes of seminar

Minutes of Seminar

9 March 2017

The seminar was conducted as in agenda.

The contents of Q & A are as below.

Q & A (1)

[Q.1]: Which was the reason for the failure of collection of recyclables from the source?

- Representative of Cerrik Municipality answered that the housekeepers are not very careful.
- JET explained some other reasons for the failure. He mentioned that in the city area, collection service is with containers and predominate are apartment buildings. In rural area with the door to door collection, collection of recyclables was more successful.

Q & A (2)

JET explained the model of 3R Guideline. He also mentioned that all the municipalities will have this Guideline in end of April.

[Q.2] Questions on MOE's presentation on 3R Guideline:

1) MoE should arrange relationship between different projects in Albania and municipality? So the steps should be developed from start to finish?
2) There must be a legal basis for taking action against violators?
3) Should be opened recycling markets for everything?

Answer from MOE:

1) They should be developed simultaneously.
2) Legal basis exists and is the law for cleaning the waste but this is a law that should be revised. We are aware of this and will soon revise and put the restrictive measures for all AU's.
3) I would say that there isn't market only for metal recycling or plastic recycling. Today we have the recycling of used oils, used batteries, used tires, for each waste flow and I think that we have problems with public awareness, which should be done not only by MoE but also from each AU and municipality because after awareness we will not allow people to discharge waste in roads or rivers and pollute the environment.

[Q.3] We see that PP are conducted in areas that are not classified as large municipalities. What is considered and why this PP was not conducted in a large scale municipality?

- MOE: Project has started and implemented in three AU's, that were defined by their size. Vau i Dejes, Bushat Commune as a small AU, Cerrik as a medium AU and Tirana as a big AU. Then, it was decided that in 7 Counties, around 40 Municipalities, JET will get information about their problematics, on the challenges that these municipalities had and to assist the drafting of an action plan for them.
- The questioner: I was talking about the problematics. This project that is conducted in these areas is excellent but the problematics in a big municipality are much bigger and require closer attention. So, if we think that in these small cities, awareness for people about separation and 3R is simple, in a municipality that has more than 150.000 habitants, only the city because together with the villages they are around 250.000 habitants, problematics are more crowded and bigger. This project would serve too much if they would choose at least one big municipality as model.

- MOE: It's selected Tirana Municipality. I don't think that there is a bigger municipality than Tirana.
- The questioner: Even in Tirana Municipality, the project is done only in 5 schools in Lapraka.
- MOE: We had to choose some of them because we couldn't work with all the schools of Tirana.
- The questioner: My idea was about municipality problems in general, not specified only for schools.
- MOE: It is thought to work on these 5 schools and then this draft Guideline and all problematics that we faced, will be distributed also in other municipalities, but this is for the future, not for the moment.
- The questioner: My second question has to do with the rest of management. We have municipalities that have a landfill, they have started to build landfills throughout the country, but there are some municipalities that doesn't have one. I take the opportunity, if here is the representative of Fier Municipality, as they have prepared a PP for placing containers. I'd like to know the cost for this PP, because I liked that project and it can be implemented in all the cities, and with that type of separation and container construction, it helps waste recycling since in deposit site. Thank you.
- MOE: I don't know, is here any participant from Fier Municipality?

- JET: Explanation for choosing 3 pilot cities.

  It is out of our control when we start the project, so the target areas were already decided. When we started, pilot project site was Tirana, Lezha and Bushat Commune. When we start baseline survey, when we visited Lezha, Swiss Corporation had started some activities in Lezha. So we had some discussion with our self, prime minister office, MoE, to decide to change the target site for the middle size pilot project site. In the beginning, how the MoE and Japan Government select Tirana, Lezha and Bushat, maybe their intention was that big size have specific problem, and medium size and small size. That's why they select those three.

  Development support by Government Japan compared with other EU countries is different. For example, DLDP covers all Shkodra municipality or something but our style is not to cover all the municipality. We conduct a small scale activity and then based on this experience, spread to that municipality and sometimes to another municipality. This is the method of Japanese assistance.

[Q.4] Question regarding 3R Action Plan:

3R Action Plan that we are discussing and we have around three years is an obligation for local governments to compose and implement. Meanwhile, the law of the integrated waste management, national waste strategy, etc. have defined obligations for local governments, development of local plans of waste management. These local plans have all waste flows. In all the discussions we're doing, it is the management of urban waste. I don't know if this action plan will be part of the local plan of waste management, but we are not discussing other waste flows. Perhaps it is not part of this that we are discussing today but I, in the position that I am, I have problems because in Saranda landfill, there is a list of waste flows that can be deposited and have a problem with some other flows such as solid waste, construction waste, etc. Currently we don't have a landfill for such waste and we have difficulties because we don't have space in our area to make one. We ask help from MoE, MTI, Council, to determine these because MoE through environmental inspectorate have putted fines for local governments. This will happen again and again because we don't have any reflection opportunity. I want an opinion from MTI, MoE how we have to act and what to do.

- MOE: I understand your concern, it is a concern which we have discussed in several meetings within MoE and with MTI. We discussed the establishment of a landfill for construction waste, which to date does not exist within the territory of the Republic of Albania, but is seen by emergency building for municipal waste landfills as waste is disposed in disposal sites which are outside any norm. Pollute ground and surface waters, etc. therefore it remained until today without built, however, the concern is in our priorities.
- The questioner: It is concern of yours and ours, but when is penalized Saranda Municipality is not penalized for urban waste but for solid waste and will happen again if they come back again. It should be reflected, but for us is impossible. We had a waste disposal site underway rehabilitation and we continue to discharge there the waste that landfill doesn't accept.
- MOE: At least they can be used for filling potholes in roads in order to reduce as much as possible this amount of waste or other waste that can exported abroad by companies that manage these types of waste.
- MoTI: We have sent a DCM (Decision of Council of Ministers) for construction waste management where there are clearly defined and how will operate a municipality, where under this DCM has the right to approve the temporary disposal sites, meeting certain criteria laid down in DCM and permanent disposal sites. In any case, the local government units, during the granting permits for new construction or repairs, according to DCM is left that these may determine a fee prior and this fee can be used for the management of these temporary or permanent disposal sites. In DCM are clearly defined powers of the municipality and those who produce these types of waste.
- A participant: Regarding the problem we are discussing, a problem that I believe that all municipalities have, is at the moment you draft the budgets for this problem. Manual has been promised but so far we don't have manual and work is done in conditions of asking each other regarding rates. I know that it began a process for drafting a manual for cost and tariff, when can we have it?
- MOE: It is in process of discussion between ministries. It will be a draft decision and not a manual, which will be binding for all municipalities and there will be set the models of cost and tariff calculation.
- JET: Now you mentioned some cost and economical evaluation. For the 3R Activity it's difficult to evaluate how much is necessary because it depends on what facility you have, how many people you have and how much income do you have for the waste management. It's very much various. In the Guideline we have explained some activities and marked the cost. For the activity done in 3 pilot project municipalities you will find a very detailed cost for leaflet, printing cost, etc. This is written in our reports.

At the end of the seminar, a representative from JICA in Albania delivered the closing remarks as below:

Hello ladies and gentlemen. I'm impressed regarding participation and interest you have shown to this activity today, so in the name of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), I want to say thank you that you spent your time and came here today, and for the interest you have shown for the entire process. Through this project, JICA aims to support Albania in its aspiration to join the EU. Among the many categories of Albania to become part of the EU is also integrated waste management. This thing, sooner or later will happen, so every local government unit shall be obliged to a certain moment to perform waste management in an integrated manner. This Guideline that was presented here today is not only an instrument that addresses the issues of recycling or 3R. In fact is a document that serves practically every local government unit to decide how to make its assessment of the situation on the state of solid waste, to achieve as quantitative and qualitative point of view

and concluded to establish themselves relying on the Guideline, what route they will take or what orientation will give to the issue of integrated waste management for their unit. So it is a very important instrument in the hands of local government to practically orient municipalities towards the stabilization of the waste management process in an integrated manner. I wish you to embrace this Guideline and convert it on a methodology that will be successful leads to integrated waste management. Thank you very much and I wish you success.

- Adjourned-

D. Presentation material

D.1 Vau i Dejes PP

Vehicles owned by the municipality

Small truck will be used for supplemental purpose to cover huge amount of green waste discharged on the ground

The PP utilizes only the big compactor truck to cover comprehensively 14 villages for stable collection service.

It took 45 minutes to cover only one container. Of course, all containers are not in such situation, but containers with problematic situation are not a few.
The PP progress revealed that regular collection service with compactor truck is more effective than its small truck. However it is indispensable to change the discharging manner to achieve the best one.

It supposedly takes only about 5 minutes if all the waste is discharged into container.

Table of Result

Monthly Average	Compactor Truck Nov-May	Small Truck Nov-Mar
Trips	31.1	**9.4
Distance covered	1,030 km	-
Hours operated	116.6hours	-
Containers covered	1,068	-
Weight collected	127,711 kg	**25,677 kg
Average (kg/trip)	3,930kg	2,732 kg
Fuel consumption (Price, Lek)	90,759	*18,600
Fuel consumption (litter)	588	*121.1
Unit rate (Liter/ton)	4.6	*5.4
Unit rate (Lek/ton)	711	*836

*The data is from the clean-up operation record of 4-month period from December until March, and the fuel was used for a wheel loader as well as trucks during the said period.
**The data includes the clean-up operation for huge piles of accumulated green waste which was conducted by the municipality in November.

Phase 2

Implementation Period	Feb – Dec. 2016
Objectives	To establish the appropriate waste discharging system who citizen would follow
Target area	Barbulush, Rranxe, Bushat
Scope of Target	discharging point dedicated for agricultural waste (4 points) in the 2 target villages.
Issues	Citizen's improper discharging manner has lowered the collection efficiency. Particularly, the serious problems are that general waste is scattered on ground not discharging inside the container, and massive amount of agricultural waste is discharged besides the container.

In order to eliminate such situations, new discharge rule is needed.

In order to determine the apparent rule for people do not discharge in improper manner,

General Waste	Agricultural and Green waste
It should be properly discharged to the inside of containers.	It should be separately discharged in accordance with designated way. For instance, another container or certain place dedicated for only those waste

Leaflet was distributed to each household through one-by-one house visit.

Results

Table of Result

Month	Total weight transported (ton)	Number of Trips
April	11.3	5
May	5.8	4
June	7.4	4
July	9.7	7
August	9.5	8
September	9.9	8
October	9.1	8
November	15.5	8
December	7.7	7
Average	9.0	6.3

*From November 4 containers are added on Bushat village so average excluded those figures.

Phase 3

Implementation Period	Feb – Dec, 2016
Objectives	To establish an appropriate method for waste reduction
Target area	Barbulush, Rranxe
Scope of Target	Households for agricultural waste composting (finally 4 households selected) in the 2 target villages.
Issues	Massive amount of green waste discharged. So far the municipality should transport and landfill them. But it is ideal if people would not discharge this kind of waste for they dispose it by themselves, i.e. composting.

Massive amount of green waste discharged. So far the municipality should transport and landfill them. But it is ideal if people would not discharge this kind of waste for they dispose it by themselves, i.e. composting.

General composting theory

	On-site Composting	Off-site Composting
General	It is taken place at the generation source(mainly households) of target waste that is usually in small-scale at many places. In principle it should be based on voluntary action by citizens instead of municipal administrative operation.	It is taken place at a dedicated site in large scale where only target waste are carried into the site. The municipal administration usually organizes the operation.
Advantage	• Few burden for the municipal finance on the operation • Effective to the reduction of transported amount as well as the landfilled amount	• Great effective to the reduction of landfilled amount since it is intensively treated
Disadvantage	• It is limited to disseminate to households so that the reduction for landfilled amount is less effective • It requires strives for the municipality to disseminate to it	• Ineffective to reduce the transported amount even it would take cost for the separated collection • The operation burdens the municipality • It should be secured the target waste to be separated

The PP focused on On-site composting because of the facts that Off-site composting operation burdens the municipal administration and there is still problem on waste transportation that needs to reduce the amount to be collected

According to the households visit survey

1. About 30 % of people do already composting in any way for the waste to be discharged although they still discharge some waste.
2. However, almost all households who do currently not composting are not willing to be involved the activity

*Here the word "waste" does not include the used bedding material of live stocks or maze stem to be used. Those kind of recycling rate is already so high.

People's current voluntary composting

On-site composting taken the observation through PP is extremely important practical application for the reduction of waste while massive amount of organic waste are discharged in Bushat. Yet number of people ,who agree or perform composting, are quite limited so far. Therefore further dissemination of such action is inevitable challenge for next period.
For the solution, i.e. it is expected that the municipality regulates the waste tax exemption for composting households or the central authority takes initiative to control the discharging of agricultural organic waste in nation-wide.

Conclusive Summary of PP(1)

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
The PP boosted generalization for waste collection service that compactor covers 300 small containers. Then the service continuously is conducted after the PP ends. Collection is usually done once a week for each container. However the PP revealed the problem on compactor collection system as massive amount of waste (mainly organic waste) discharged beside the container is observed.	Then the large containers dedicated for organic waste have been installed to solve the problem. The PP was also placed the role to observe waste quality and level of people's cooperation in order to assist the reduction of waste for next step. It resulted that the sites are maintained clean, and efficient waste collection. Although the phase 1 problem has been fixed, phase 2 revealed the next challenge and necessity to reduce the waste to be transported where the municipality has to transport organic waste discharged in tremendous amount.	Off-site composting is not able to reduce the waste amount to be transported. This is the reason why On-site composting fits to the municipality that holds the problem for waste transportation, as the On-site composting reduces the transported amount. Thus the PP focused on the On-site composting. Several methods of composting have been observed on good practices learned through PP survey. The PP tells lesson that the composting is definitely needed to be expanded for efficient waste transportation and promotion of 3R. The municipality and central authorities are urged to work on that together.

Conclusive Summary of PP(2)

Table. waste amount transported from Bushat AU

Waste Category	Transportation Category	2014 (Before PP)	2016 (Midst of PP)	2018 (Future example)
Supposed general waste	Municipal Compactor (PP1)	27.5 ton/month	127.7 ton/month	127.7 ton/month
	Inter-communal Compactor	42.0 ton/month	0.0 ton/month	0.0 ton/month
Supposed agricultural waste but 2014	Municipal Open Truck	33.3 ton/month	16.7 ton/month	0.0 ton/month
	Large Container Truck (PP2)	0	9.0 ton/month	25.7 ton/month
	Total	102.8 ton/month	153.4 ton/month	153.4 ton/month

*In 2014, it is supposed open truck are used to collect substantial general waste discharged on the ground.

PP1 served for unifying the transportation system and increasing transported amount.
PP2 served for demonstrating the feasibility of large container system

D.2 Cerrik PP

Pilot Project in Cerrik Municipality

March, 2017

Municipality of Cërrik
JICA Expert Team

1

Issues on current SWM(1)

- **The concrete-made discharge points** located on the main road get **waste from other areas** also discharged, and waste scatter around these points. **Agricultural wastes** are also found mixed and discharged there.

2

Issues on current SWM(2)

- Cerrik Municipality now disposes all wastes in a location on the **riverbed** located in the former Gostimë Commune, where wastes are thrown in pits made after gathering river sand and **no measures for environmental consideration** has been taken. Furthermore, it is **more than 10km away** from the former Cerrik municipality. **Reduction of disposal amount of waste is urgently needed** from the viewpoints of environmental consideration and collection efficiency.

Objectives of 3R Pilot Project

- Improvement of discharge and collection system of the municipal waste in the rural area in preparation for recyclables separate collection ⇒ Pilot Project 1,
- and implementation of separate collection of the recyclables in the entire former Cerrik municipality area to reduce the disposal amount of waste. ⇒ Pilot Project 2

PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

1.1 Outline of PP and target area

Step	Outline of PP	Target area
First step	• Removal of the concrete-made discharge points and commencement of door-to-door collection. • Introduction of separate collection of the recyclables after confirming the door-to-door collection is accepted by the community.	Neighborhood 3 (a part of Ferme)
Second step	• Removal of containers installed in Ferme area and commencement of door-to-door collection. • Introduction of separate collection of the recyclables at the same time as commencement of door-to-door collection.	Entire Ferme area in Neighborhood 3
Third step	• Removal of containers installed in Kantier area and commencement of door-to-door collection. • To reduce fuel consumption, collection service provides same day in Ferme and Kantier area and transportation time to disposal site is reduced. • Separated recyclables is collected as well as non-recyclables and collection day for recyclable is discontinued. • Collected recyclables are segregated on the truck and stored in the dust boxs with wheel installed on the truck.	Entire Ferme and Kantier area in Neighborhood 3

PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

1.2 Target

PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

1.3 Outline of PP

Collection system by concrete-made discharge place and horse car provided in rural area in former Cerrik (before February 2016)

Demolish of concrete-made discharge points (8 points) at the commencement of door-to-door collection. (February, 2016)

Before commencement of PP, awareness raising and explanation about PP was implemented by distributing leaflet. (March 2016)

PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

- Discharge place and time (1): in front of the houses facing on the collection route, before the collection vehicle comes in principle.

PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

Discharge place and time (2): direct discharge to the collection vehicle when it comes.

PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

Collection system: door-to-door collection with bell system

PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

The situation of waste littering in the area

improperly discharged waste has not been observed at demolished concrete-made discharge points (October 2016).

From August, 2016, collection area has been expanded and at the same time a collection frequency has been changed to every other day. As the result, improper discharge has been increased at the place where containers were installed in the past. (November 2016)

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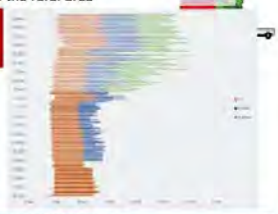
PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

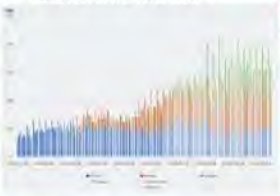
1.4 Monitoring result of PP



Result1: Accuracy of time to provide collection service

A collection area was expanded to the second-step area from 4th April 2016. The collection service was provided almost accurate time. From August, a collection area was expanded to third step and collection frequency was reduced further from 5 times to 3 times per week. Because of it, collection working time per collection day is longer than before and it became a little bit difficult to provide accurate timing service. However, after October, as 3 times collection service is fixed as a collection system, accurate timing collection service has been able to provide.

PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area



Result2: Satisfactory of resident to collection service

A door-to-door collection system introduced in the rural area to improve discharge and collection service has revealed that it is an acceptable collection system in a rural area despite that the collection time and day are limited and the number of households cooperating with the system is increasing.

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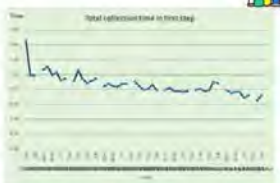
PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area



Result3: Fluctuation of collection efficiency by revised collection frequency

In first and second steps, as the collection service was provided almost at the accurate time, a waste discharge manner was found improved : discharging only shortly before collection truck's coming, for example. Consequently the time required for waste collection could be shortened.

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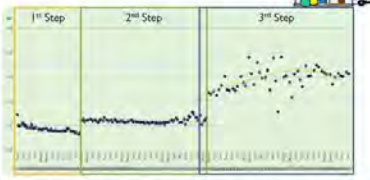
PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area



Result3: Fluctuation of collection efficiency by revised collection frequency

From August, a collection area was expanded to the third-step area and the collection frequency was reduced further from 5 times to 3 times per week. Because of it, collection working time became longer than before and it became a little more difficult to provide the accurate timing service. However, after October, as collection performance of collectors has improved and the residents came to recognize the 3-times-a-week service acceptable, it has become possible to provide the accurate timing collection service.

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PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

1.5 Finding

- As a collection system in a rural area, it is verified that door-to-door collection system with sound system was effective and contributed to the area beautification. As a condition in some areas is similar to the one in PP area, the door-to-door collection system will be suitable to be expanded to such areas based on the experiences of the PP.
- However, improper discharge of waste has been observed at the locations where communal containers were previously installed and removed after commencement of PP along the main road in Ferme area. The situation has come to be observed many times since August when the collection frequency was reduced from 5 times a week to 3 times a week. Various measures were taken against such improper discharge, but the situation has not been improved. It is turned out to be difficult for some residents to make it a habit to store the generated waste for more than a day within their houses or even within their property. Furthermore, it is also necessary to make people feel hesitant about littering at the location by taking measures such as road side improvement, (planting flowers), and so on.

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PP 1: Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area

1.5 Finding

- There are many narrow and muddy roads in the rural area. A middle- or small-size vehicle is suitable for the collection service in such areas. If the door-to-door collection service stops due to a break-down of the collection vehicle, waste littering can be anticipated. Therefore, it is essential to conduct vehicle maintenance daily and regularly.
- It is necessary to consider to establish a collection system for non-municipal waste such as agricultural waste, construction waste and others with charge.

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PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

2.1 Outline of Pilot Project

Step	Outline of PP	Target area
First step	▪ Discharge method: Bring out when collection truck coming with music. ▪ Collection points: near the communal containers installed for waste collection, near the crossroads and near an entrance to an apartment building from the paved road. ▪ Bell collection system: Collection truck comes with music and announcement for recyclables collection and stops at the designated collection points to collect recyclables brought out by residents and shops.	▪ Entire Cerrik AU area (Neighborhood 1, 2, 3)
Second step		▪ In the urban area, the targetted area for separate collection is densely-populated Block A consisting of 10 apartment buildings with 250 households living ▪ In rural area, entire Ferme and Kantier in Neighborhood 3 are continuously the collection areas for separate collection of recyclables.

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PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

2.2 Target area

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PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

2.3 Outline of PP

A scene during collection of recyclables (June 2016)

In case general waste was discharged at a recyclables collection day, the waste was refused from collection and a notice was placed on it. (June 2016)

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PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

The simultaneous collection of general waste and recyclable was commenced with wheel-containers for recyclables loaded on the collection truck. (August 2016)

Recyclable collection area in the urban area was reconsidered to target only Block A (August 2016)

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PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

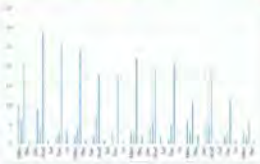
A situation of measuring collected recyclables in the storage warehouse (2 April 2016)

The recyclable stored after commencement PP were sold to a recycler from Elbasan (November 2016)

22

PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

2.4 Monitoring result



□ **Number of household separating and discharging recyclables**
It is verified that the number of households which discharge the recyclables will be increased, compared to other collection methods, when the collection system of general waste is firstly converted to door-to-door collection and thereafter one of general collection days is altered to a recyclable collection day.

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PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

□ **Collection amount of recyclables**
The collected amount of the recyclable was at the maximum in April and it remained a little afterward through November 2016. A total amount of the collected recyclable for the entire PP period is 263.5 kg, and the average amount is 1.09 kg/day for eight months.
Among the targeted recyclables, PET bottles and hard plastic accounted for more than 90% of the collected recyclables (242.1 kg).

□ **Gain after selling the recyclables**
Recyclables accumulated after commencing the separate collection PP was sold to a recycler from Elbasan on 24 November 2016. The unit selling cost of the recyclables was 15 leke/kg, and the gain from selling the total of 250-kg recyclables was 3,700 leks. The usage of gain has been decided based on the municipality's policy to be used as a fund to purchase newly installed containers in Ferme.

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PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

2.4 Finding

- It revealed that the operation of separated collection for recyclables requires substantial cost. It hardly is continued by the current municipal financial situation.
- It did not result in the collected recyclables amount so significant enough to reduce the landfill amount for mitigating environmental impact and to recover the transportation cost, because the citizens in general have not been cooperative in separate discharge.
- However, the PP in Ferme area figured out that it is effective to introduce door-to-door collection system for general waste prior to starting the separate collection of recyclables. It also suggests that the collection of the general waste and the recyclables may better be conducted on separate days, although it involves more cost. Collecting the general waste and the recyclables on the same day seems to discourage the citizens from segregating the recyclables at home and requires collection workers to do extra work of separation during the collection process.

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PP 2: Separate collection of recyclables

2.4 Finding

- In urban area, especially in the area with apartment buildings, the bell collection of the recyclables only does not seem to be effective while other general waste can be discharged at any time in communal containers placed in their neighborhood. Moreover, there were some opinions that it is not reasonable to expect the people living in the high-rise apartment building to come out of their houses to discharge the recyclables upon hearing the music of the collection vehicle.
- When the separate collection of the recyclables is conducted having a good cooperation from the residents and a sufficient amount of the recyclable can be collected, the separate collection contributes to the reduction of environmental load caused at a landfill, and will lead to less cost of transporting collected waste to a regional landfill in future.

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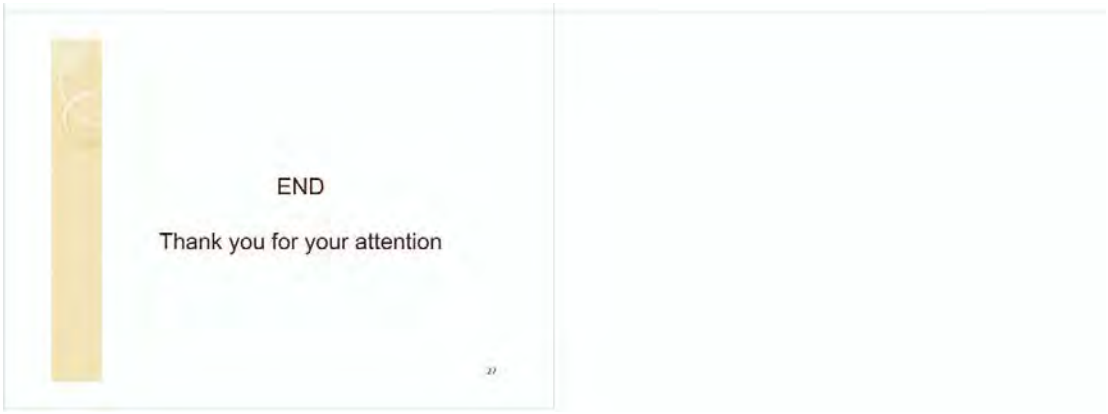

END
Thank you for your attention

D.3 Tirana PP


The Project for the Support of Waste Minimization and 3R Promotion in Republic of Albania
JICA
TIRANA MUNICIPALITY
TIRANA
09 March 2017
PROJECT AREA LAPRAKA
5 public schools (about 2000 students, their families, teachers).
Communicating and ingraining the concept of 3R into schools.
Collection of recyclables, for the ones that have established recycling market.
Expanding the recycling activity to the surrounding communities.
Presentation of proposal for 3R solutions applicable in Tirana city.
PHASE 1
Discharge and collection of the recyclables in schools.
OBJECTIVES
Establishing appropriate manner of separately discharging the recyclables;
Study the type of recyclable materials and establishing communication with students and surrounding communities;
RECYCLABLES MATERIALS
PET bottles, aluminum cans, and small drink bottles;
CURRENT SITUATION
Schools waste are discharged in area containers, all mixed;
Recyclers (WP) collect recyclables by picking up their desired recyclables, which results in waste scattering around the containers;
Recycling activities carried out so far in schools could not establish good collaboration with collectors (recyclers);
In Landfill goes a considerable amount of recyclables;
GOALS
The recyclables generated in schools will be separately discharged and collected in collaboration with the recyclers active in the area;
Pupils and students of the schools will experience and feel directly, the effect of separate discharge;
Transmission of the students experience to their families;
PROCEDURES
Discuss and decide the method and rules of separate discharge at each school;
Discuss and decide the collection schedule and rules with the recyclers;
Preparation of school containers;
Start separate discharge/collection and monitoring by pupils and students, Municipality and Project members;
Report the progress to the surrounding communities about the activities carried out by the pupils and students in schools;
Discuss on possibility of scaling up the activities to other schools;
Explanation, approval, agreement about implementation of PP (MoT & JET)
NOVEMBER 2015 - FEBRUARY 2016
Discussing the project with schools (in cooperation with the Department of Education of Tirana City);
Approval of 5 public schools, and to exclude 2 private schools which had only limited number of students;
RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND METHOD OF DISCHARGING
PET bottles, small drink bottles, aluminum cans. (MoT & JET);
1 School and 1 High School conducted the recyclable waste amount survey. (MoT & JET);
Set the size and quantity of collection sack and bins, and expected collection frequency. (JET);
Ordered production of frame for collection sacks. (JET);

MARCH 2016

- Preparation of awareness material. (JET);
- Explanation to teachers of the target schools and request for explanation from them to their students. (MoT & JET);
- Order gunny sacks. (JET);
- Setting up a frame for collection sack and recycle bins and start of separate discharge of recyclables in 5 schools. (MoT & JET);

APRIL 2016

- A field staff was hired for daily monitoring and instruction for the 5 schools (JET);
- A survey was conducted to check the composition of collected "recyclables" and another round of awareness activity. (MoT, JET & Schools);
- Environmental groups were formed in all schools. (JET & Schools);

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

28 Nëntori School | Skënder Luarasi School

MAY 2016

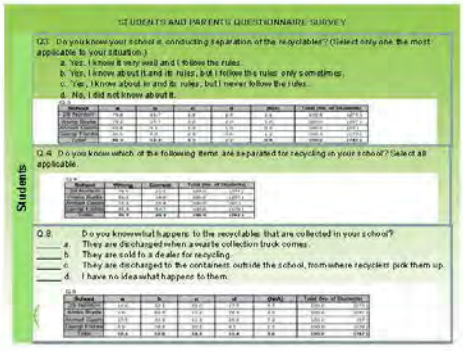
- Frist selling of the recyclables by schools. (JET & Schools);
- Questionnaire survey for students and parents. (JET & Schools);

JUNE 2016

- Lapraka 5-school meeting to discuss about the progress and share their experience, with participation of Tirana Education Directorate. (MoT & JET);
- End of academic year and start of summer in educational institutions;
- The students of Aleks Buda High School conducted awareness activity to their community (MoT, JET & School);

December 2016
"GJERGJ FISHTA" SCHOOL

- Student group is helping separation of recyclables when they are not correctly discharged;
- Are installed separate bins for the non-recyclables, to be placed together with the recycling bins;
- The school has established their own link with a nearby recycler and manages selling with the student group's, a process that was more sustainable;



STUDENTS AND PARENTS QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

Parents

Q.4. Do you know the school of your children is conducting separation of recyclables?
_____a. Yes.
_____b. No.

Q.5. Would you like this activity to be expanded to include the recyclables generated in your home?
_____a. Yes, I would like it to include the recyclables from home.
_____b. No, I think separate collection of the recyclable generated from homes should be done outside of the school.
_____c. No, I don't think separate collection of the recyclable is necessary.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Reduction of recyclable materials in containers of MoT;
- Students will understand and realize the separate waste collection;
- The students' experience will be communicated to their families and the neighboring community of the schools;

EVALUATION INDICATORS

- The amount of recyclables. (Statistics on amounts collected in schools);
- Degree of improvement in students awareness. (Students questionnaire);
- Parents of the students will recognize the recycling activity being carried out in the schools. (Parents questionnaire);

LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT

- Increasing amounts of recycled materials in some schools, but insufficiency of awareness of students in some other, followed with the discharge of recyclable materials in municipal containers;
- Increasing numbers of students that are aware for the activity, that is conducted in their schools, his rules, but the effect of separate discharge is not known yet clearly recognized;
- Recognition of parents with activity and similar activities are requested by their part;

PHASE 2

Expanding activity of separate discharging/collection of recyclables into the community surrounding schools.

"28 NENTORI" SCHOOL & "AHMET GASHI" SCHOOL

- Has started collection for recyclables from households of students;
- Collection frequency is 1 time/week;
- Collected amount, together with the school recyclables is 2 sacks/month;


"28 NENTORI" SCHOOL & "AHMET GASHI" SCHOOL

October 2016

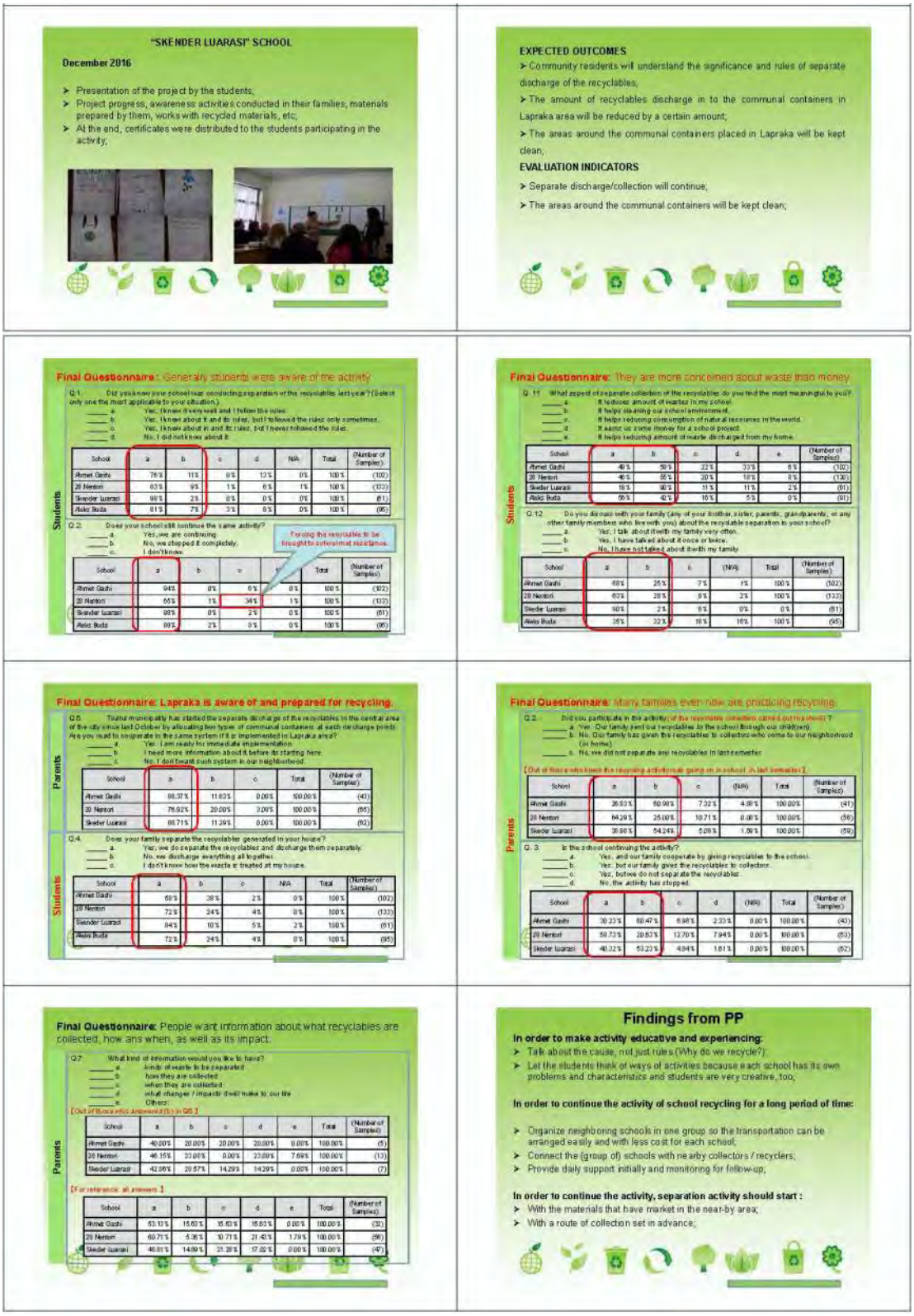
- Students have requested to their parents to separate the recyclables in their homes and to collect them 1 time/week, on Friday;
- Students have sent a letter to parents, explaining the purpose of the separate collection and asking for their cooperation;
- Comunity has expressed interest for the activity that started in schools;


"28 NENTORI", "AHMET GASHI" & "ALEKS BUDA" SCHOOL

- They use one vehicle for recyclables selling;
- The cooperating collector has found it not worthy sending their large truck, for the quantity collected from these schools is small in their standard;
- They share the cost of transport (400 leke/trip);

"ALEKS BUDA" SCHOOL

- **June 2016**, the student group visited Coffee-Bars in the community to request for cooperation in separation of recyclables from general waste;
- Three student groups work with 3 Coffee-Bar;
- Collection frequency was 2~3 times/week, where every time they collect about 1kg of recyclables from each Coffee-Bar;
- Most of the bars in the neighborhood are already separating the recyclables and giving them or selling them to collectors;



"SKENDER LUARASI" SCHOOL
December 2016
Presentation of the project by the students;
Project progress, awareness activities conducted in their families, materials prepared by them, works with recycled materials, etc;
At the end, certificates were distributed to the students participating in the activity;
EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Community residents will understand the significance and rules of separate discharge of the recyclables;
The amount of recyclables discharge in to the communal containers in Lapraka area will be reduced by a certain amount;
The areas around the communal containers placed in Lapraka will be kept clean;
EVALUATION INDICATORS
Separate discharge/collection will continue;
The areas around the communal containers will be kept clean;
Final Questionnaire: Generally students were aware of the activity
Students
Final Questionnaire: They are more concerned about waste than money
Students
Final Questionnaire: Lapraka is aware of and prepared for recycling.
Parents
Students
Final Questionnaire: Many families even now are practicing recycling.
Parents
Final Questionnaire: People want information about what recyclables are collected, how ans when, as well as its impact.
Parents
Findings from PP
In order to make activity educative and experiencing:
Talk about the cause, not just rules (Why do we recycle?);
Let the students think of ways of activities because each school has its own problems and characteristics and students are very creative, too;
In order to continue the activity of school recycling for a long period of time:
Organize neighboring schools in one group so the transportation can be arranged easily and with less cost for each school;
Connect the (group of) schools with nearby collectors / recyclers;
Provide daily support initially and monitoring for follow-up;
In order to continue the activity, separation activity should start :
With the materials that have market in the near-by area;
With a route of collection set in advance;

D.4 MOE presentation on 3R Guideline

The Project for Support of
Waste minimization and 3R promotion
in the Republic of Albania

3R Guideline Seminar

9 March, 2017
Ministry of Environment

Contents

Session 1

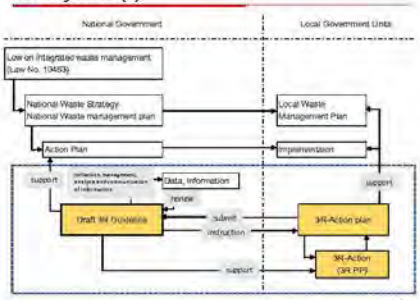
1. Objectives and components of draft 3R Guideline
2. National basic policy for 3R of waste
3. Selection of 3R activities feasible in Albania

1. Objectives and components of draft 3R Guideline

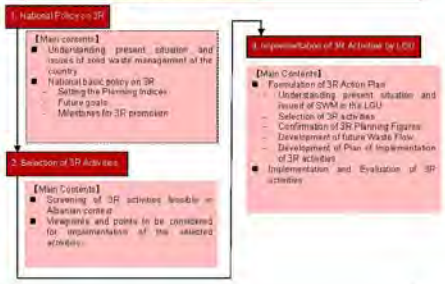
1.1 Objectives (1)

- Upon a LGU implementing 3R activities, 3R Action Plan is developed according to 3R Guideline. Through this process, 3R Guideline also supports LGU to develop its Waste Management Plan.
- 3R Guideline supports a LGU to implement 3R activities. Through this process, 3R Guideline supports realizing activities aimed in their waste management plan.

1.1 Objectives (2)



1.2 Components of 3R Guideline

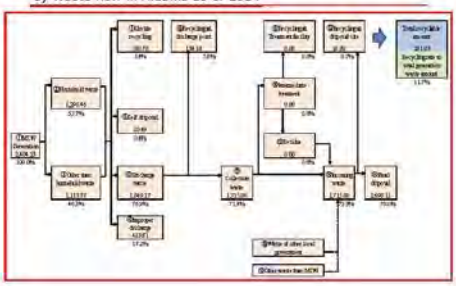


2. National Basic Policy for 3R
2.1 Understanding present situation and issues of SWM of the country

1) Result of National Survey on SWM

- The role of the regional government in the SMW is not clear.
- Only a few municipalities with large population have assigned any staffs for SWM.
- LGUs staffs do not have full understanding of the actual situation of the SWM in their own LGUs.
- The waste collection service is provided to 72% of the households (population basis) in the entire country.
- The understanding by the local government staffs regarding their financial management systems of SWM is inadequate.
- As of November 2014, landfill sites approved by the Albanian government are only Sharra and Bushat landfill sites, and construction of sanitary landfill sites with a support from the government and/or others is in urgent need.

3) Waste flow in Albania as of 2014



2.2 Targets in National Waste Management Plan

1) Planning period
Phase-1: 2010-2015
Phase-2: 2016-2020
Phase-3: 2021-2025

2) Main Targets of the National Waste Management Plan

The targets of each phase are established according to EU order.
(■ marks numerical targets.)

- ■ To stop growth in the municipal waste generation amount by 2020.
- ■ To achieve the recycling ratio of 25% of the generation amount in 1995 by 2015, 55% by 2020 and 75% by 2025 through recycling and composting and thermal recycling.
- ■ 15 % of municipal solid waste amount will be recovered by energy. (Target year is not mentioned.)
- ■ Disposal waste ratio of municipal solid waste amount will be reduced from the present 90% to 30%. (Target year is not mentioned.)
- □ Advices for waste reduction are to be provided towards a various business establishment.
- □ To establish market for the recyclables, which are reliable and feasible and, consequently, contributes to cost reduction of solid waste management.

- ■ Total Generation waste amount in 2025: 4,200t/day
- ■ Reduction ratio: 8%
- ■ Recycling ratio: 17%
- ■ Other treatment rate: 45%
- ■ Disposal ratio: 30%

Target year		Waste Reduction Ratio	Recycling ratio	Disposal ratio
Present	2015	0%	9.0%	70% (91%)
Short target	2020	0%	13.0%	50% (87%)
Middle target	2025	8%	17.0%	30% (75%)
Long target	2030	8%	17.0%	30% (75%)

Figures shown within (.) are the disposal rates calculated under assumption that recovery of energy and other treatments would not be materialized as planned.

3. Selection of 3R activities feasible in Albania
3.1 Procedure of selection

3.2 List of 3R activities

Category		Approach / technology
1.Reduce	Measures to induce waste minimization actions of the public and business sectors through introduction of policy and legislation	1.1 Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
		1.2 Education in schools (system uniformed in national level)
		1.3 Charging to waste service based on generation amount
	Waste minimization measures taken by local government	1.4 Public awareness-raising activities
		1.5 Experience learning program for waste minimization
		1.6 Education in schools (local level)
	Waste minimization through awareness raising and voluntarily actions by public and businesses	1.7 Daily habit not to buy products that tend to cause wastes, and life not to cause waste
		1.8 Selection of environmentally-friendly product
		1.9 "My-bag" (reusable shopping bag) movement
		1.10 Simple Package
		1.11 Eco label system

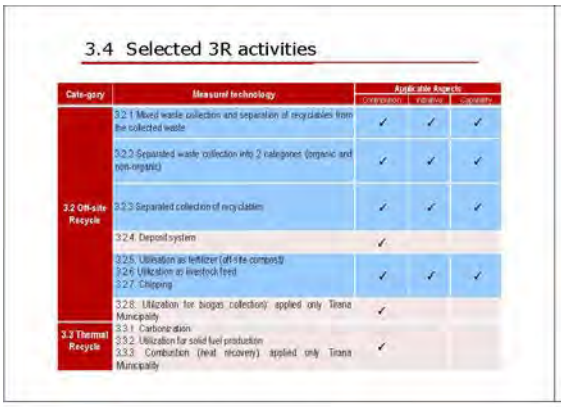
Category		Approach / technology
2.Reuse	Waste minimization through awareness raising and voluntarily actions by public and businesses	2.1 Flea market
		2.2 Development of products that can be easily repaired, and fostering of the public sense to repair and reuse
		2.3 Dissemination of returnable containers
3.Recycle	3.1 On-site Recycle	3.1.1 Feed for livestock
		3.1.2 Compost
		3.1.3 Using garden waste as a firewood
	3.2 Off-site Recycle (Material Recycle)	3.2.1 Mixed waste collection and separation of recyclables from the collected waste
		3.2.2 Separated waste collection into 2 categories (organic and non-organic)
		3.2.3 Separated collection of recyclables
		3.2.4 Deposit system
		3.2.5 Utilization as fertilizer (compost)
		3.2.6 Utilization as animal feed
		3.2.7 Chipping
		3.2.8 Utilization for biogas collection
	3.3 Off-site Recycle Thermal Recycle	3.3.1 Carbonization
		3.3.2 Utilization for solid fuel production
		3.3.3 Combustion (heat recovery)

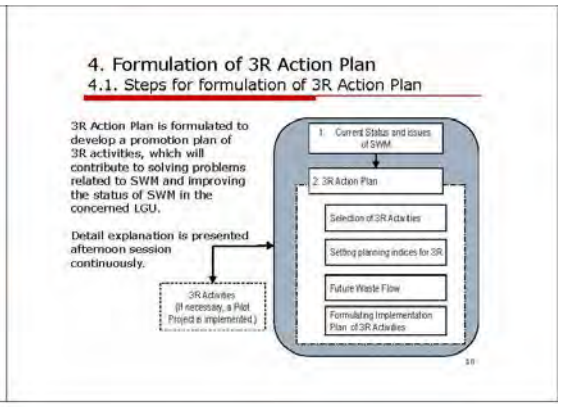
3.3 3 aspects considered for selection

- ■ The activity that contributes to the improvement of waste management in LGUs
- ■ The activity which can be implemented by LGUs themselves
- ■ The activity for which the concerned LGU has sufficient capacities in terms of human resource, financial and technical aspects.

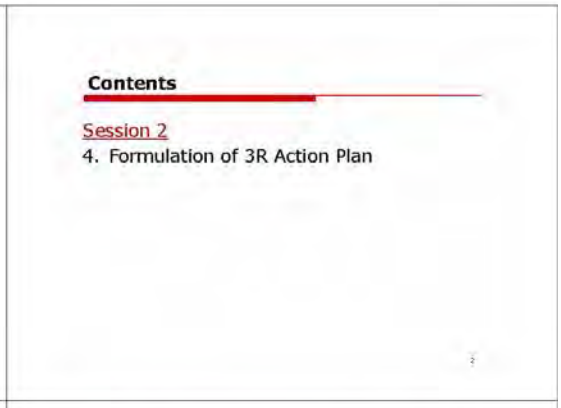
3.4 Selected 3R activities

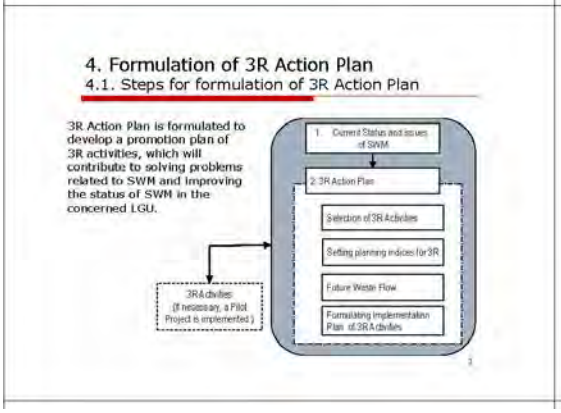
Category	Measure/ technology	Applicable Aspects: Contribution	Initiative	Capability
1.Reduce	1.1 Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	✓		
	1.2 Education in school (National level)	✓		
	1.3 Charging to waste service based on generation amount	✓	✓	
	1.4 Public awareness - raising activities 1.5 Experience program for waste minimization 1.6 Education in schools (LGU level)	✓	✓	✓
	1.7 Daily habit to refuse products that generate unnecessary wastes, and living style not to generate waste 1.8 Selective purchase of environmentally-friendly products 1.9 "My-bag" (reusable personal shopping bag) movement 1.10 Simple Package	✓	✓	✓
	1.11 Eco label system 1.12 Environmentally-friendly products development	✓		
2. Reuse	2.1 Flea market	✓	✓	✓
	2.2 Development of products that can be easily repaired, and fostering of the public sense to repair and reuse	✓		✓
	2.3 Expand use of returnable containers	✓		
3.Recycle 3.1 On-site Recycle	3.1.1 Feed for livestock 3.1.2 Compost 3.1.3 Using garden waste as a firewood	✓	✓	✓

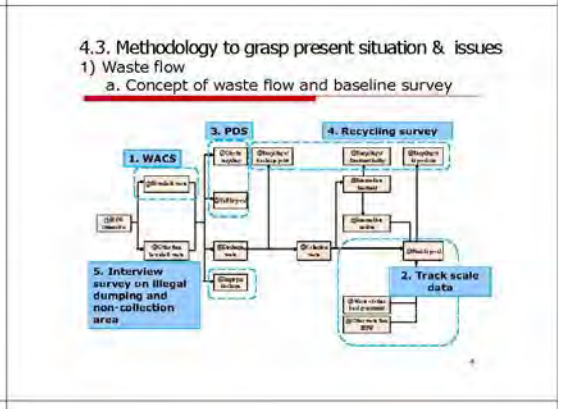




D.5 Formulation of 3R Action Plan







b. Baseline survey to obtain the data for each category

Survey	Target LGU	Method
National Survey on SWM	Former 373 LGUs in Albania	Questionnaire survey
Waste Amount and Composition Survey	Former Bushat, Cernik and Lezhe (Existing data was used in former Tirana)	30 households per LGU, generation waste amount and composition were surveyed for 7days continuously.
Public Opinion Survey	Former Bushat, Lezhe, Tirana	Present situation of on-site recycling, self-disposal etc.
Recycling Survey at discharge stage	Large scale: former Tirana Middle scale: former Korce, Vlore, Shkoder, Lezhe Small scale: former Cernik	Interview survey
Recycling Survey at disposal site	Sharre, Bushat and Cernik disposal site	Interview survey and recycling date at site
Situation of waste collection/transportation	Bushat, Cernik, Lezhe, Tirana	
Inhabitant population	Former 373 LGUs	INSTAT data in 2011, Interview survey

c. LGU Categorization for developing waste flow

Category	LGUs status	Scale of municipality	Disposal place of the waste collected
1	Municipality	Tirana	Landfill / approved disposal site
2	Municipality	≧20,000	Landfill / approved disposal site
3	Municipality	≧20,000	Others
4	Municipality	<20,000	Landfill / approved disposal site
5	Municipality	<20,000	Others
6	Commune		Landfill / approved disposal site
7	Commune		Others

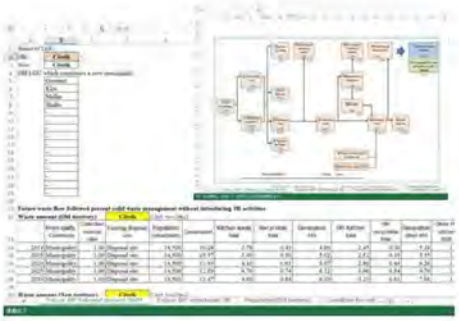
d. Unit Waste Generation Data for each LGU category

(Unit: g/capita/day)

LGU Category	Unit Generation Data: Waste Generation Amount: Household: Total	Household: Organic waste	Household: Recyclable	Non-Household: Total	Non-Household: Organic waste	Non-Household: Recyclable	On-site recycling	Self-disposal	Recycling at discharge point	Recycling at landfill/ disposal site (%)
1	373	173	58	641	132	187	1	1	116	1% *
2	361	221	33	533	224	76	16	3	74	1% *
3	361	221	33	558	224	76	16	3	74	0%
4	335	169	21	371	92	9	30	3	2	1% *
5	335	169	21	371	92	9	30	3	2	0%
6	331	230	24	38	18	6	58	4	0	1% *
7	331	230	24	38	18	6	58	4	0	0%

* : 1% of the incoming waste to landfill/disposal site is collected and recycled by waste pickers

e. Simulation software to create waste flow



2) Present situation and issues regarding MSWM

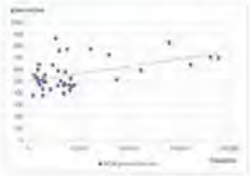
Present situation on Municipal SWM		Issues (Sample of indices)
1. Technical system	(1) Waste Flow (2) Storage/ Discharge (3) Collection/ haulage (4) Intermediate treatment (5) Final disposal (6) Public cleaning (7) Maintenance and repair of equipment	■ Waste management cost per waste collection amount (Annual cost for MSWM / yearly waste collection amount) (lek/ton)) = (financial situation *1) / (waste flow(1) x 365) ■ A ratio of annual cost for MSWM to annual budget of LGU = (financial situation *2) ■ Percentage of waste collection fee covered annual waste management cost ■ Collection ratio of waste collection fee
2. Institutional system	Regulation, Organization etc.	
3. Financial situation	(1) Income (2) Expenses	

3) Present situation and issues regarding MSWM

Through workshop, follow-up and individual visits, 28 municipalities formulated 3R action plan (current condition and problem identification) and actual situation of solid waste management has identified.
The actual situation is quite important information for the municipalities for their SWM. Furthermore, it is also important information to grasp the actual situation of national SWM as well as to set policy of future SWM.

3-1) Present situation and issues regarding MSWM

Relation unit generation waste amount per person and population

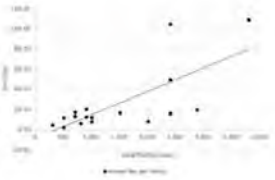


3-2) Present situation and issues regarding MSWM

Relation between waste collection ratio and population

3-3) Present situation and issues regarding MSWM

Relation between waste collection amount and waste fee per family



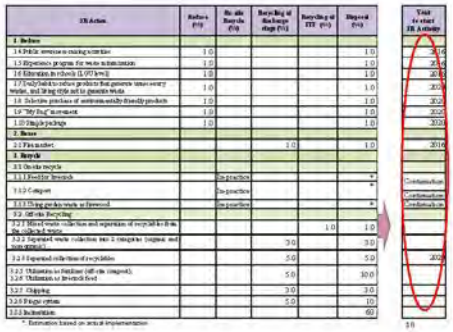
4.4 Selection of 3R Activities in LGU(1)

Selection method	Advantage	Disadvantage
Select 3R activities contributing to improvement of the current issues	●It is easy to identify a group of 3R activities which are linked to the respective issues and expected to improve them; ●When the current issues are clearly identified, it is efficient to select activities in this step.	●It is not easy to prioritize any activities to select one to start with; ●Since LGUs are not expected to have human resources sufficiently available, in terms of their number and experiences, a simpler step may be preferred.

Selection method	Advantage	Disadvantage
Select 3R activities based on easiness in implementation [Evaluation items] ■ Whether the activity would support reduction of waste generation and/or whether it would be effective for reducing the final disposal amount; ■ Whether it would be easy for discharger to understand and cooperate in implementation of the activity; ■ Whether the necessary cost of the activities could be minimized; ■ Whether the technology required for implementation of the activity could be applied by the concerned LGU; ■ Whether the implementation system could be formed in the concerned LGU.	●Although there are slight differences between LGUs, priorities of many LGUs, most of the LGUs may prioritize activities in the same order as shown in the table, which makes easier to select activities. ●This step makes it easy for a LGU without sufficient human resources (in number and experience-wise) to select activities with simple standards.	●Orders of priority may differ depending on choices of the evaluation standards. ●Selecting activities using only this step will not connect the activities with the identified SWM issues, thus may not help solving the issues.

4.4 Selection of 3R Activities in LGU(2)

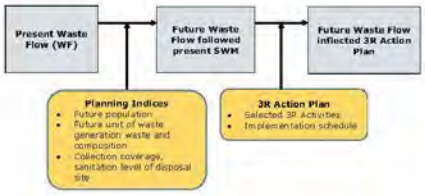
Score	Recommended 3R Activities	
	Code	Contents of Activity
9	3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3 1.5	On-site recycle Feed for livestock Compost Using garden waste as a firewood Experience program for waste minimization
8	2.1 3.2.3	Flea market Separated collection of recyclables
7	1. 1.4 1.6 1. 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.10	Reduce(Raising awareness of dischargers) Public awareness raising activities Education in schools (LGU level) Reduce(Activities by dischargers) Daily habit to refuse products that generate unnecessary waste and living style not to generate waste Selective purchase of environmentally-friendly products "My-Bag" movement Simple package
6	3.2.2	Separated waste collection into 2 categories (organic and non-organic).
5	3.2.7	Chipping
4	–	
3	–	
2	– 3.2.1 3.2.5	Mixed waste collection and separation of recyclables from the collected the waste Utilization as fertilizer(off-site compost)
1	3.2.6	Utilization as livestock feed

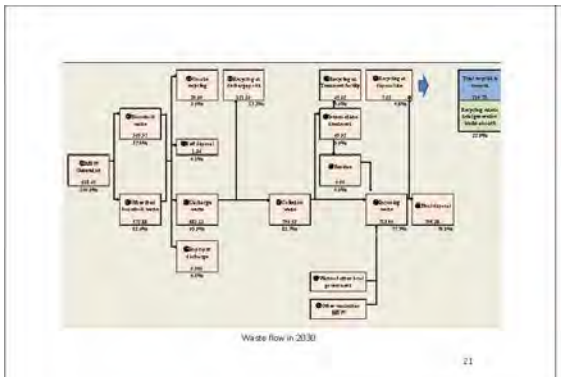


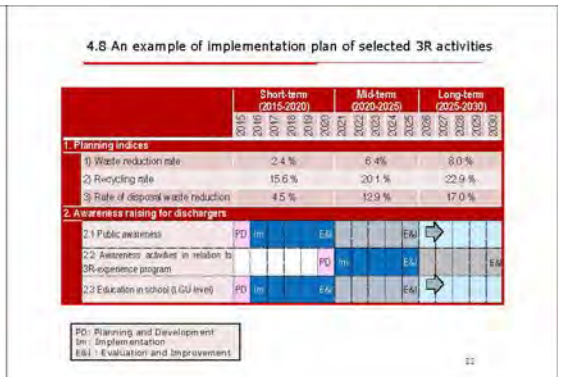
Target rates for waste reduction, recycling, reduction of waste disposal through implementation 3R activities

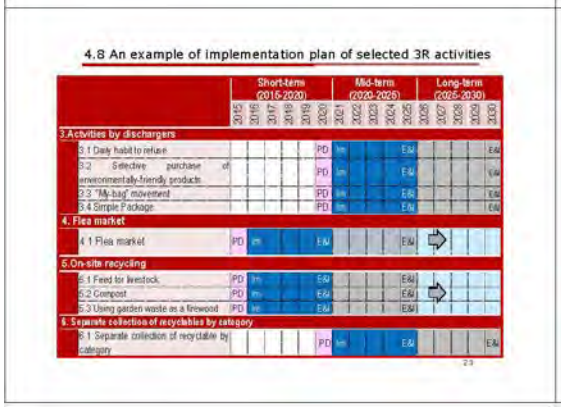
Target year	Waste Reduction Rate (%)	Recycling Rate (%)					Waste Disposal amount reduction rate (%)
		On-site Recycling	Recycling at discharge sources	Recycling at intermediate facilities	Recycling at final disposal site	Recycling rate in total	
2015 Present	0.0%	1.8%	9.9%	0.0%	0.8%	12.5%	0.0%
2020 Short term	2.4%	3.7%	10.6%	0.5%	0.7%	15.6%	4.5%
2025 Mid term	6.4%	3.9%	12.5%	3.0%	0.8%	20.1%	12.9%
2030 Long term	8.0%	3.9%	13.2%	5.0%	0.8%	22.9%	17.0%

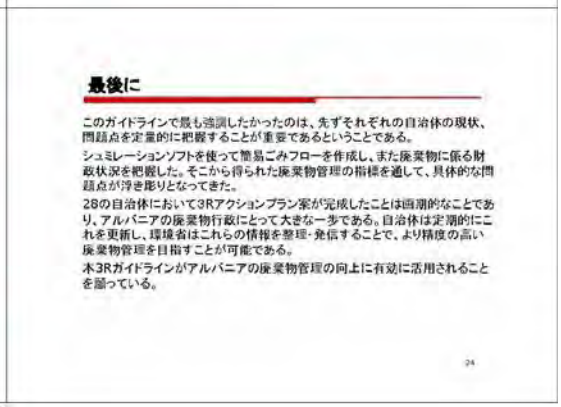
4.6 Simulation software to estimate future target and to create waste flow



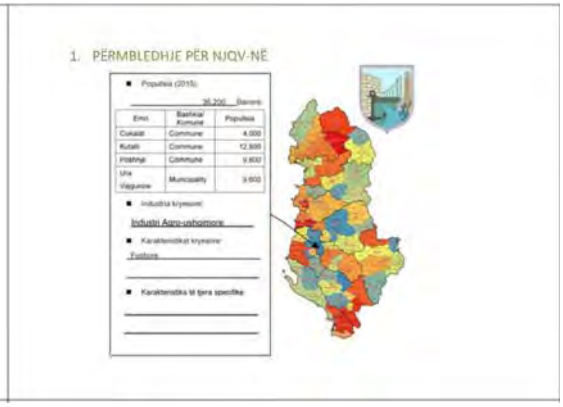








D.6 3R Action Plan of Ura Vajgurore Municipality



2. GJENDJA E TANISHME E MENAXHIMIT TË MBETJEVE TË NGURTA DHE PROBLEMET

- 2.1 SISTEMI I MENAXHIMIT TË MBETJEVE (1)

- 2.1 SISTEMI I MENAXHIMIT TË MBETJEVE (2)

- 2.1 SISTEMI I MENAXHIMIT TË MBETJEVE (3)

- 2.2 RRYMA E MBETJEVE TË TANISHME

Rryma e mbetjeve të tanishme (2015)

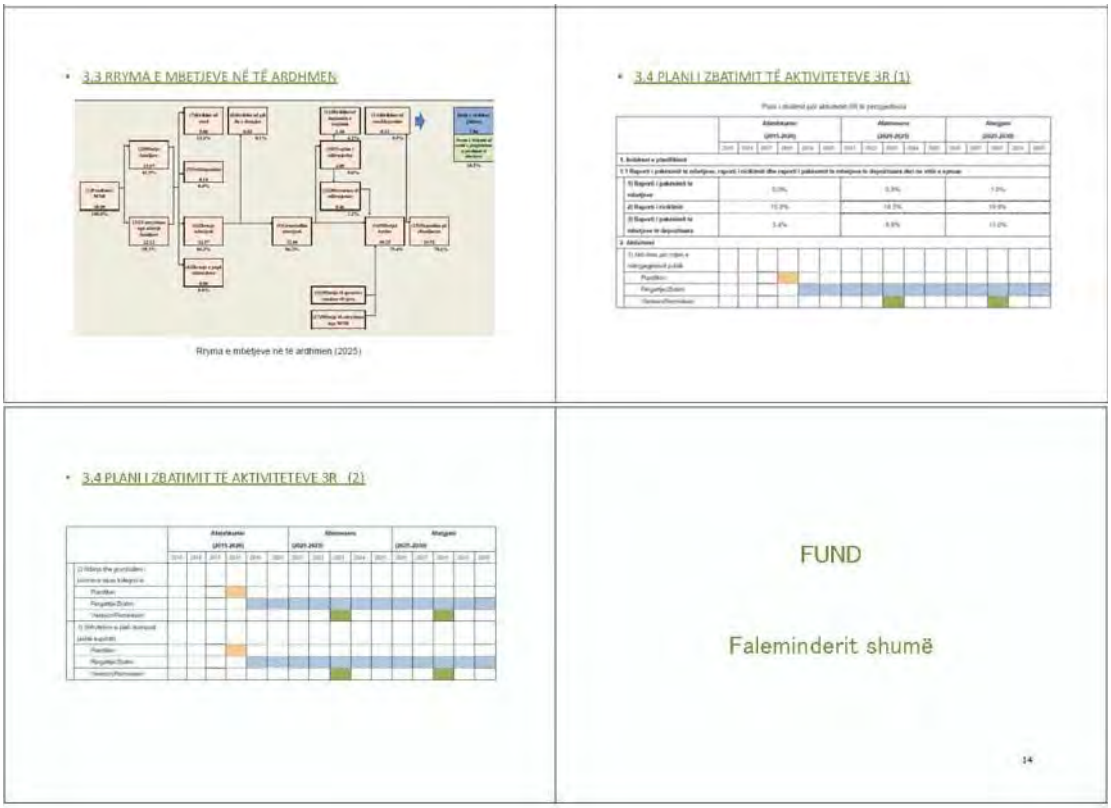
- 2.3 PROBLEMET (1)

- 2.3 PROBLEMET (2)

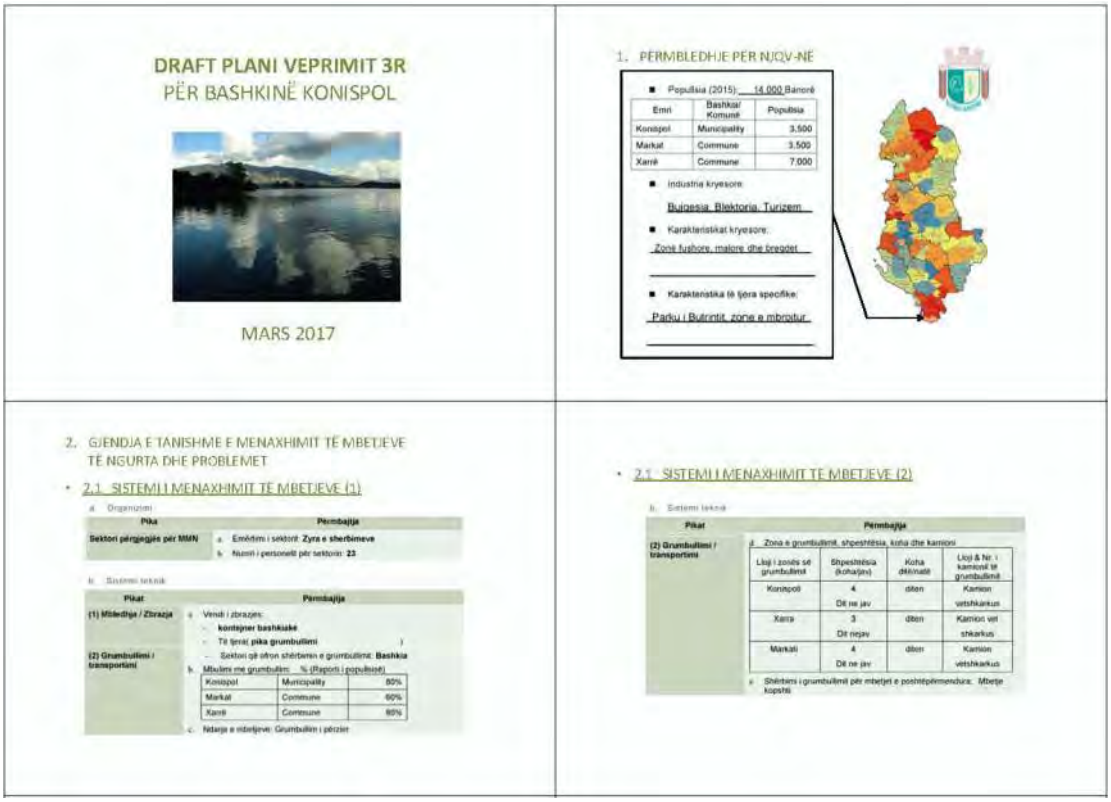
3. PLANI VEPRIMIT 3R

- 3.1 PËRZGJEDHJA E AKTIVITETIT 3R

- 3.2 SHKALLA E SYNUAR E PAKËSIMIT TË MBETJEVE, RICIKLIMIT, PAKËSIMIT TË SASISË SË DEPOZITUAR

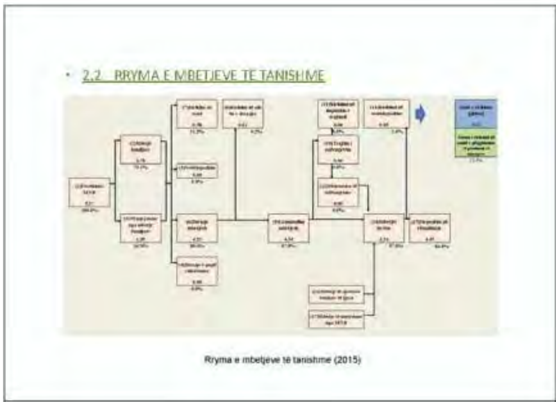


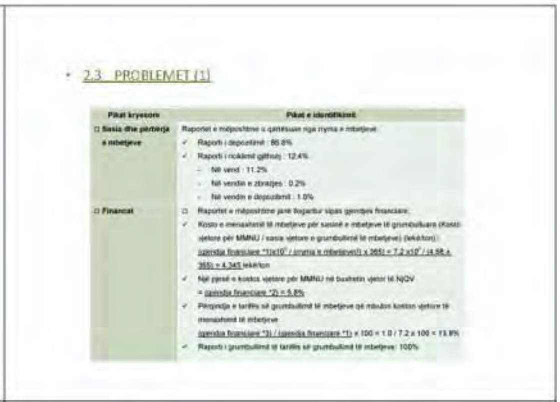
D.7 3R Action Plan of Konispol Municipality

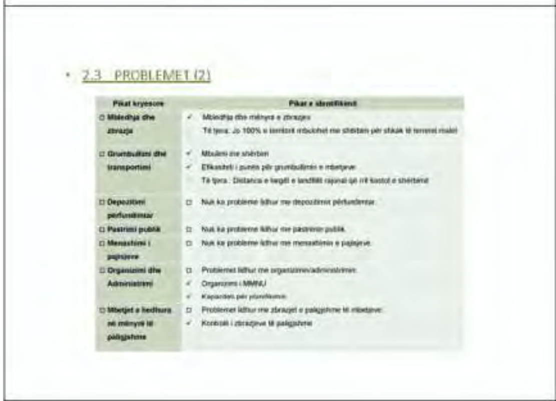


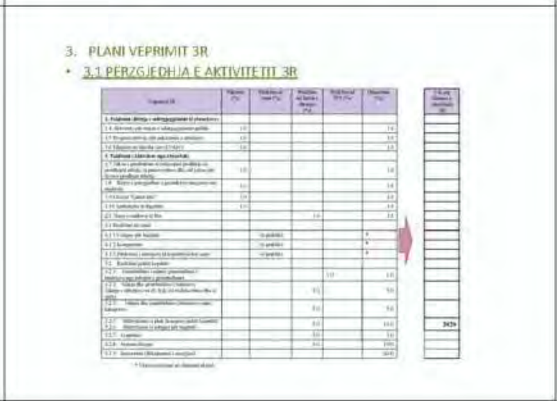

2.1 SISTEMI I MENAXHIMIT TË MBETJEVE (3)

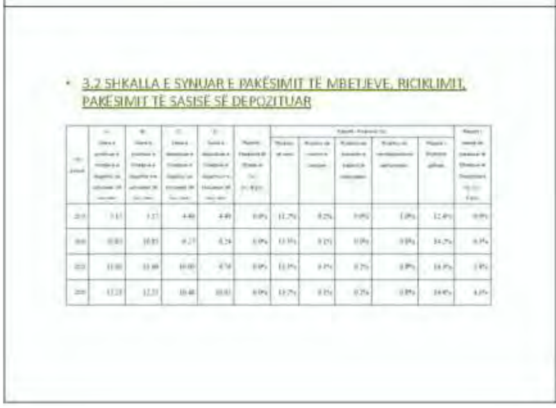

2.1 SISTEMI I MENAXHIMIT TË MBETJEVE (4)


2.2 RRYMA E MBETJEVE TË TANISHME
Rryma e mbetjeve të tanishme (2015)


2.3 PROBLEMET (1)


2.3 PROBLEMET (2)


3. PLANI VEPRIMIT 3R
3.1 PËRZGJEDHJA E AKTIVITETIT 3R


3.2 SHKALLA E SYNUAR E PAKËSIMIT TË MBETJEVE, RICIKLIMIT, PAKËSIMIT TË SASISË SË DEPOZITUAR


3.3 RRYMA E MBETJEVE NË TË ARDHMEN
Rryma e mbetjeve në të ardhmen (2025)

E. Photos

Day 1	
	
Mrs. Lejiana Karalliu of the Ministry of Environment to explain the 3R guidelines in front of all of the participants	A question-and-answer session was enthusiastically exchanged about waste management in general.
	
Chief adviser Mr. Fujita hands over to the respective cities a completed version of the 3R action plan (draft) to each city in the workshops conducted from September to December.	Mr. Sokol from JICA is making the closing remarks.

F. Site visiting to Cerrik Municipality

At the seminar conducted on March 9 and 10, 2017, we visited Cerrik City on the second day of the seminar to see how the bells were collected. The current state of bell collection was posted on You Tube by the local television station Best Channel of Elvassan province (link below).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNShb8nWYpY

The English translation of the contents is as follows.

“Cërrik Municipality is implementing the project for waste minimization and promotion of the 3R. This project is being implemented with the support of the Japanese government. On the second day of the seminar, representatives from 61 municipalities have made a visit to “Lagja Fermë” in Cërrik, which is one of the selected areas for the implementation of the pilot project where the waste collection service is door-to-door. Directorate of Public Services in the Municipality of Cërrik exposed to the audience in practice the waste collection, where cleaning workers knocking door to door for waste collection. According to the Director of Public Services, Mr. Qerim Baku, the seminar concept aims to implement in practice 3R activities.

Mr. Qerim BAKU: Today is the second day of the seminar for the promotion of 3R and we are following closely, in practice, the activity of door-to-door waste collection.

The expert said that the JICA pilot project in the Municipality of Cerrik started in February 2016. During the year the results of waste minimization project have been positive.

Mr. Koji Kusunoki: about a year ago we started project implemented in the Municipality of Cerrik in Ferma neighborhood. Residents are familiarized to door-to-door collection system and have entrusted the management of municipal solid waste to Cerrik Municipality service. We started the pilot project with 100 houses in Ferma neighborhood, while the municipality expanded the service in whole rural area of the territory.

After leaving Ferma neighborhood, the participants attended door-to-door collection in Shtermen village, new extended area. Cerrik Municipality has a rich material base for keeping clean its territory. Available to citizens and residents of the villages are 300 new containers for waste disposal.”

Day 2

Seminar participants observe the situation of house collection through bell collection in Ferme area of Cerrik Municiplality.

6.2.5 Workshop for supporting LGUs to formulate 3R Action Plan in each county (Guidance on Oct. 2016)

A. Objectives of workshops

The Project has previously held workshops for explaining the contents of 3R Guideline and for formulation of waste flow, but less than a half of all local governments have participated in them. The reasons for absences from the workshops by the local governments included "Being far away from Tirana where the workshop is held, participation requires a few days off from work," "Too busy with daily duties," and such. Those who participated wanted to have time for consultation on their specific problems.

Following the advice from the mid-term review of the Project conducted by JICA, in order to reduce the difficulties experienced by the local governments and provide closer support to them for formulating their 3R Action Plan, JET along with MoE visited their regions and held workshops to attend to their problems. Furthermore, through conducting follow-up activities with MoE, MoE will share the process of formulation of 3R Action Plan with the participating local governments and their ability to support local governments in terms of 3R is expected to be strengthened in this process.

B. Selection of target local governments

In Albania, there are 61 municipalities in 12 counties. Due to time and cost constraints that the Project has, the targeted local governments for this program were narrowed down to 40 municipalities in 7 counties, based on such conditions as 1) accessibility, and 2) less interventions, activities by other donors.

※ Colored areas indicate the targeted municipalities

Figure 31: Targeted municipalities for workshops

C. Plan of activity

The activity was carried out in three steps; 1) workshop, 2) follow-up and 3) visit to each municipality. In the first step, "Workshop", the outline of 3R Action Plan was explained and the information related to the current status of SWM in each LGU was sorted out by each LGU. It also included exercises for developing waste flow for each local government. During the second step, "follow-up", the municipalities were re-contacted, or re-visited if necessary, to complete the information on SWM. To those LGUs which required further follow-up to complete filling the section on SWM information in 3R Action Plan, step 3, "visit to each municipality", was implemented. In this step, individual visits were made to ensure that each municipality becomes able to formulate their 3R Action Plan.

D. Record of activity

D.1 Workshops

Nine (9) workshops were conducted in a total of seven (7) counties during the period from 19 September until 13 October 2016. Forty (40) municipalities were invited and 32 of them actually participated in the workshop. In the workshops, "1) What is 3R Action Plan" and "2)

Municipal Waste Flow" were explained in the beginning. "3) Filling the information about the current municipal SWM" followed and finally "Exercise for formulation waste flow of own municipality" was conducted. The parts of the information which could not be filled out during the workshop were to be brought back to their own municipalities and the completed set of information was to be e-mailed to JET.

The following section describes the number of municipalities that participated, the schedule, and the contents of each workshop.

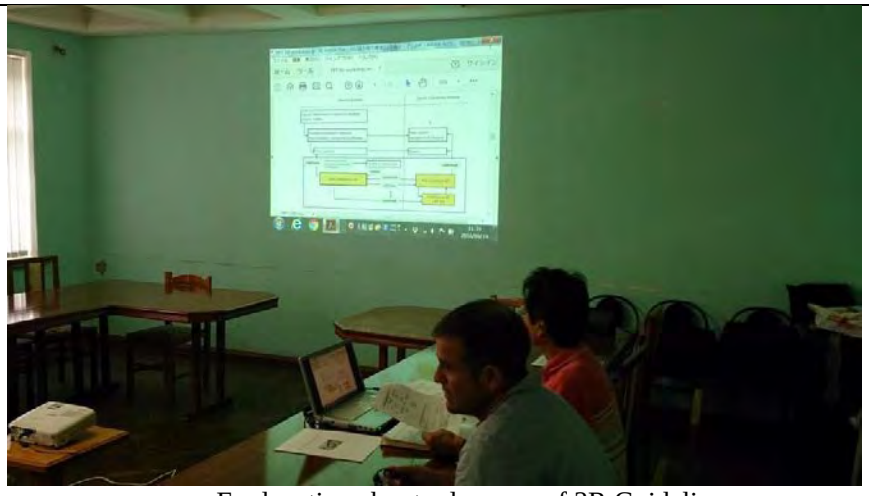
※ Blue-colored are the municipalities that participated

Figure 32: Map of the municipalities that participated in the workshops

Table 49: Schedule of workshops and status of participations

Date			Activities	Time	Participated			Number attended	Population in 2015	Venue
1	18-Sep	Sun	Moving from Tirana to Gjirokaster	12:30 - 16:00						
2	19-Sep	Mon	Workshop 1-1	11:00 - 14:00	1	Gjirokastër	Yes	1	38,100	Gjirokastër County
					2	Dropull	Yes	1	4,700	
					3	Libohovë	Yes	2	5,400	
					4	Përmet	Yes	1	16,000	
					6	Memaliaj	-	N/A	14,100	
					7	Kelcyrë	-	N/A	8,100	
3	20-Sep	Tue	Moving from Gjirokaster to Tepelenë	9:30 - 10:00						
			Workshop 1-2	11:00 - 14:00	5	Tepelenë	Yes	2	9,400	Tepelenë Municipality
			Moving from Tepelenë to Sarande	14:00 - 15:30						
4	21-Sep	Wed	Workshop 2-1	11:00 - 14:00	8	Sarandë	Yes	2	26,900	Sarandë Municipality
					9	Konispol	Yes	2	11,000	
					10	Finiq	Yes	1	14,000	
					11	Delvinë	Yes	2	10,200	
						Delvinë Landfill		2		
5	22-Sep	Thu	Moving from Sarande to Vlore	10:00 - 16:30						
6	23-Sep	Fri	Workshop 2-2	11:00 - 14:00	12	Vlorë	Yes	2	139,400	Vlorë County
					13	Selenice	Yes	1	21,800	
					14	Himarë	-	N/A	10,500	
						Vlorë county		3		
			Moving to Vlore to Tirane	14:00 - 16:30						
7	24-Sep	Sat								
8	25-Sep	Sun								
9	26-Sep	Mon								
10	27-Sep	Tue								
11	28-Sep	Wed	Moving to Tirana to Fier	7:30 - 9:30						
			Workshop 3	10:30 - 13:30	15	Fier	-	N/A	160,600	Fier Municipality
					16	Mallakastër	Yes	2	36,000	
					17	Patos	Yes	1	30,600	
					18	Roskvec	Yes	2	28,900	
					19	Lushije	Yes	1	111,400	
					20	Divjakë	Yes	1	45,500	
						Fier county		2		
						MoE		1		
			Moving from Fier to Tirane	14:00 - 16:15						
12	29-Sep	Thu								
13	30-Sep	Fri	Moving from Tirane to Berat	7:30 - 10:00						
			Workshop 4	10:30 - 13:00	21	Berat	-	N/A	79,800	Berat Municipality
					22	Kuçovë	Yes	4	41,600	
					23	Ura Vajgurore	Yes	2	36,200	
					24	Poliçan	-	N/A	14,500	
					25	Skrapar	Yes	1	16,600	
						Berat County		3		
			Moving from Berat to Tirana	13:30 - 15:30						
14	1-Oct	Sat								
15	2-Oct	Sun								
16	3-Oct	Mon								
17	4-Oct	Tue								
18	5-Oct	Wed								
19	6-Oct	Thu								
20	7-Oct	Fri								
21	8-Oct	Sat								
22	9-Oct	Sun								
23	10-Oct	Mon								
24	11-Oct	Tue	Moving from Tirana to Elbasan	8:00 - 9:00						
			Workshop 5	10:30 - 13:30	34	Elbasan	Yes	2	188,300	Elbasan County
					35	Cërrik	Yes	1	36,500	
					36	Belsh	Yes	1	35,000	
					37	Gramsh	Yes	1	32,100	
					38	Prrenjas	-	N/A	24,000	
					39	Librazhd	Yes	1	42,500	
					40	Peqin	Yes	1	34,700	
						MoE		1		
			Moving to Elbasan to Tirane	14:00 - 15:00						
25	12-Oct	Wed	Moving to Tirana to Shkodër	7:00 - 9:30						
			Workshop 6	10:30 - 13:30	26	Shkodër	Yes	2	180,400	Shkodër County
					27	Pukë	-	N/A	14,700	
					28	Fushë Arrës	Yes	1	9,800	
					29	Vau i Dejës	Yes	1	40,500	
					30	Malesi e madhe	Yes	1	41,100	
						Shkodër County		2		
						MoE		1		
			Moving from Shkodër to Tirane	14:00 - 16:30						
26	13-Oct	Thu	Moving to Tirana to Lezhë	8:00 - 9:30						
			Workshop 7	10:30 - 12:30	31	Lezhë	Yes	1	87,300	Lezhë County
					32	Mirditë	Yes	2	29,400	
					33	Kurbin	Yes	2	61,600	
						Lezhë County		12		
						Mun. Env Ins		6		
			Moving from Lezhë to Tirana							
Total							32	81	1,462,900	

D.1.1 Workshop 1-1 (Gjirokaster County)

Venue	Gjirokaster County
Date	11:00～14:00, Mon, 19/09/2016
Targeted municipalities	Gjirokaster, Dropull, Libohove, Permet, Tepelena, Memaliaj, Kelcyre 7 municipalities in total
Participated municipalities	Municipalities: Gjirokaster 1, Dropull 1, Libohove 2, Permet 1
Review of WS	Among the municipalities that participated, only 1 municipality had prepared the data beforehand. The participants had an intermediate level of understanding of the contents.
Photos from the workshop	 Explanation about relevancy of 3R Guideline
	 Exercising formulation of 3R-AP using a PC

D.1.2 Workshop 1-2 (Gjirokaster County)

Venue	Tepelena Municipality
Date	11:00～14:00, Tues, 20/ 9/2016
Targeted municipalities	Tepelena
Participated municipalities	Municipality: Tepelena 2

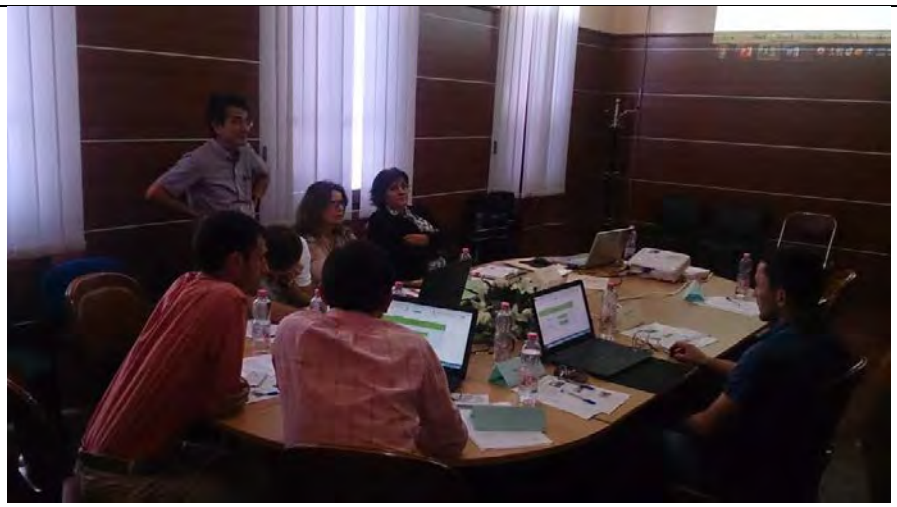
Review of WS	The municipality could not participate in the workshop on the previous day, thus the team visited them directly. The participants had an intermediate level of understanding about the contents.
Photos from the workshop	 Explaining 3R-AP

D.1.3 Workshop 2-1 (Vlorë County)

Venue	Saranada Municipality
Date	11:00～14:00, Wed, 21/9 /2016
Targeted municipalities	Saranda, Konispol, Finiq, Delvina 4 municipalities in total
Participated municipalities	Municipalities: Saranda 2, Konispol 2, Finiq 1, Delvina 2 Others : Management of regional landfill of Saranda 2
Review of WS	All of the 4 invited municipalities participated. Out of them, only 1 municipality came prepared with the required data, but every municipality was actively asking questions about the methods for estimating the actual number of residents and the unit amount of generated waste. The participants had an intermediate level of understanding about the workshop contents.
Photos from the workshop	 Explanation of 3R-AP by the Team

	 Exercises (The two participants in the left are from the landfill management.)

D.1.4 Workshop 2-2 (Vlorë County)

Venue	Vlorë County
Date	11:00～14:00, Fri, 23/9/2016
Targeted municipalities	Vlorë, Selenice, Himara 3 municipalities in total
Participated municipalities	Municipalities: Vlorë 2, Selenice 1 successful Others: Vlorë County 3
Review of WS	2 municipalities participated, while Himara did not. They actively asked questions about the methods for estimating the actual number of residents and the unit amount of generated waste. They had a relatively low level of understanding about the workshop contents.
Photos from the workshop	 Exercises

D.1.5 Workshop 3 (Fier County)

Venue	Fier municipalities
Date	10:30～13:30, Wed, 28/ 9/2016
Targeted municipalities	Fier, Mallakastër, Patos, Roskvec, Lushnje, Divjakë 6 municipalities in total

Participated municipalities	Municipalities: Mallakastër 2, Patos 1, Roskvec 2, Lushnje 1, Divjakë 1 Others: Fier County 2, MoE 1
Review of WS	5 municipalities participated, while Fier did not. Among them were some that had continuously participated in the Project's previous workshops. Some came prepared with the necessary data, and many questions were actively asked. The participants showed a high level of interest in 3R-AP.
Photos from the workshop	 Opening Speech by Head of Fier County
	 Exercises

D.1.6 Workshop 4 (Berat County)

Venue	Berat Municipality
Date	10:30～13:00, Fri, 30/ 9/2016
Targeted municipalities	Berat, Kuçovë, Ura Vajgurore, Poliçan, Skrapar 5 municipalities in total
Participated municipalities	Municipalities: Kuçovë 4, Ura Vajgurore 2, Skrapar 1 Others: Berat County 3
Review of WS	3 out of 5 invited municipalities participated. Everyone had considerable knowledge of the current situation of the respective municipality, and they had a high level of understanding about the workshop contents.

Photos from the workshop	 Explanation of 3R-AP
	 Exercises

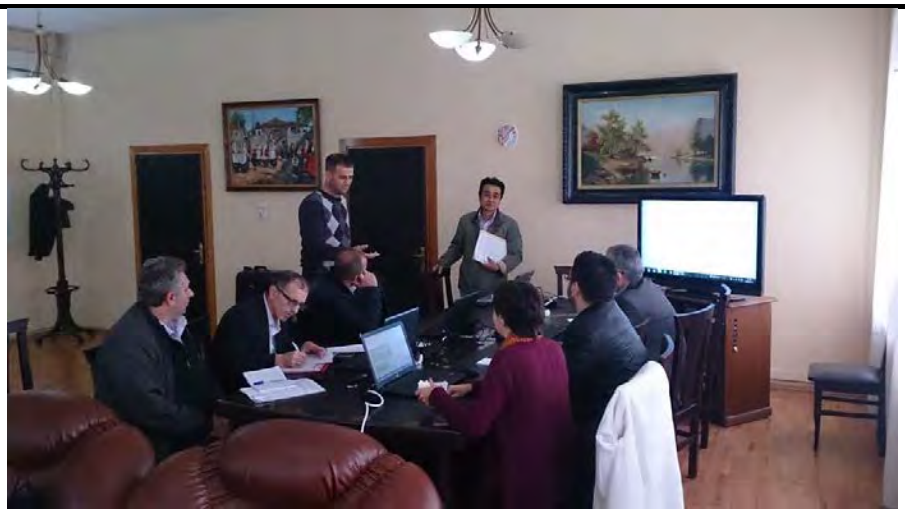
D.1.7 Workshop 5 (Elbasan County)

Venue	Elbasan County
Date	10:30～13:30, Tue, 11/ 10/2016
Targeted municipalities	Elbasan, Cërrik, Belsh, Gramsh, Prrenjas, Librazhd, Peqin 7 municipalities in total
Participated municipalities	Municipalities: Elbasan 2, Cërrik 1, Belsh 1, Gramsh 1, Librazhd 1, Peqin 1 MoE: 1
Review of WS	6 out of 7 invited municipalities participated. Everyone had considerable knowledge of the current situation of the respective municipality. All were very interested in the explanation about the pilot project provided by Cërrik municipality.

Photos from the workshop	 Explanation of 3R-AP
	 Exercises

D.1.8 Workshop 6 (Shkodër County)

Venue	Shkodër County
Date	10:30～13:30, Wed, 12/ 10/2016
Targeted municipalities	Shkodër, Pukë, Fushë Arrës, Vau i Dejës, Malesi e Madhe 5 municipalities in total
Participated municipalities	Municipalities: Shkodër 2, Fushë Arrës 1, Vau i Dejës 1, Malesi e Madhe 1 Others: Shkodër County 2, MoE 1
Review of WS	4 out of 5 invited municipalities participated. Everyone had considerable knowledge of the current situation of the respective municipality. All were very interested in the explanation about the pilot project provided by Vau i Dejes Municipality

Photos from the workshop	 Explanation of 3R-AP
	 Exercises

D.1.9 Workshop 7 (Lezhë County)

Venue	Lezhë County
Date	10:30～12:30, Thu, 13/ 10/ 2016
Targeted municipalities	Lezhë, Mirditë, Kurbin 3 municipalities in total
Participated municipalities	Municipalities: Lezhë 1, Mirditë 2, Kurbin 2 Others: Lezhë County 12, Environmental Inspectors 6
Review of WS	All of the 3 invited municipalities participated. The environmental inspectors from Lezhë and Mirditë (not Kurbin) municipalities participated and had a low level of understanding about the workshop contents.

Photos from the workshop	 Exercises
	 Explanation of 3R-AP

D.2 Follow-up

Follow up of the workshops were conducted from 21 October until 11 November 2016. JET made phone calls to each municipality to ask their progress in preparation of 3R-AP. To the municipalities which were not present at the workshops it was asked if they would seek any instructions and a municipality (Fier) was visited on their request. The municipalities which were able complete filling the section about the current SWM status through this process were requested to e-mail the completed ones to JET.

In order to select the municipalities which might require individual visits (to the municipality) for further follow-up, the contents of the section on their current SWM completed by the municipality were checked against the contents they had filled out during the workshops, and their degree of progress was evaluated in terms of the four parts listed below on a scale of 5 (5: 80% and above, 4: 79-60%, 3: 59-40%, 2: 39-20%, 1: 10% and below). This has provided the basis to judge which part should be focused on when providing them with further support.

- Current status of SWM
- Current waste flow
- Current financial status for SWM
- Issues and concerns in terms of SWM

The table below indicates the result of the evaluations on the progress by each municipality.

Six municipalities were evaluated as scoring (overall) 5 or 4, 13 scored 3, and 14 scored 1 or 2. In general, it can be concluded that there has not been so much progress. In particular, many could not complete the financial data and seemed to require an individual visit.

Table 50: Result of Evaluation on the Progress by each municipality

Municipality		Evaluation on Progress					Notes
		Overall	Current status	Waste flow	Financial status	Issues and concerns	
1	Gjirokastër	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
2	Dropull	**3.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
3	Libohovë	**3.0**	2.0	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**	
4	Përmet	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	Submitted
5	Tepelenë	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**	Submitted
6	Memaliaj	0.0					Absent from WS
7	Kelcyrë	0.0					Absent from WS
8	Sarandë	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**	
9	Konispol	**3.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**3.0**	1.0	Submitted
10	Finiq	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
11	Delvinë	**3.0**	**3.0**	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
12	Vlorë	**3.0**	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**	
13	Selenice	**3.0**	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**	
14	Himarë	0.0					Absent from WS
15	Fier	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
16	Mallakastër	**3.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	2.0	1.0	Submitted
17	Patos	**3.0**	2.0	**5.0**	1.0	**4.0**	
18	Roskvec	2.0	**3.0**	1.0	1.0	1.0	Submitted
19	Lushnje	**3.0**	2.0	**5.0**	1.0	**4.0**	
20	Divjakë	2.0	2.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
21	Berat	0.0					Absent from WS
22	Kuçovë	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**3.0**	**5.0**	Submitted
23	Ura Vajgurore	**3.0**	2.0	**5.0**	1.0	**3.0**	
24	Poliçan	0.0					Absent from WS
25	Skrapar	**3.0**	**3.0**	**5.0**	2.0	1.0	
26	Shkodër	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
27	Pukë	0.0					Absent from WS
28	Fushë Arrës	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
29	Vau i Dejës	**4.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**	Submitted
30	Malesi e madhe	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
31	Lezhë	**3.0**	**3.0**	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	

Municipality		Evaluation on Progress					Notes
		Overall	Current status	Waste flow	Financial status	Issues and concerns	
32	Mirditë	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
33	Kurbin	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
34	Elbasan	2.0	2.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
35	Cërrik	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**	Submitted
36	Belsh	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Submitted
37	Gramsh	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	
38	Prrenjas	0.0					Absent from WS
39	Librazhd	**3.0**	2.0	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**	
40	Peqin	2.0	2.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0	

D.3 Individual visits to municipalities

The municipalities which scored less than 3 in the evaluation mentioned above were the primary targets of the individual visits, while those that scored 5 or 4 were also supported as much as possible if they had any parts left unfilled.

D.3.1 Methods of individual visits

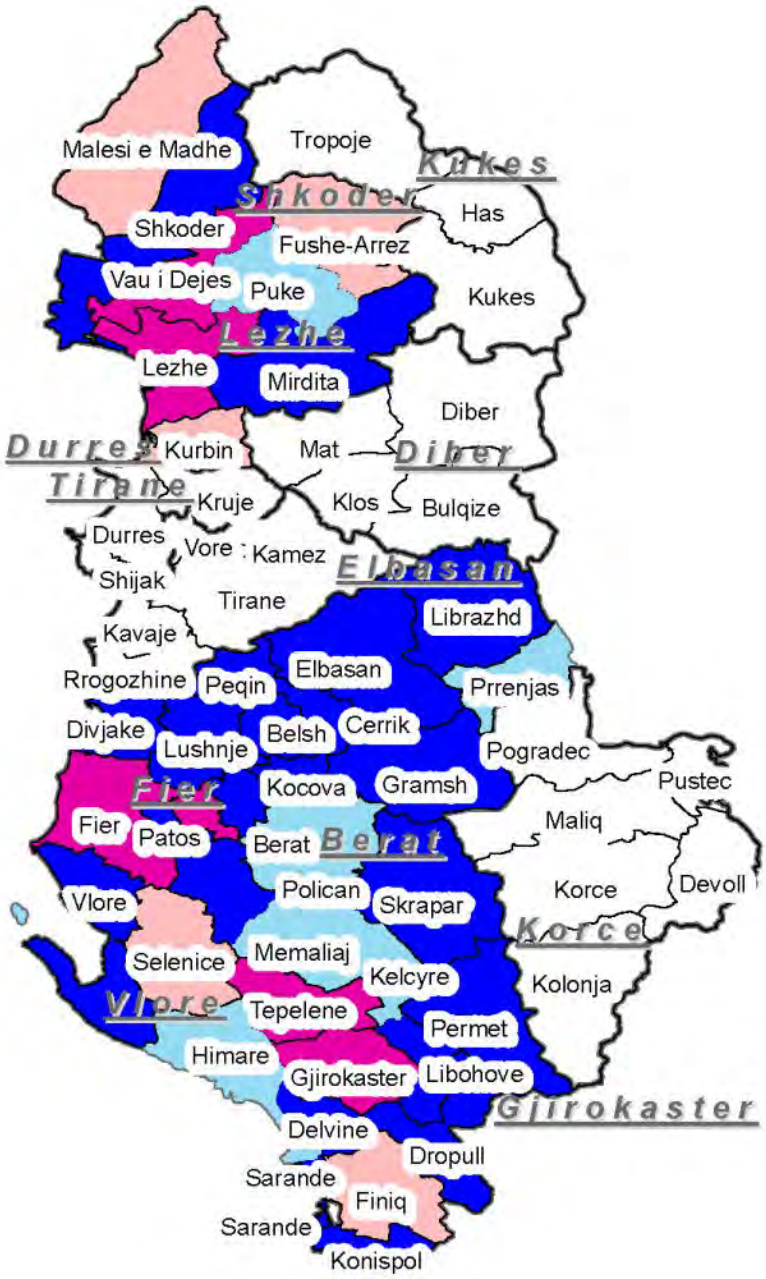
During an individual visit to a municipality, support to fill up the uncompleted parts was given through the following methods;

- By giving a clear and thorough explanation about how to fill the information and allowing the municipal office to complete the blank information.
- When the municipal official does not have the necessary information, inquiring to their field staffs or the relevant section of the municipality.
- Checking the information at the site directly.

D.3.2 Results of individual visits

The following section describes the results of the individual visits to the municipalities.

The total number of municipalities visited individually was 24. As a result of the visits, the number of municipalities that were able to complete the section of “current SWM status” almost fully (scoring 5 or 4 overall) has increased to 28.



※ Results in Blue: 5.0, Red: 4.0, Pink: 1.0-3.0, Aqua: Abstention

Figure 33: Municipalities visited individually

Table 51: Results of individual visits

Municipality		Date of visit	Evaluation on Progress				
			Overall	Current status	Waste flow	Financial status	Issues and concerns
1	Gjirokastër	2016/11/23	**4.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**
2	Dropull	2016/11/23	**5.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
3	Libohovë	2016/11/23	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
4	Përmet	submitted	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**
5	Tepelenë	submitted	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**
6	Memaliaj	N/A	0.0				

Municipality		Date of visit	Evaluation on Progress				
			Overall	Current status	Waste flow	Financial status	Issues and concerns
7	Kelcyrë	N/A	0.0				
8	Sarandë	2016/11/24	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
9	Konispol	2016/11/23	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
10	Finiq	ー	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
11	Delvinë	2016/11/24	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
12	Vlorë	2016/11/24	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
13	Selenice	ー	**3.0**	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**
14	Himarë	N/A	0.0				
15	Fier	2016/12/13	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**
16	Mallakastër	2016/12/01	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
17	Patos	2016/12/13	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
18	Roskvec	2016/12/1&13	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**
19	Lushnje	2016/12/06	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
20	Divjakë	2016/12/06	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
21	Berat	N/A	0.0				
22	Kuçovë	2016/12/01	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
23	Ura Vajgurore	2016/12/01	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
24	Poliçan	N/A	0.0				
25	Skrapar	2016/12/06	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**
26	Shkodër	2016/12/12	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
27	Pukë	N/A	0.0				
28	Fushë Arrës	-	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0
29	Vau i Dejës	submitted	**4.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**
30	Malesi e madhe	-	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0
31	Lezhë	2016/12/12	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	1.0	**5.0**
32	Mirditë	2016/12/12	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
33	Kurbin	-	2.0	1.0	**5.0**	1.0	1.0
34	Elbasan	2016/12/07	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
35	Cërrik	submitted	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
36	Belsh	2016/12/07	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
37	Gramsh	2016/12/07	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
38	Prrenjas	N/A	0.0				
39	Librazhd	2016/12/7	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
40	Peqin	2016/12/7	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**

NA: Not participated in the workshops. ー: Individual visit was made but could not accommodate in schedule.

Through the workshops, follow-ups and individual visits, 28 municipalities formulated a 3R action plan (current condition and problem identification) and actual situation of solid waste management was identified. The actual situation is important information for the

municipalities for their SWM. Furthermore, it is also important to grasp the actual situation of national SWM as well as to set policy of future SWM. Therefore, it is recommended that, first of all, all municipalities formulate 3R action plan, then renew data on a regular basis. Among actual conditions, which have been clarified, the current situation and finance of SWM are summarized below.

D.3.3 Current conditions of SWM

Items and calculation methods which indicate current conditions of SWM are summarized in the table below, and obtained information and data are summarized in Table 53.

Table 52: Contents for identification of current condition of SWM

Item	Contents/Definition/Calculation method
Sector which provides collection service	LGUs / Private collection company / LGUs + private / Other
Type of landfill site	A. Landfill site with sanitary facilities / B. Disposal site without sanitary facilities / C. Disapproved site
Generation waste amount (ton/day)	Generation waste amount (Generation waste amount in household + Generation waste amount in business and public cleaning) and waste collection amount which is calculated by waste flow formulation program developed in 3R guideline.
Generation waste amount per person (g/person/day)	The generation waste amount (shown above) is divided by the population, which represents the waste amount generated per person per day.
Waste collection ratio (%)	Through NSSWM, waste collection ratio of old territory and modified data of new territory are obtained. Based on these data, AU waste collection ratio and the ratio of entire LGUs are calculated.
Recycling ratio (%)	The ratio of recycling amount in generation waste amount is calculated by waste flow formulation program. “Recycling ratio” is the sum of recycling ratios at waste generation source, at discharge point and at final disposal site.
Final disposal ratio (%)	Final disposal ratio is calculated by dividing final disposal amount by generation waste amount.

Based on the information above, the current condition of SWM in Albania is summarized as below.

□ Trend of sector which provides collection service

Among the 28 LGUs, 13 LGUs provide collection service themselves, 10 LGUs are provided collection service by private collection company and 5 LGUs have both services which are provided by themselves and by private collection company. In those 5 LGUs, the reason for having two systems is the sector of collection service has not unified well after territorial reform and service providers are different by AU.

□ Actual situation of final disposal

Albania has the following wide-area landfill sites.

- Bushat landfill site（Shkoder Qarku）
- Sharra landfill site (Tirana Qarku)
- Bajkaj landfill site (Vlora Qarku)
- Elbasan landfill site (Elbasan Qarku)

Among 28 LGUs, 7 LGUs dispose at least part of collected waste at sanitary landfill.

☐ **Generation waste amount and unit generation waste amount per person**

The relation among generation waste amount, unit generation waste amount per person and population are shown in the fugure below. The unit amount of LGUs whose population is less than 50,000 is approximately 500g/day/person. There is an apparent trend that the unit amount inreases with increase of population. In case of LGUs whose population is around 200,000, the unit amount is approximately 700 g/person/day.

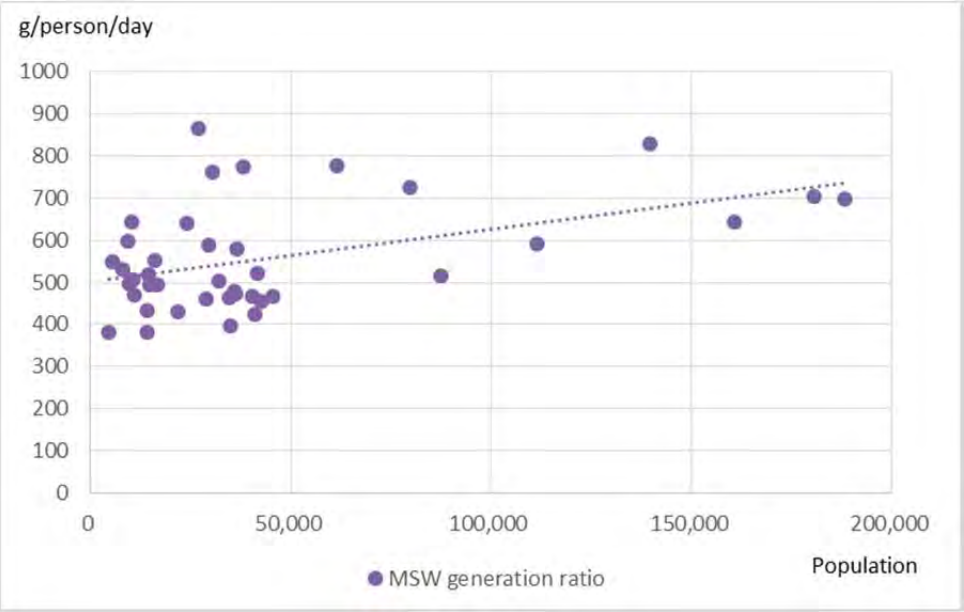


Figure 34: Relation among generation waste amount, unit generation waste amount per person and population

☐ **Waste collection ratio and final disposal ratio**

Relation between waste collectionratio and population is shown in Figure 35, and relation between final disposal ratio and population is shown in Figure 36. Both waste collection ratio and final disposal ratio of the LGUs whose population is less than 50,000 are around 60 percent. Those ratios increase towards 100 percent as the population of the LGU increases. Since there is no intermediate treatment facility (compost facility or recycling facility, etc.), waste collection ratio is almost the same value as final disposal ratio. It is important to reduce final disposal ratio by taking action for recycling and waste reduction.

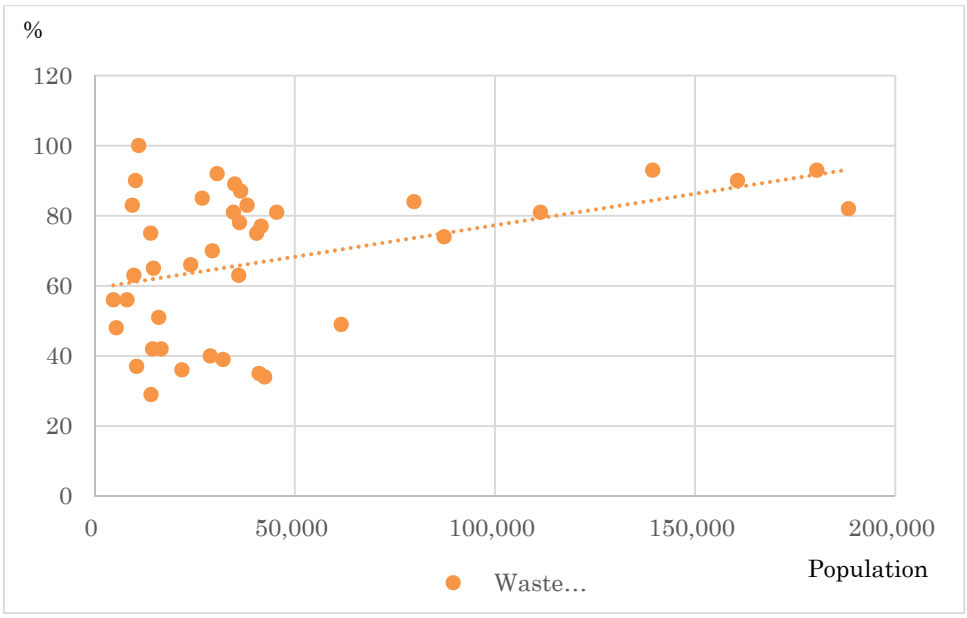


Figure 35: Relation between waste collection ratio and population

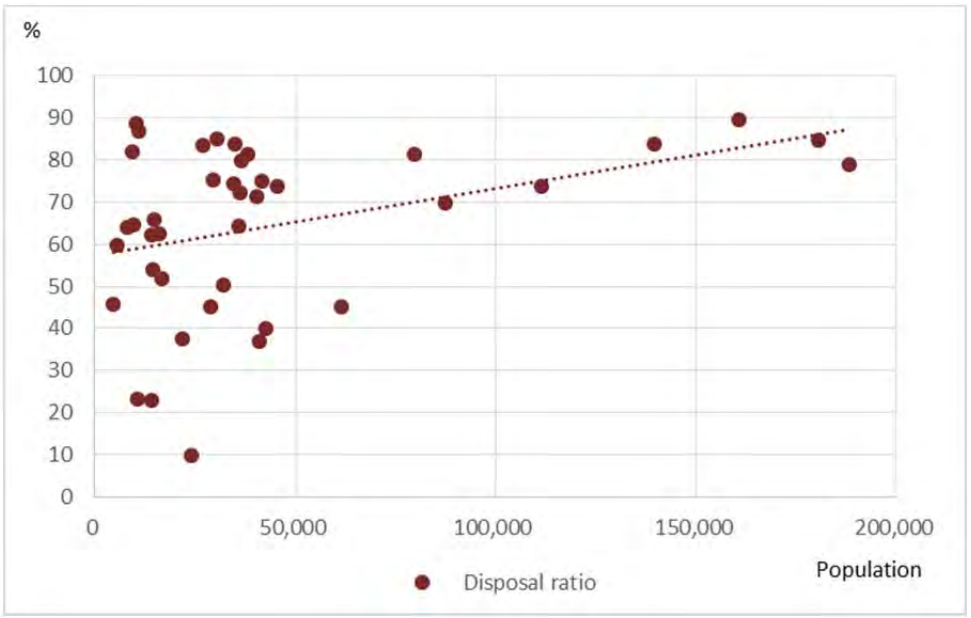


Figure 36: Relation between final disposal ratio and population

Table 53: Information and data extracted from 3R Action Plan

No.	Population in 2015	Sector provided collection service	Type of disposal site	Waste generation amount	Waste collection amount	MSW generation ratio	MSW collection ratio	Waste collection coverage	Recycling ratio	Disposal ratio
1	38,100	Municipality	B	29.52	24.29	775	638	83	11.2	81.5
2	4,700	Municipality	C	1.79	0.82	381	174	56	16.2	45.8
3	5,400	Municipality	B	2.97	1.80	550	333	48	9.4	59.9
4	16,000	Municipality	B	8.85	5.58	553	349	51	8.9	62.5
5	9,400	Municipality	B	5.61	4.64	597	494	83	7.8	82.0
6	14,100	-	-	6.11	1.41	433	100	29	13.1	22.9
7	8,100	-	-	4.30	2.77	531	342	56	9.5	64.0
8	26,900	Private Municipality	A	23.26	19.62	865	729	85	10.7	83.5
9	11,000	Municipality	A	5.17	4.54	470	413	100	12.4	86.8
10	14,000	-	B	5.33	3.36	381	240	75	16.5	62.3
11	10,200	Municipality	A	6.57	5.83	644	572	90	5.9	88.7
12	139,400	Private	B	115.75	98.03	830	703	93	10.6	83.9
13	21,800	-	B	9.35	3.52	429	161	36	13.4	37.4
14	10,500	-	-	5.32	1.23	507	117	37	9.8	23.3
15	160,600	Private Municipality	B	103.42	86.91	644	541	90	12.3	89.5
16	36,000	Private Municipality	B	17.27	11.21	480	311	63	11.6	64.3
17	30,600	Municipality	B	23.30	19.98	761	653	92	11.4	84.9
18	28,900	Municipality	B	13.31	10.89	461	377	92	12.1	81.4
19	111,400	Private	B	65.96	49.02	592	440	81	12.7	73.6
20	45,500	Municipality	B	21.24	15.83	467	348	81	12.2	73.8
21	79,800	-	-	57.97	47.63	726	597	84	11.6	81.3
22	41,600	Private	B	21.69	16.42	521	395	77	10.2	74.9
23	36,200	Private	B	17.14	12.52	473	346	78	12.0	72.3
24	14,500	-	-	7.50	4.10	517	283	42	10.1	54.1
25	16,600	Municipality	B	8.20	4.28	494	258	42	10.9	51.7
26	180,400	Private Municipality	A	126.93	108.75	704	603	93	11.8	84.8
27	14,700	-	-	7.28	4.84	495	329	65	11.1	65.8
28	9,800	-	-	4.88	3.17	498	323	63	10.7	64.5
29	40,500	Privete	A	18.94	13.62	468	336	75	11.8	71.2
30	41,100	-	-	17.41	6.48	424	158	35	13.8	36.9
31	87,300	Privete	A	44.96	31.65	515	363	74	13.7	69.8
32	29,400	Privete	B	17.33	13.19	589	449	70	7.5	75.4
33	61,600	-	-	47.89	21.77	777	353	49	7.7	45.0
34	188,300	Private	A(rural B)	131.22	104.66	697	556	82	11.8	79.0
35	36,500	Municipality	B	21.08	17.01	578	466	87	10.9	79.9
36	35,000	Municipality	B	13.94	11.79	398	337	89	9.7	83.7
37	32,100	Private Municipality	B	16.12	8.20	502	255	39	10.6	50.4
38	24,000	-	-	15.33	9.87	639	411	66	12.2	9.77
39	42,500	Private	B	19.40	7.83	456	184	34	12.3	40.0
40	34,700	Private	B	16.15	12.12	465	349	81	12.3	74.3
			A	Landfill site with sanitary facilities						
			B	Approved disposal site without sanitary facilities						
			C	Disapproved disposal site						

D.3.4 Current condition of finance on SWM

Finance of SWM is the most important factor to understand the current conditions of SWM. Items and method of calculation of current condition of finance of SWM are summarized in Table 54. Obtained data and indices are summarized in Table 56.

Table 54: Contents of current condition of finance on SWM

Item		Definition and method of calculation
Finance data regarding SWM		It was difficult to determine financial data of 2015 and 2016 since it was a transition period of territorial reform. It is recommended that financial data is organized based on past accounts.
	Total budget of LGUs	
	Cost of SWM	Sum of all kinds of expenses of SWM (collection, intermediate treatment, final disposal, public cleaning, management of machinery, labor cost, other management cost etc.)
	Waste fee (Household)	Rate of waste fee (fee regarding waste collection and cleaning) differs by category; household or business. There are differences among businesses depending on their scale. Here only the fee for households is considered.
	Collected waste fee	Collected waste collection fee in 1 year
	Collection ratio of waste fee	Collection ratio of waste fee

The following indices for evaluating the current conditions of SWM are obtained from financial data and waste collection amount.

- Waste management cost per collection waste amount (leke/ton) = (Annual cost for USWM) / (yearly collection waste amount)
- A ratio of annual cost for USWM to annual budget of LGU (%)= (Annual cost for USWM)/(annual budget of LGU)*100
- Percentage of collected waste fee covered annual waste management cost (%)= (Collected waste fee) / (annual waste management cost)*100

Obtained data of each LGU from 3R action plan and indices extracted based on the data are summarized in Table 1-8. These indices below show the financial situation of SWM of each Albanian LGU.

1. LGUs whose collected waste tax that covers the cost for SWM set the proper rate for waste tax and the collection ratio of waste tax is good (No.8, 19, 20, 23, 26, 34).
2. Most of the LGUs mentioned in no. 1 above set the rate for waste tax at more than 2,000 Leke/year per household.
3. Most of the LGUs whose waste tax per household is more than 2,000 Leke/year have sufficient budgets for SWM and the proportion of SWM expenses to the overall municipal budget is kept low.
4. It is assumed that LGUs which have a low percentage of SWM expenses covered by the waste collection fee have either one or both of the following characteristics: 1) the rate of waste collection fee is too low, 2) collection ratio is too low, both (No.3, 16, 32, 36).
5. Concept of unit cost
6. There is no definite standard for unit cost. LGUs which have similar population and

urban environment should have similar values of unit cost. However, unit cost differs depending on following factors:

- Condition of contract between private company for waste collection (If applicable)
- Collection efficiency: The efficiency tends to be lower in rural and hilly areas compared to urban areas.
- Distance from collection area to final disposal site
- Tipping fee at final disposal site

Therefore, the results of comparison of unit cost among LGUs which have a similar population and urban environment could explain the problem regarding costs of SWM.

7. Ratio of annual cost for SWM to annual budget of LGU

There is no definite standard for the ratio of annual cost for SWM to the annual budget of LGU. LGUs which have a similar population and urban environment should have similar ratio values. However, the ratio differs depending on the factors shown below. Hence, the result of comparison of the ratio among LGUs which have a similar population and urban environment clarifies the problem regarding the financial situation of SWM.

- Financial scale
- The rate of waste collection fee and collection ratio
- Disposal cost

Table 55: Approximate ideal waste fee

		A	B	C	D	E	F	E/C	G=E/(F/100)	H=C/G	I=DxH
No.	Population in 2015	Waste collection amount	Municipal total budget	SWM cost	Waste fee per family	Collected waste fee	Percentage of collected fee	Ratio which annual SWM cost was covered by waste fee	Collected waste fee if percenrtage of collected fee is 100%	Ratio of required waste fee to cover SWM cost to currently collected waste fee	Required waste fee per family to cover SWM cost
		ton/day	mil leke	mil leke	leke/year	mil leke	%	%	mil leke	%	leke/year
3	5,400	1.80	80.08	2.02	500	0.09	25%	4.5%	0.37	5.45	2,725
8	26,900	19.62	862.00	53.20	2,880	50.07	100.0%	94.1%	50.07	1.06	3,053
9	11,000	4.54	124.00	7.20	300	1.00	100.0%	13.9%	1.00	7.20	2,160
11	10,200	5.83	163.00	13.00	800	6.4	100.0%	49.2%	6.40	2.03	1,624
17	30,600	19.98	432.69	31.56	900	18.23	79%	57.8%	23.02	1.37	1,233
19	111,400	49.02	932.65	71.82	2,400	71.82	100.0%	100.0%	71.82	1.00	2,400
20	45,500	15.83	228.00	15.32	2,400	13	60.0%	84.9%	21.67	0.71	1,704
22	41,600	16.42	329.94	32.01	1,500	12.67	60.0%	39.6%	21.12	1.52	2,280
23	36,200	12.52	200.00	12.64	900	10	80.0%	79.1%	12.50	1.01	909
26	180,400	108.75	1,655.45	142.00	3,800	156.00	97%	109.9%	160.82	0.88	3,344
32	29,400	13.19	154.90	28.7	700	4.45	50%	15.5%	8.90	3.22	2,254
34	188,300	104.66	2,524.27	89.66	2,400	86.00	77.0%	95.9%	111.69	0.80	1,920
35	36,500	17.01	1,200.00	15.00	700	7.41	90%	49.4%	8.23	1.82	1,274
36	35,000	11.79	180.00	9.34	500	1.02	34.0%	10.9%	3.00	3.11	1,555
37	32,100	8.20	261.00	11.50	2,000	5.60	82.4%	48.7%	6.80	1.69	3,380
39	42,500	7.83	308.86	15.00	1,000	5.20	76%	34.7%	6.84	2.19	2,190
40	34,700	12.12	252.70	25.68	1,000	12.00	100%	46.7%	12.00	2.14	2,140

Table 56: Financial data and indices of SWM obtained from 3R Action Plan

		A	B	C	D	E	F	C/A	C/B	E/C
No.	Population in 2015	Waste collection amount	Municipal total budget	SWM cost	Waste fee per family	Collected waste fee	Percentage of collected fee	SWM cost per waste collection amount	Ratio which annual SWM cost shared to annual Municipal total budget	Ratio which annual SWM cost was covered by waste fee
		ton/day	mil leke	mil leke	leke/year	mil leke	%	lek/ton	%	%
1	38,100	24.29								
2	4,700	0.82	124.00	1.50		1.50	90%	5,012	1.2%	100.0%
3	5,400	1.80	80.08	2.02	500	0.09	25%	3,068	2.5%	4.5%
4	16,000	5.58								
5	9,400	4.64								
6	14,100	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	8,100	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	26,900	19.62	862.00	53.20	2,880	50.07	100.0%	7,429	6.2%	94.1%
9	11,000	4.54	124.00	7.20	300	1.00	100.0%	4,345	5.8%	13.9%
10	14,000	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	10,200	5.83	163.00	13.00	800	6.4	100.0%	6,109	8.0%	49.2%
12	139,400	98.03	7,000.00	245.09		97.4		6,850	3.5%	39.7%
13	21,800	3.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	10,500	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	160,600	86.91								
16	36,000	11.21	44.00	5.20	500	1.30	15.0%	1,271	11.8%	25.0%
17	30,600	19.98	432.69	31.56	900	18.23	79%	4,328	7.3%	57.8%
18	28,900	10.89								
19	111,400	49.02	932.65	71.82	2,400	71.82	100.0%	4,014	7.7%	100.0%
20	45,500	15.83	228.00	15.32	2,400	13	60.0%	2,651	6.7%	84.9%
21	79,800	47.63	-	-	-	-	-			
22	41,600	16.42	329.94	32.01	1,500	12.67	60.0%	5,341	9.7%	39.6%
23	36,200	12.52	200.00	12.64	900	10	80.0%	2,766	6.3%	79.1%
24	14,500	4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	16,600	4.28	373.80	12.27	1,600	4.27	100.0%	7,854	3.3%	34.8%
26	180,400	108.75	1,655.45	142.00	3,800	156.00	97%	3,577	8.6%	109.9%
27	14,700	4.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	9,800	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	40,500	13.62								
30	41,100	6.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	87,300	31.65	640.00	70.952	3,700	27.00	70%	6,142	11.1%	38.1%
32	29,400	13.19	154.90	28.7	700	4.45	50%	5,961	18.5%	15.5%
33	61,600	21.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	188,300	104.66	2,524.27	89.66	2,400	86.00	77.0%	2,347	3.6%	95.9%
35	36,500	17.01	1,200.00	15.00	700	7.41	90%	2,416	1.3%	49.4%
36	35,000	11.79	180.00	9.34	500	1.02	34.0%	2,170	5.2%	10.9%
37	32,100	8.20	261.00	11.50	2,000	5.60	82.4%	3,842	4.4%	48.7%
38	24,000	9.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	42,500	7.83	308.86	15.00	1,000	5.20	76%	5,249	4.9%	34.7%
40	34,700	12.12	252.70	25.68	1,000	12.00	100%	5,805	10.2%	46.7%

The Project goal is expected to be achieved if the 28 LGUs, which have almost completed the 3R action plan (current condition and problems), participate in the workshop for formulating finalized 3R action plan and complete the 3R action plan including the future plan.

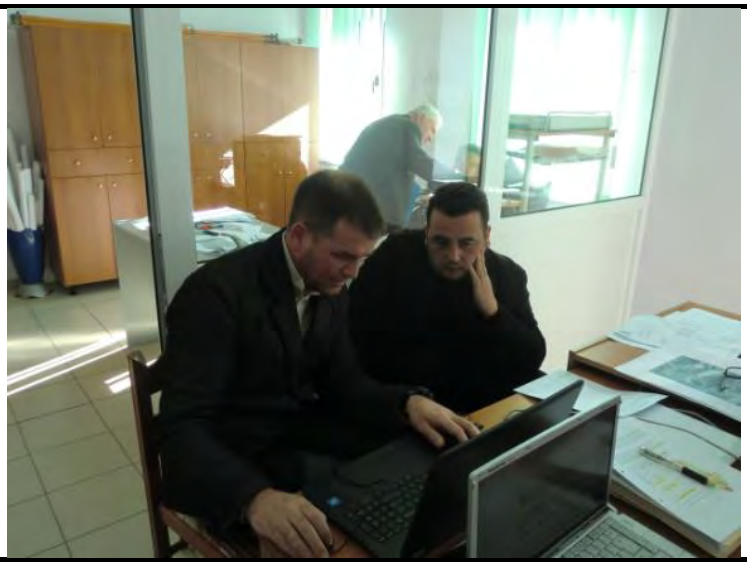
D.3.5 Individual visits

a Summary of individual visits (1)

Visited municipality	01: Gjrokaster Municipality
Time and date of visit	9:00-, Wed, 23/ 11/2016
Venue	Café near the municipality building
Participants	Mr. Anastos Sotiri (Specialist)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	Financial data was insufficient and additional data is required for completion.
Photos from the visit	

b Summary of individual visits (2)

Visited municipality	02: Dropull Municipality
Time and date of visit	13:00-, Wed., 23/ 11/2016
Venue	Municipality
Participants	Mr. Leonidha Kaçi (Topographer Engineer)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)

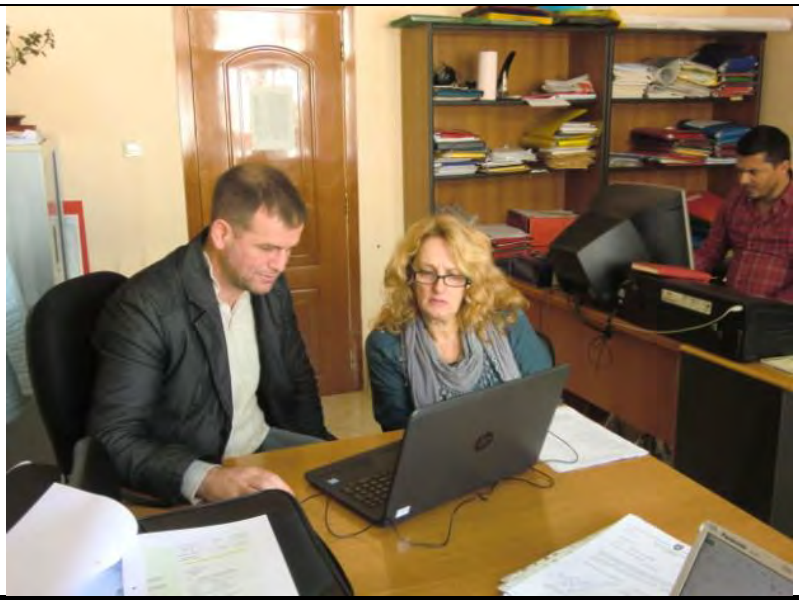
Photos from the visit	

c Summary of individual visits (3)

Visited municipality	03: Libohovë Municipality
Time and date of visit	10:30-, Wed., 23/ 11/2016
Venue	Municipality buidling
Participants	Mr. Gazmend Çulla (Administrator)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

d Summary of individual visits (4)

Visited municipality	08: Saranadë Municipality
Time and date of visit	11:20-, Thu., 24/ 11/2016

Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Ms. Areti Papadhimo (Environment Specialist)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

e Summary of individual visits (5)

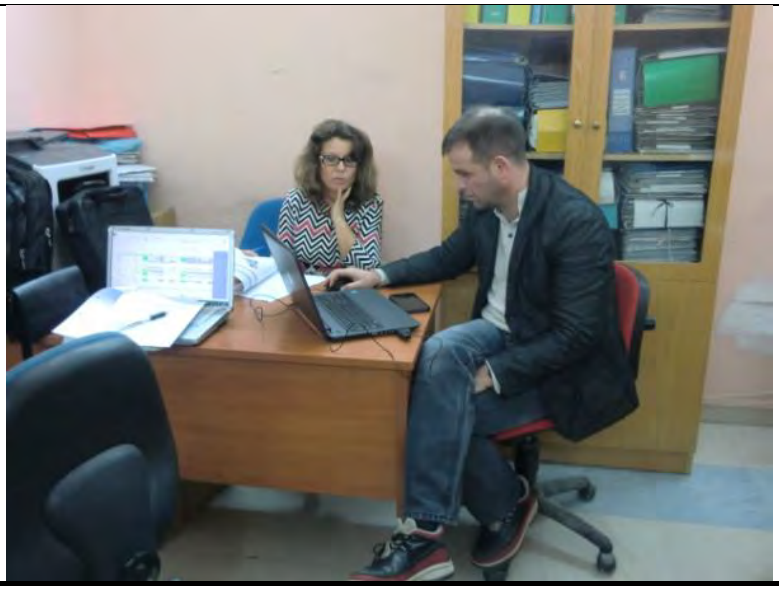
Visited municipality	09: Konispol Municipality
Time and date of visit	15:00-, Wed., 23/ 11/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Ms. Teuta Cokall (Environment Specialist)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)

Photos from the visit	

f Summary of individual visits (6)

Visited municipality	11: Delvinë Municipality
Time and date of visit	9:00-, Thu., 24/ 11/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Fatmir Bulaj (Drainage Board) Mr. Olsi Rexha(Specialist, Directorate of Services)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

g Summary of individual visits (7)

Visited municipality	12: Vlorë Municipality
Time and date of visit	15:00-, Thu., 24/ 11/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Ms. Valbona Çobani (Directorate of Services)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

h Summary of individual visits (8)

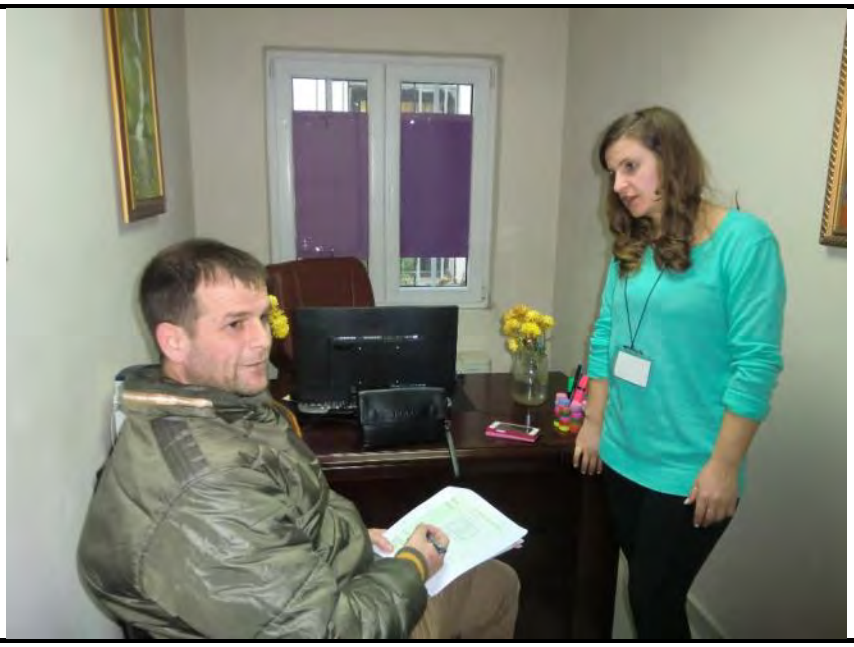
Visited municipality	16: Mallakastër Municipality
Time and date of visit	8:30-, Thu., 1/ 12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Vice Mayor Mr. Elsid Zekaj (Environment Specialist) Mr. Anesti Skenderaj (Public Transport Specialist)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)

Photos from the visit	

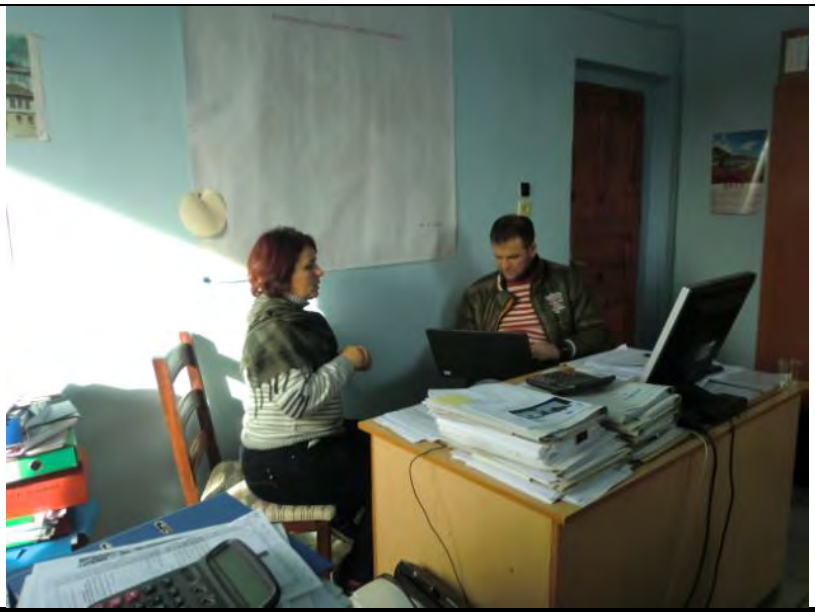
i Summary of individual visits (9)

Visited municipality	18: Roskvec Municipality
Time and date of visit	11:00-., Thu., 1/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Selman Çepele (Chief of financial sector)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ☐ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	Thorough explanation about the required financial data was provided. The municipality will forward the data to JET. Follow-up is necessary for the current SWM status and issues, as well as the waste flow.
Photos from the visit	–

Visited municipality	18: Roskvec Municipality
Time and date of visit	11:00-., Tue., 13/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Selman Çepele (Chief of financial sector)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ☐ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	Thorough explanation about the required financial data was given. The municipality will forward the data to JET. The current status excluding the financial part, and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.

Photos from the visit	

j Summary of individual visits (10)

Visited municipality	23: Ura Vajgurore Municipality
Time and date of visit	12:30-, Thu., 1/ 12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Ms. Valentina Jançe (Chief of public service sector)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

k Summary of individual visits (11)

Visited municipality	22: Kuçovë Municipality
Time and date of visit	14:30-, Thu., 1/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Adriatic Çarka (Directorate of Public Services)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

l Summary of individual visits (12)

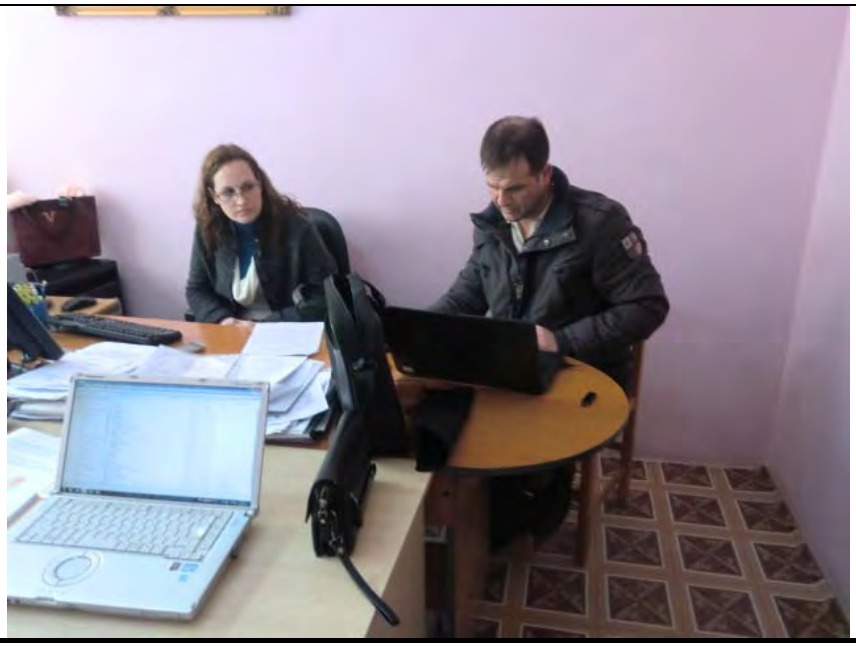
Visited municipality	20: Divjakë Municipality
Time and date of visit	8:20-, Tue., 6/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Mario Maçi (Emvironmental Inspector)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)

Photos from the visit	

m Summary of individual visits (13)

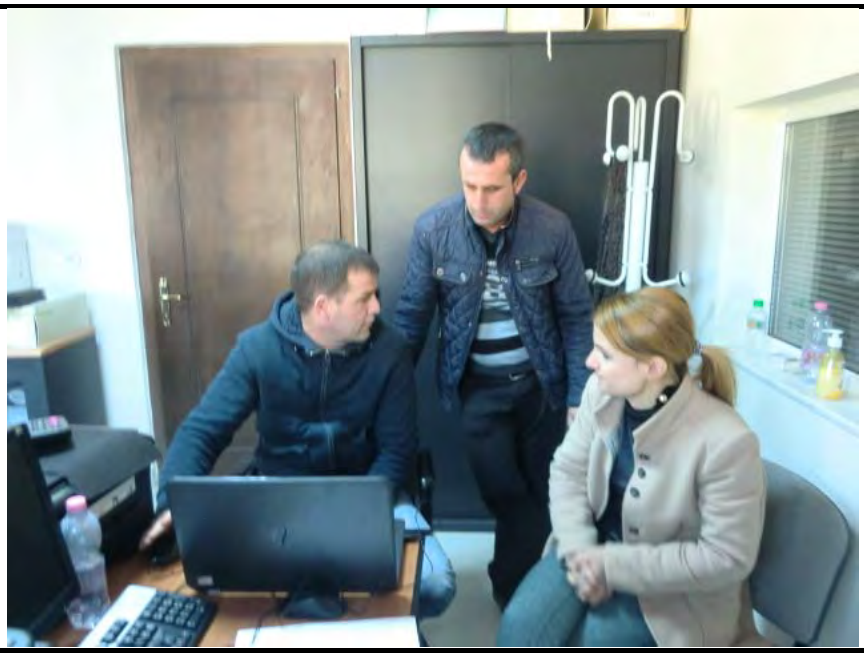
Visited municipality	19: Lushije Municipality
Time and date of visit	10:30-, Tue., 6/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Besnik Dervishi (Director of Service)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

n Summary of individual visits (14)

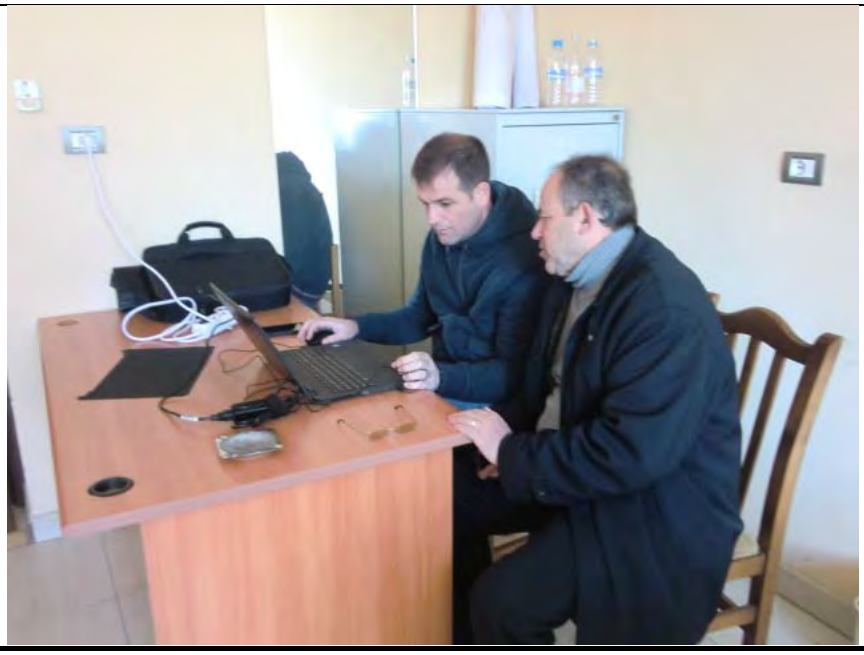
Visited municipality	25: Skrapar Municipality
Time and date of visit	13:30-, Tue., 6/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Ms. Sonila Hysenbelli (Environment Specialist)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

o Summary of individual visits (15)

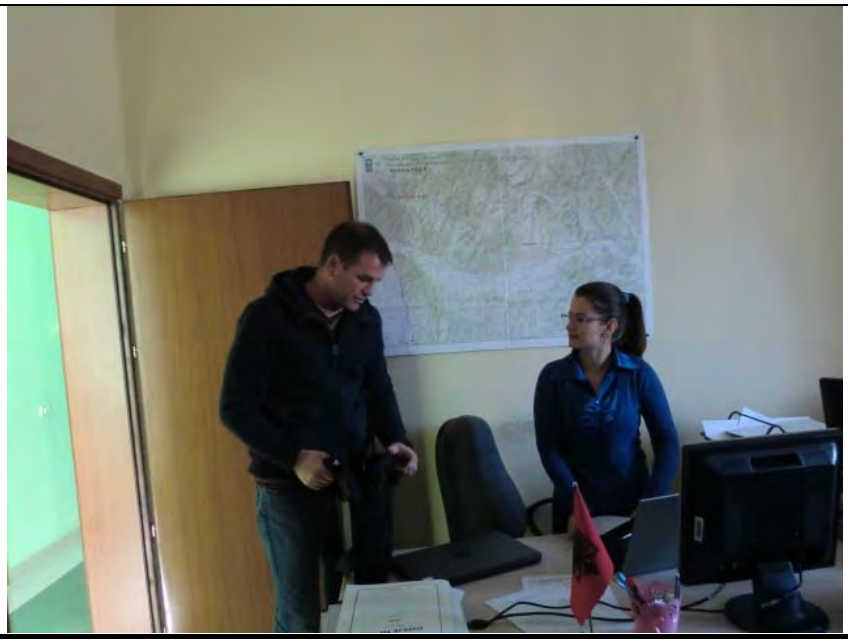
Visited municipality	39: Librazhd Municipality
Time and date of visit	8:30-, Wed., 7/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Eduart Allkja (Environmental Specialist)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)

Photos from the visit	

p Summary of individual visits (16)

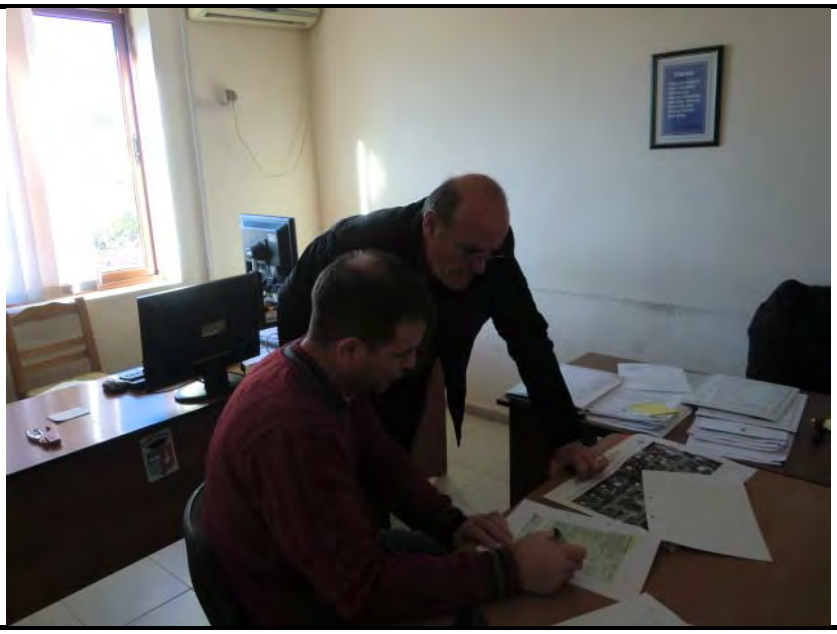
Visited municipality	34: Elbasan Municipality
Time and date of visit	10:30-, Wed., 7/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Sami Ballkoçi (Head of Environment Section) Mr. Mustafa Liçi (Supervisor of Cleaning Service)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

q Summary of individual visits (17)

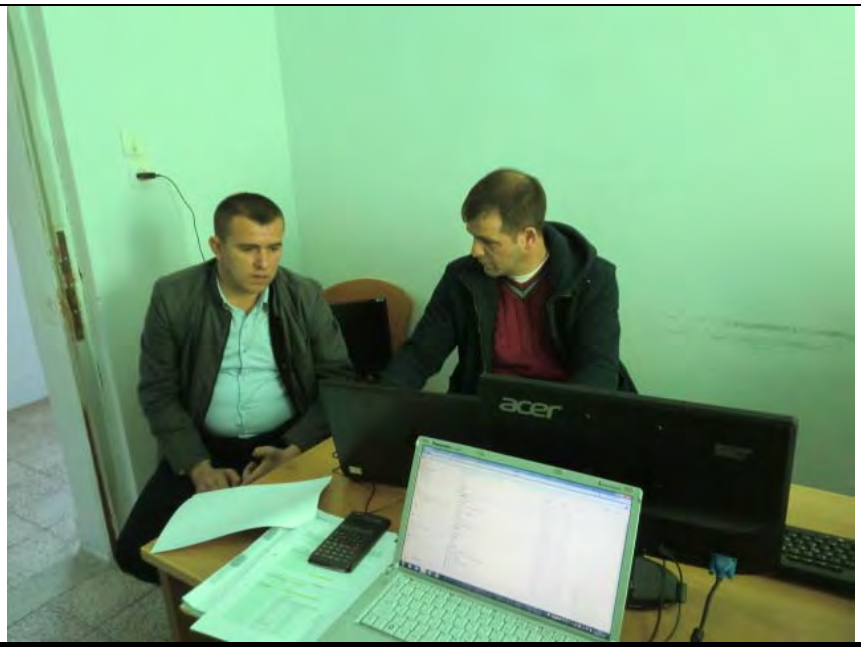
Visited municipality	40: Peqin Municipality
Time and date of visit	12:30-, Wed., 7/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Ms. Anita Dehima (Director of Public Services)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

r Summary of individual visits (18)

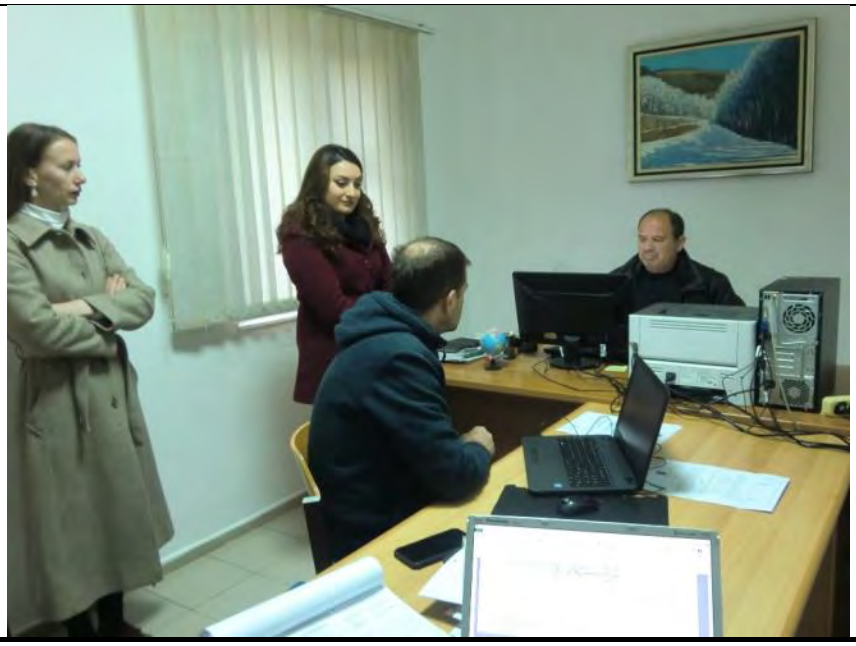
Visited municipality	36: Belsh Municipality
Time and date of visit	14:00-, Wed., 7/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Qemal Rusta (Head of Services Section)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)

Photos from the visit	

s Summary of individual visits (19)

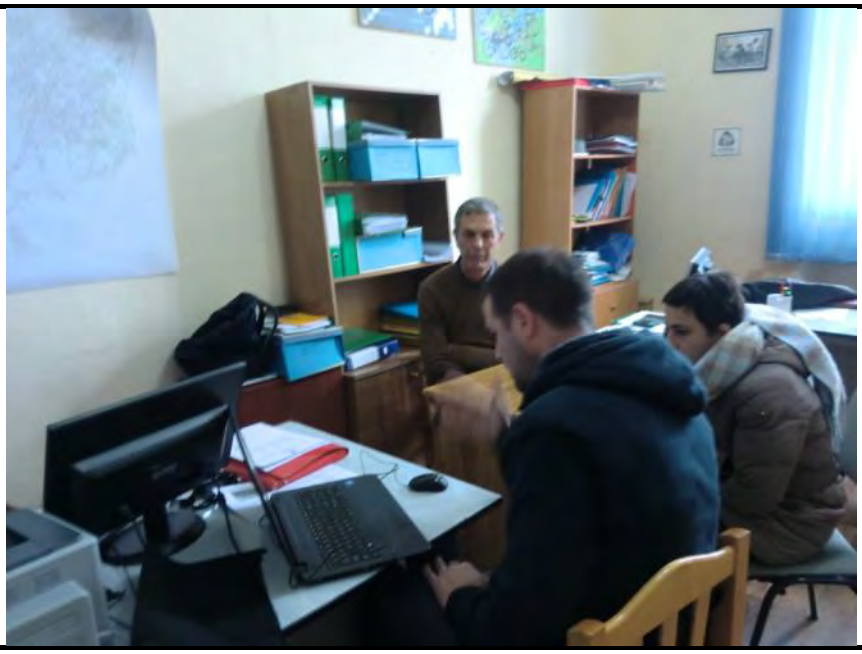
Visited municipality	37: Gramsh Municipality
Time and date of visit	15:00-, Wed., 7/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Afrim Shtylla (Directorate of Services)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

t Summary of individual visits (20)

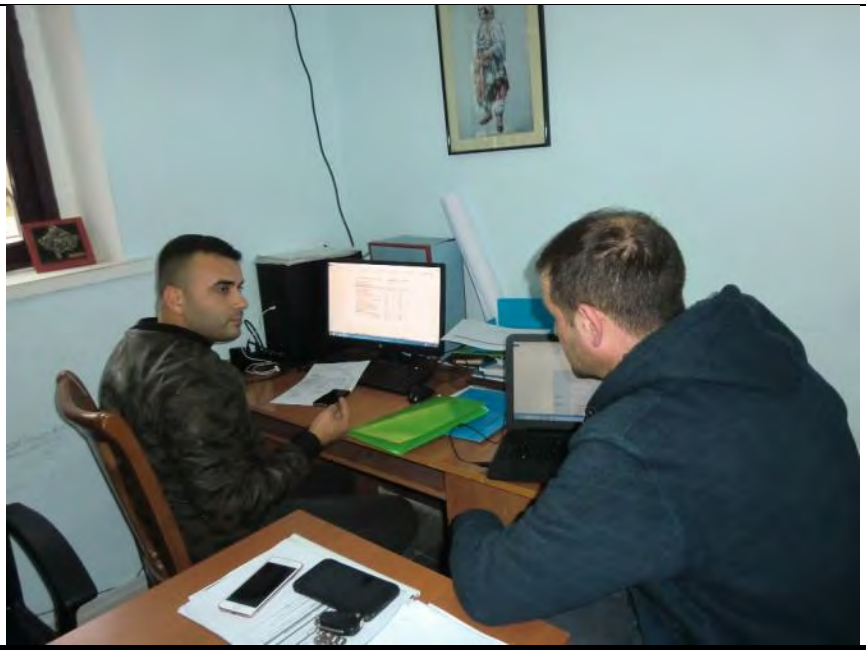
Visited municipality	32: Mirditë Municipality
Time and date of visit	8:30-, Mon., 12/12/16
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Vladimir Gjeta (Chief Inspector) Ms. Adelina Simoni (Deputy Chief Inspector)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

u Summary of individual visits (21)

Visited municipality	26: Shkodër Municipality
Time and date of visit	12:00-, Mon., 12/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Erkam Boriçi (Environment Specialist) Ms. Linda Bala (Specialist, Public Service)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)

Photos from the visit	

v Summary of individual visits (22)

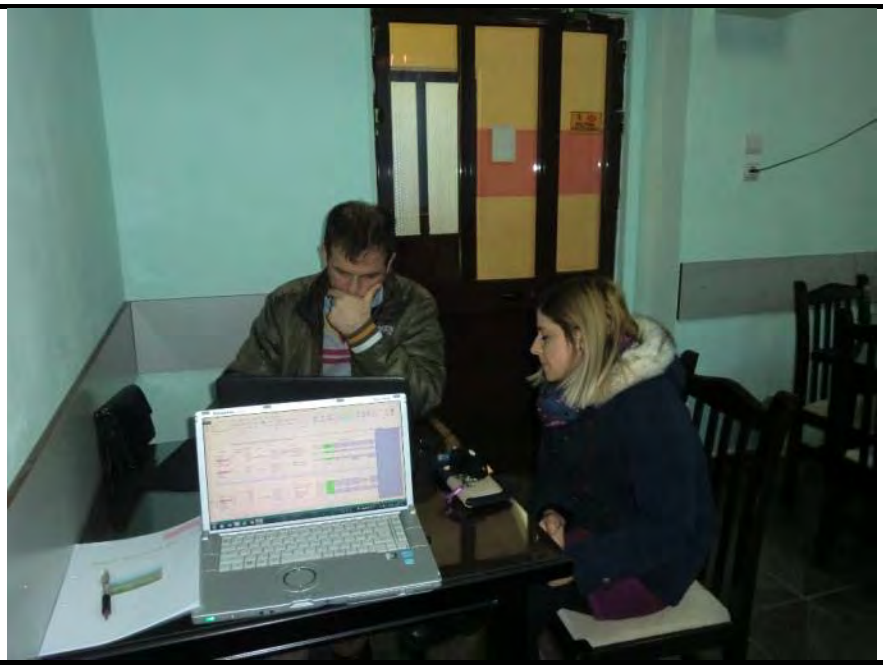
Visited municipality	31: Lezhë Municipality
Time and date of visit	15:00-, Mon., 12/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Mr. Indrit Torba (Directorate of Public Services)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)
Photos from the visit	

w Summary of individual visits (23)

Visited municipality	15: Fier Municipality
Time and date of visit	11:00-, Tue., 13/12/2016
Venue	Café near the municipality building
Participants	Ms. Alba (Environment Specialist)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	Thorough explanation about the required financial data was given. The municipality will forward the data to JET. The current status excluing the financial part, and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.
Photos from the visit	

x Summary of individual visits (24)

Visited municipality	17: Patos Municipality
Time and date of visit	13:30-, Tue., 13/12/2016
Venue	Municipality building
Participants	Ms. Blerina Troka (Environment Specialist)
Contents	☐ Site observation ■ Interview survey to related section ■ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others
Status of 3R-AP	(The current status and the issues in 3R-AP have been completed.)

Photos from the visit	

6.3 Improvement of local government support capabilities by MoE

6.3.1 Guidance on 3R Action Plan formulation

Following the recommendation given by the terminal evaluation of the Project, JET provided guidance to the three relevant officials in Ministry of Environment regarding MOE's support for formulation of 3R Action Plan, on 18 January 2017. The guidance included the following aspects using the experiences of when JET had conducted the supporting activities last year; 1) workshops at country level, 2) follow-up by phone calls and e-mail, and 3) individual visits to LGUs.

It was also explained that 1) how to evaluate the technical level of LGU officials in charge of SWM; 2) implementation schedule, and 3) the relevant cost required.

MOE had an opinion that having only three officials and supporting all 61 LGUs may encounter difficulties in implementing such activity. However, if MOE takes responsibility to contract with an NGO or any other consultants for this supporting activity, the contracted work is considered equivalent to the work by MOE. Furthermore, MOE needs to understand the contents of the work to be contracted in order to manage such a contract. The MOE officials agreed on these points. The manual shared with them is shown below.

Manual for supporting to formulate 3R Action Plan

February, 2017

JICA Expert team

Contents

1 Object of manual

3R Guideline recommend that first of all each municipality formulates their own 3R Action plan (3R-AP), and based on the present situation and issues clarified from 3R-AP, 3R activities which contribute to improvement of SWM are selected and implemented.

This document is compiled as a manual for Ministry of Environment (MoE) to support municipalities which formulate 3R-AP, through holding workshop, follow-up and individual visit to municipality.

2 Role sharing

Main related organizations to formulate 3R-AP and to support are MoE, State Government and Municipality. The role of each organization is shown in table 2-1

Table 2-1 Main related organizations and role sharing to formulate 3R-AP and to support

organization	Role sharing
MoE	• To make schedule for 3R-AP. • To send purpose of workshop, schedule and list of invited persons to State Governments and ask them to invite municipalities to workshops. • To prepare material and equipment for workshop. • To explain contents of 3R-AP such as purpose to formulate 3R-AP, methodology to create waste flow, to grasp present situation and issues of SWM, and to select of 3R activities at workshops. • After explanation, participated persons in charge for SWM from municipalities input data for waste flow, present situation and issues of SWM to the 3R-AP form installed in computers prepared by MoE. • To record a degree of achievements for participants in the monitoring sheet. • To make phone calls and/or e-mail to each municipality to ask their progress in preparation of 3R-AP. To the municipalities which are not present at the workshops it is asked if they would seek for any instructions, and a municipality is visited on their requested. • To implement individual support to municipalities which the progress for formatting 3R-AP are not unfavorable as a result of verification of 3R-AP formulated and up-dated by municipalities. And, to implement individual support to the municipalities which are not present at the workshops and to wish to instruct for formulating 3R-AP. • To compile results of 3R-APs formulated by municipalities.
State Government	• According to the request of MoE, to send purpose of workshop, schedule to municipalities and promote attendance to workshop. • To prepare venue for workshop. • To observe the situation that municipalities participate workshop and formulate 3R-AP.
Municipality	• To participate to workshop which prepared by MoE and promoted by State Government. • To participate to workshop and formulate 3R-AP.

	• To submit finalized 3R-AP through State Government to MoE. • Municipalities which wish to support for formulation and/or judged that the progress for formatting 3R-AP are not unfavorable by MoE and/or State Government receive individual support.

3 Scheduling to hold workshop and to submit 3R Action Plan

Workshop for supporting to formulate 3R-AP is held once in approximately two years. And when 3R Guideline is revised and/or policy for national solid waste management is changed, it is necessary to hold it without delay.

The workshop schedule is made considering the follows;

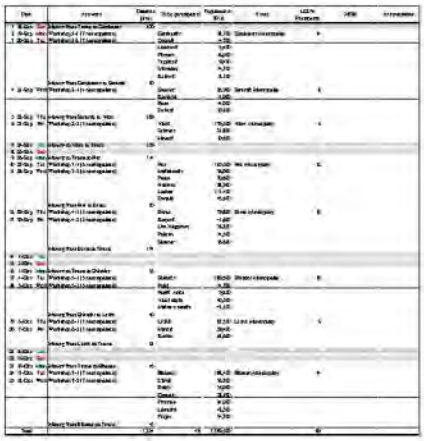
- Workshops are held by each state.
- Places held workshops are decided in consideration of travelling distance and time.
- In principle, workshop is held for one day; however in case there are multiple municipalities where travelling distance is long and it takes time for travelling, workshop is held with dividing state and to reduce burden on participating municipalities.
- Schedule is arranged with reserved days considering that there are municipalities are not able to participate by unavoidable reason.
- And more, schedule is arranged considering travelling distance and time from place held workshop to next place.

A schedule for finalizing 3R-AP is shown in table 3-1. It is need around 10 months until to submit finalized 3R-AP to MoE.

Figure 3-1 A schedule for finalizing 3R-AP

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
To prepare workshops for supporting LGUs to formulate 3R Action Plan(Workshop for 3R-AP)	■	■								
To hold Workshop for 3R-AP in each state			■	■						
Follow-up of the 3R-AP					■	■				
Individual visit to municipality							■	■		
To submit 3R-AP to MoE directly or through States governments									■	■

Table 3-1 A Sample for schedule of workshop for supporting to formulate 3R-AP



4 Contents for supporting to formulate 3R Action plan

The supporting activity is carried out in these steps including 1) workshop, 2) follow-up, and 3) visit to each municipality. In "1) Workshop", the outline of 3R Action Plan is explained and the information related to the current status of SWM in each LGU is sorted out by each LGU. It also include exercises for developing waste flow for each local government. During "2) follow-up", the municipalities are re-contacted, or re-visited if necessary, to complete the information on SWM. To those LGUs which required further follow-up to complete filling the section on SWM information in 3R Action Plan, individual visit to them is made in order to ensure that each municipality become able to formulate their 3R Action Plan.

4.1 Workshop for supporting to formulate 3R Action Plan

Workshop is held according to the following program;

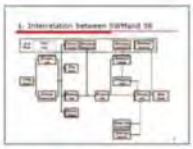
I. Workshop program

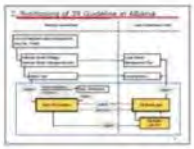
1. Explanation of 3R Action Plan
2. Explanation of 3R Action Plan form
3. Working for formulation of LGUs 3R Action Plan
   a. To grasp actual situation regards with waste management
   b. Creating LGUs Waste Flow
   c. To confirm what is the problem for waste management
4. Selection of 3R activities
5. Making schedule for formulation of LGUs 3R Action Plan

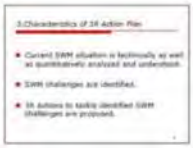
Materials using for workshop such as "What is 3R-AP" "Form to formulate 3R-AP" "Simulation software for creating waste flow" are shown below;

And, MoE monitors the progress of 3R-AP formulated by municipalities through workshop, follow-up and individual support by using monitoring sheet.

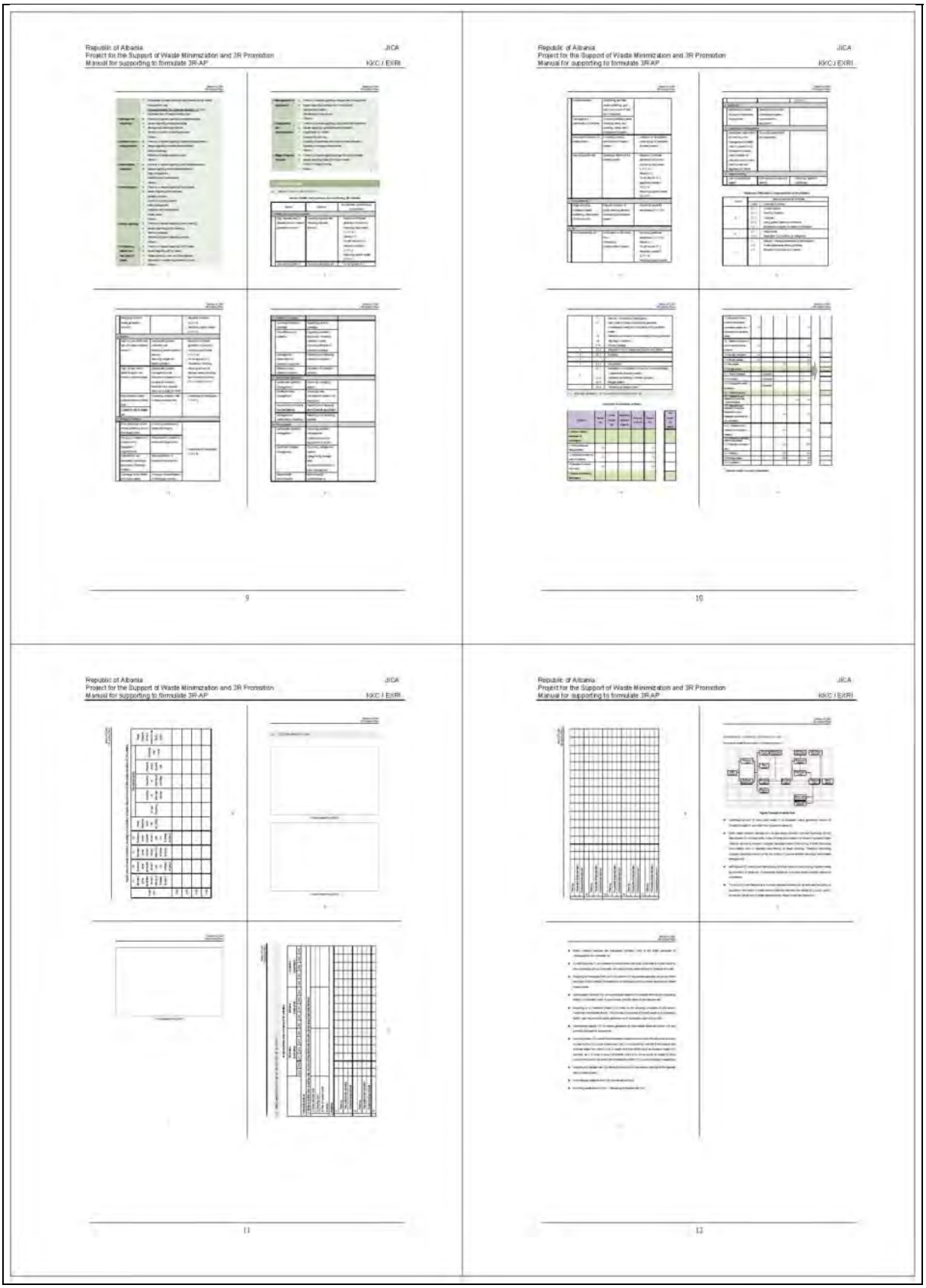
4.1.1 Material for explaining 3R Action plan



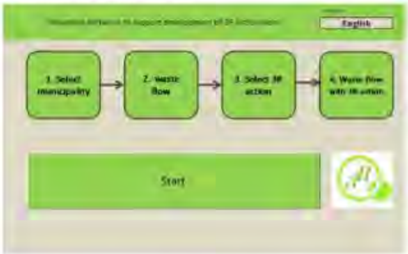




4.1.2 Form to formulate 3R Action plan



4.1.3 Simulation software to create waste flow



4.1.4 Sheet for monitoring to formulate 3R Action plan

Emri i Bashkisë (Name of Municipality)					
Pjesëmarrës i seminarit të parë: Pjesëmarrës / Jo-Pjesëmarrës (Participation to first workshops: Participation / Non-participation)			Data e seminarit : (Date for workshop)		
Emri i Pjesëmarrësit (1) (Name of Participant (1))					
Dep. Përkatës dhe/ose seksioni (Belonging Dep. and/or section)					
Kontakti (Contact)	Tel		e-Mail		
Emri i Pjesëmarrësit (2) (Name of Participant (2))					
Dep. Përkatës dhe/ose seksioni (Belonging Dep. and/or section)					
Kontakti (Contact)	Tel		e-Mail		
Working situation	Data and/or information on SWM brought		☐ Brought	☐ Brought partially	☐ Brought nothing
	Present situation		☐ Fill in <50%	☐ Fill in 50-10%	☐ Fill in >10%
	Waste flow		☐ Developed	☐ Remaining partially	☐ Undeveloped
	Current issues		☐ Fill in <50%	☐ Fill in 50-10%	☐ Fill in >10%
	Selection of 3R activities		☐ Fill in <50%	☐ Fill in 50-10%	☐ Fill in >10%
Correspondence to remaining Work	☐ Find out for myself. ☐ Confirm to related departments/staffs		☐ To be done and send it.	☐ To be discuss.	☐ I do not know.
Evaluation	Fujita Kurimoki Nikou Final evaluation		Degree of progress or to be progress A:>80%, B:80-60%, C:60-40%, D:40-20%, E:<20%		
Date to make a call for confirmation. ( )	How degree was it completed?	Present situation	☐ >80%	☐ 80-50%	☐ <50%
		Waste flow	☐ >80%	☐ 80-50%	☐ <50%
		Issues	☐ >80%	☐ 80-50%	☐ <50%
		3R activities	☐ >80%	☐ 80-50%	☐ <50%
Necessity to have a 2nd workshop	☐ Requests from municipality ☐ Judging by the phone verification		☐ Not necessary		☐ Necessary
Second workshops	Date :		Venue :		
Name of Participant					
Supporting measure to develop 3R-AP	☐ Site observation ☐ Interview survey to related section ☐ Collection of necessary data/information ☐ Others				
Situation of 3R-AP after supported	Percentage of completion		☐ 100% completion	☐ <80% completion	☐ > 50% completion
Necessity to additional support	Judging from the working situation of 2nd workshop		☐ Not necessary		☐ Necessary

4.2 Follow-up to formulate 3R Action Plan

MoE and/or State Governments make phone calls to each municipality to ask their progress in preparation of 3R-AP. To the municipalities which are not present at the workshops it is asked if they would seek for any instructions, and a municipality is visited on their requested. The municipalities which could complete filling the section about the current SWM status through this process are requested to e-mail the completed ones to MoE and/or State Governments.

In order to select the municipalities which might require individual visit to the municipality for further follow-up, the contents of the section on their current SWM completed by a municipality are checked against the contents they have filled out during the workshops, and their degree of progress is evaluated in terms of the four parts listed below on a scale of 5 (5: more than 80%, 4: 79-60%, 3: 59-40%, 2: 39-20%, 1: below 10%). This provides the basis to judge which part should be focused when providing them with a further support.

- current status of SWM
- current waste flow
- current financial status for SWM
- Issues and concerns in terms of SWM

Table 4-1 Evaluation sheet on the Progress for formulating 3R-AP by each municipality

Municipality		Evaluation on Progress						Notes
		Grand	Current status	Waste flow	Financial status	Issues and concerns	Selection 3R activities	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

4.3 Individual visit to Municipality for supporting

To the municipalities which scored less than 3 in the evaluation mentioned above are the primary targets of the individual visits, while those that scored 5 or 4 are also supported as much as possible if they have any parts left unfilled.

■ **Contents of individual support**

During an individual visit to a municipality, support to fill up the uncompleted parts was given in the following methods;

- By giving clear and thorough explanation about how to fill the information and allowing the municipal office to complete
- When the municipal official does not have the necessary information, inquiring to their field staffs or the relevant section of the municipality
- Checking the information at the site directly

4.4 Present situation of SWM for local municipalities all over Albania verified by formulating 3R Action Plan and its usage

A current situation of SWM clarified to formulate 3R-AP for municipalities of all over Albania through workshop, follow-up and individual visits, is compiled and used as improvement of SWM and promotion of 3Rs.

4.4.1 Present situation of SWM

Items and calculation methods which indicate current condition of SWM are summarized in Table 4-2, and obtained information and data are summarized in Table 4-3.

Table 4-2 Contents for identification of current condition of SWM

Item	Contents/Definition/Calculation method
Sector which provides collection service	LGUs / Private collection company / LGUs + private / Other
Type of landfill site	A: Landfill site with sanitary facilities / B: Disposal site without sanitary facilities / C: disapproved site
Generation waste amount (ton/day)	Generation waste amount (Generation waste amount in household + Generation waste amount in business and public cleaning) and waste collection amount which is calculated by waste flow formulation program developed in 3R guideline
Generation waste amount per person (g/person/day)	Value divided generation waste amount (shown in above) by population, which represents the waste amount generated by 1 person in 1 day
Waste collection ratio (%)	Through NSSWM, waste collection ratio of old territory and modified data of new territory are obtained. Based on these data, AU wise waste collection ratio and the ratio of entire LGUs are calculated.
Recycling ratio (%)	The ratio of recycling amount in generation waste amount is calculated by waste flow formulation program. "Recycling ratio" is the sum of recycling ratios at waste generation source, at discharge point and at final disposal site
Final disposal ratio (%)	Final disposal ratio is calculated by dividing final disposal amount by generation waste amount

Table 4-3 A sample of information and data for SWM obtained from formulated 3R-AP

No.	Population in 2015	Sector provided collection service	Type of disposal site	Waste generation amount (ton/day)	Waste collection amount (ton/day)	MSW generation ratio (g/person/day)	MSW collection ratio (g/person/day)	Waste collection coverage (%)	Recycling ratio (%)	Disposal ratio (%)
1	38,300	Municipality	B	29.52	24.29	775	630	83	13.2	61.5
2	4,700	Municipality	C	1.78	1.02	383	219	36	18.2	43.6
3	3,800	Municipality	B	2.03	1.00	530	255	48	9.4	32.4
4	16,000	Municipality	B	6.85	5.34	356	369	31	9.9	61.3
5	9,400	Municipality	B	5.61	4.66	597	494	83	7.6	52.0
6	14,100	–	–	6.11	1.42	412	100	20	17.1	22.9
7	8,100	–	–	4.30	2.77	522	342	38	9.5	64.0
8	26,600	Private+ Municipality	A	23.26	19.62	865	730	83	10.7	80.5
9	12,000	Municipality	A	5.57	4.54	473	415	100	12.4	86.8
10	14,000	–	B	5.35	3.36	382	240	73	16.3	62.3
11	11,200	Municipality	A	9.57	5.88	846	572	90	5.9	88.7
12	139,400	Private	B	115.75	96.09	830	701	83	10.6	82.4
13	22,000	–	B	9.33	3.52	428	160	36	13.4	37.4
14	13,900	–	–	5.32	1.25	393	117	30	9.0	21.3
15	150,600	Private+ Municipality	B	102.42	85.92	684	541	80	13.3	69.5
16	36,000	Private+ Municipality	B	17.25	11.20	480	311	65	11.6	64.5
17	30,800	Municipality	B	28.58	19.09	781	653	52	13.4	68.9
18	28,900	Municipality	B	13.31	10.89	461	377	83	12.1	65.4
19	112,400	Private	B	65.00	49.72	590	440	81	12.7	75.4
20	45,500	Municipality	B	21.24	15.83	467	348	81	11.2	75.8
21	78,900	–	–	59.97	47.05	726	597	88	11.6	61.7
22	41,600	Private	B	21.89	20.42	525	389	71	10.2	74.9
23	38,200	Private	B	17.54	12.32	475	346	70	12.0	72.5
24	14,500	–	–	7.38	4.18	517	288	42	10.1	54.5
25	16,000	Municipality	B	8.26	4.26	494	258	42	10.9	52.7
26	180,400	Private+ Municipality	A	126.35	100.75	704	605	85	12.6	86.8
27	16,700	–	–	7.26	4.98	409	326	65	11.1	63.8
28	9,800	–	–	4.80	3.17	490	323	65	10.7	64.2
29	40,500	Private	A	19.94	13.62	489	336	75	11.8	71.2
30	41,100	–	–	17.41	6.00	428	150	23	13.0	38.9
31	87,300	Private	A	49.98	31.65	515	365	74	13.7	69.8
32	26,400	Private	B	17.05	15.18	584	440	70	13.0	75.6
33	62,800	–	–	47.94	21.77	777	335	44	7.7	43.0
34	880,300	Private	A(and B)	571.22	408.66	657	556	62	13.8	80.0
35	56,300	Municipality	B	21.08	17.01	375	460	69	10.0	79.9
36	13,000	Municipality	B	13.94	11.74	380	327	69	9.7	82.7
37	12,100	Private+ Municipality	B	16.12	10.26	502	255	59	10.6	50.4
38	24,000	–	–	15.53	3.87	659	411	66	12.2	97.7
39	42,300	Private	B	19.48	7.35	456	204	34	11.5	40.0
40	34,300	Private	B	16.13	12.12	463	369	61	12.5	78.3

A: Landfill site with sanitary facilities
B: Approved disposal site without sanitary facilities
C: Disapproved disposal site

4.4.2 Present situation for finance regarding SWM

In order to understand current condition of SWM, finance on SWM is most important factor. Items and method of calculation of current condition of finance on SWM are summarized in Table 4-4. Obtained data and indices are summarized in Table 4-5.

Table 4-4 Contents of current condition of finance on SWM

Item		Definition and method of calculation
Finance data regarding SWM		It was difficult to determine finance data of 2015 and 2016 since it was transition period of territorial reform. It is recommended that financial data is organized based on past accounts.
	Total budget of LGUs	
	Cost of SWM	Sum of all kinds of expenses of SWM (collection, intermediate treatment, final disposal, public cleaning, management of machinery, labor cost, other management cost etc.)
	Waste fee (Household)	Rate of waste fee (fee regarding waste collection and cleaning) differs by category: household or business. There are differences among businesses depends on their scale. Here only the fee for household is considered.
	Collected waste fee	Collected waste collection fee in 1 year
	Collection ratio of waste fee	Collection ratio of waste fee

Following indices for evaluating current condition of SWM are obtained from financial data and waste collection amount.

- ☐ Waste management cost per collection waste amount (lek/ton) = (Annual cost for USWM) / (yearly collection waste amount)
- ☐ A ratio of annual cost for USWM to annual budget of LGU (%) = (Annual cost for USWM)/(annual budget of LGU)*100
- ☐ Percentage of collected waste fee covered annual waste management cost (%) = (Collected waste fee) / (annual waste management cost)*100

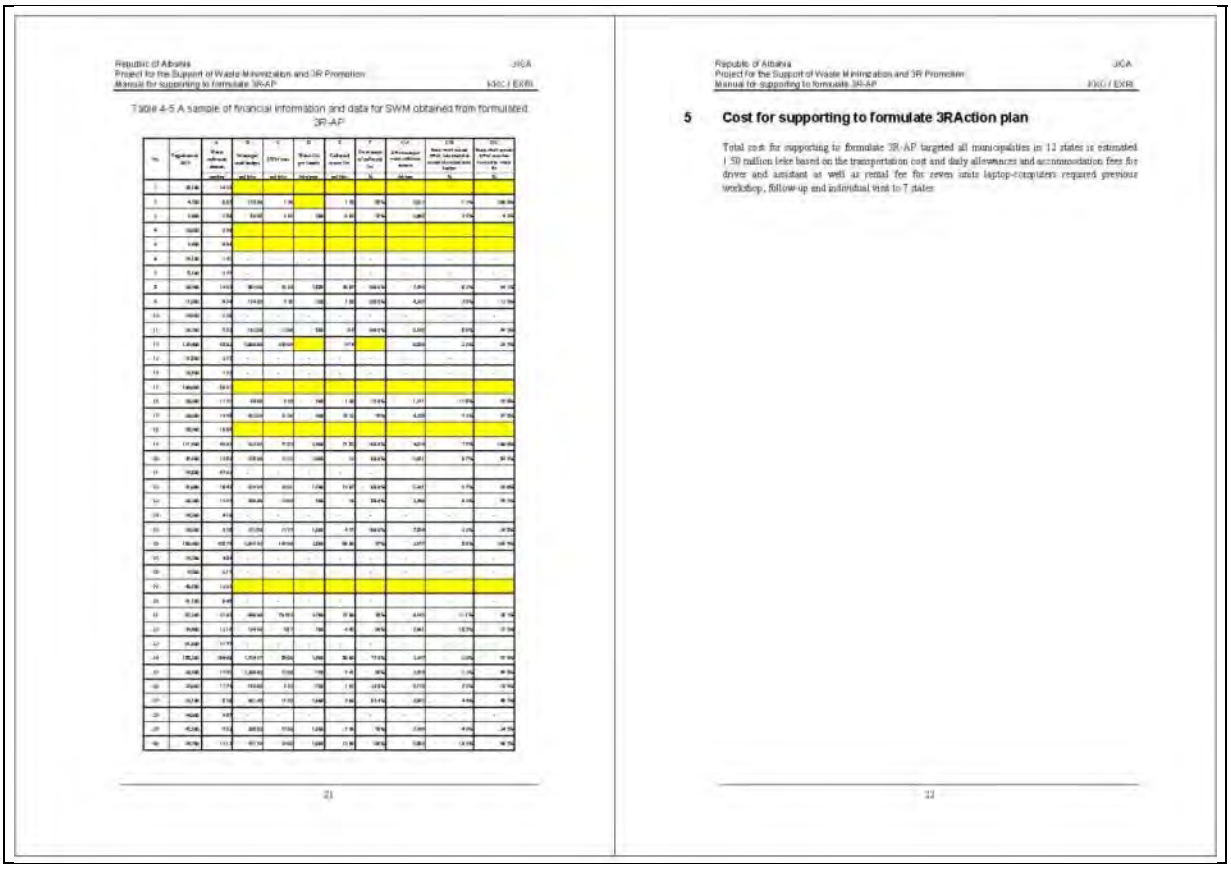


Table 4-5 A sample of financial information and data for SWM obtained from formulated 3R-AP

5 Cost for supporting to formulate 3RAction plan

Total cost for supporting to formulate 3R-AP targeted all municipalities in 12 states is estimated 1.50 million leke based on the transportation cost and daily allowances and accommodation fees for driver and assistant as well as rental fee for seven units laptop-computers required previous workshop, follow-up and individual visit to 7 states

6.3.2 Guidance on renewal and revision of 3R Guidelines

After the guidance for supporting formulation of 3R Action Plan, guidance was provided also for updating and revising 3R Guideline. The following aspects were explained:

- Updating and revising 3R Guideline shall be based on the information provided by LGUs to MOE.
- Information from LGUs shall be collected by the format which will be sent out and collected through the counties from MOE. Through this process, the counties are expected to become aware of the LGUs activities.
- Update of 3R Guideline shall be done annually, by adding or editing the good practices and new activities, which are not included in or changed from the current 3R Guideline, based on the information provided by LGUs.
- Revision of 3R Guideline shall be done once in five years. Based on the information from LGUs accumulated over the past five years, “list of 3R activities and technologies” in the Guideline shall be revised to include 3R activities which will be implemented actually and considered more feasible in Albania.
- 3R Guideline is based on the National Strategy for Solid Waste Management and the Nation Action Plan. Therefore, when either of them is revised, the relevant parts in 3R Guideline shall be revised accordingly.

The presentation used in the guidance is shown below.

Update and Revising for 3R Guideline

Feb 2017
JICA Expert team

1. Role of MoE

- MoE role is defined that "MoE shall support and promote waste management in National level.
- 3R activities are one of waste management therefore MoE is mandatory to support and promote 3R activities.

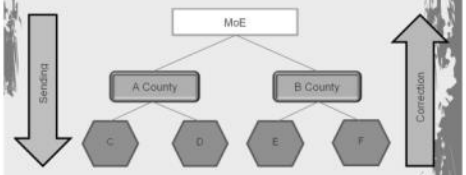
2. How to support and monitor

- Prior to support and promote 3R activities, MoE shall grasp current 3R activity in local government unit level.
- It is recommended to visit all of the local government units by MoE
- However it is not realistic to visit 61 municipalities by MoE.
- MoE shall grasp current situation by following monitoring sheet.

3. Monitoring sheet

Name of Municipality:		
Name of controlled County:		
Date of Report:		
	Description	
1	Draft 3R Action Plan in preparation	Date of publishing: For the year of to (5 year-plan)
2	Draft is prepared. Waiting for approval of the municipal council	Date of approval:
3	Approved by the municipal council. Waiting for the budget allocation for implementation of the activities.	Date of budget allocation:
4	Progress of 3R Activity	
(1)	Name of Activity	Progress: Problems if faced:
(2)	Name of Activity	Progress: Problems if faced:
(3)	Name of Activity	Progress: Problems if faced:
Please share with other municipality your Lessons Learnt (Your experiences that led to successful formulation or disturbed the formulation process of 3R Action Plan for your municipality):		

4. Sending and correction



5. Updating 3R Guideline

- MoE picks up activities information which is not content or its improved activities in the 3R Guideline
- MoE shall summarize point of detailed activities, improvement and effectiveness and inform them to public.
- MoE shall add these contents into the "8.2 Introducing 3R activities" into the 3R Guideline.
- It shall conduct once in a year.

6. Revising 3R Guideline

- 3R Guideline is formulated according to National waste management strategy and National waste management action plan.
- As of January 2017, National waste management strategy is planning to revise by GIZ.
- MoE shall review the contents of the 3R Guideline accordance with them.
- Also MoE shall revise 3R Guideline based on the information including "Good practice" and "New activities" given by Local Government units.
- It shall conduct once in five years.

6.4 Public relation

A. Newsletter

A.1 Summary of publicatioin

Distribution	Issue	No. 1			No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5	
	Time of Issuance	April 2015			February 2016		November 2016		February 2017		May 2017	
	Language	Alb	Eng	Poster	Alb	Eng	Alb	Eng	Alb	Eng	Alb	Eng
(1)Municipality	Tirana	1,100	0	12	1,200	0	720	0	720	0	720	0
	Vau i Dejes	500	0	3	500	0	500	0	500	0	500	0
	Cerrik	100	0	3	500	0	500	0	500	0	500	0
(2)Central Government	MOE	50	0	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
	MoTI	50	0	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
	MoUD	50	0	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
(3)Japanese side	JICA	50	50	2	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	JET	50	50	0	50	50	80	50	80	50	80	50
Total		1,950	100	26	2,450	100	2,000	100	2,000	100	2,000	100

A.2 No.1

THE PROJECT FOR THE SUPPORT OF WASTE MINIMIZATION AND 3R PROMOTION IN REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË
MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT

Newsletter No.1 April 2015

The Ministry of Environment (MOE) and local municipalities started ***the Project for Support of Waste Minimization and 3R Promotion in Albania ("the Project")*** *with technical cooperation from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Project will be running for 3 years from June 2014. This first newsletter introduces the outline of the Project as well as the activities which have been conducted by the Project so far.*

Background: The Republic of Albania has been facing rapid urbanization in recent years. A significant increase in population has multiplied the waste amount, which has negatively impacted the living environment of Albanian cities. In this situation, the role of local governments in solid waste management and their policies have been increasingly important in order to handle increasing wastes properly as well as to pursue an environmentally sustainable society.

Meanwhile, with the aim to become a member state of the European Union, the government of Albania has set national environmental policies in line with the EU Directives. Likewise, in the field of waste management, the National Waste Management Strategy of Albania has been formulated by setting a goal to reduce waste by 25% by 2015, 35% by 2016, and 55% by 2020 from the base year of 1995, which is exactly the same as the goal set by the EU.

In order to achieve this goal, the national and local government units are urgently required to incorporate the concept of "***Recycle***", "***Reuse***", and "***Reduce***" (hereafter referred to "***3R***") into the waste management scheme so as to reduce waste volume as well as to make the most of the natural resources available. Simultaneously, the capacity development in policy formulation as well as implementation of waste management has to be materialized at the level of national and local government in line with the national strategy.

In this background, the government of Albania has requested the government of Japan to provide technical support in improving the waste management issues. Following this request, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has conducted a field survey to grasp the needs of Albania in depth, and eventually set "***The Project for the Support of Waste Minimization and 3R Promotion in Republic of Albania***" under the scheme of technical cooperation. In January 2014, the Record of Discussion was mutually signed by the governments of Albania and Japan and the Project has initiated since June in 2014.

1. Outline of the Project

The Project is implemented under the scheme of technical cooperation, which aims to achieve '*technology transfer*' from Japanese experts to counterpart personnel (C/P). JICA expects that the capacity of the related personnel (i.e. C/P), municipalities, and the organizations for SWM is strengthened through such technology transfer. In this Project, **the Ministry of Environment (MOE)** is appointed to be a C/P and responsible for the overall project management.

***Overall Goal*:** The 3R framework is incorporated at the local government level to materialize sustainable solid waste management (SWM) in Albania and the amount of waste is reduced nationwide.

***Project Purpose*:** The MOE's capacity in 3R policy promotion as well as assistance for local governments is strengthened in order to implement the National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan in Albania.

Outputs: The following six outputs are expected to be achieved by the Project.

Output 1:
The status of SWM and the challenges to introduce 3R in SWM at each local government which are identified by MOE.

Output 2:
A Guideline to incorporate the 3R framework into the regional SWM plan (3R Guidelines) is produced.

Output 3:
Pilot project of 3R practices in SWM is carried out by a small scale local government (Bushat Commune) and its challenges are identified.

Output 4:
Pilot project of 3R practices in SWM is carried out by a medium scale local government (Cërrik Municipality) and its challenges are identified

Output 5:
Pilot project of 3R practices in SWM is carried out by a large scale local government (Tirana Municipality) and its challenges are identified.

Output 6:
MOE's assistance and cooperation to local governments in 3R practices in SWM is strengthened.

The Project Term: June 2014- 2017 May (3 years)

Target Area: The Project targets Tirana, Cërrik, and Bushat Commune.

Target Wastes: "Waste" in this Project refers to the municipal wastes collected from households and commercial entities. Industrial and medical wastes are excluded.

Administration of the Project: The Project is operated jointly by C/P and by the experts dispatched by JICA. Moreover, a Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) has been established to monitor/evaluate the Project progress. Following is the list of the Main C/P and the Japanese experts.

1) Main Counterpart (C/P):
Positions held within the Project, names, and present position as of July 2014.

- *Project Director* :
  Mr. Pellumb ABESHI, General Director of Environmental Policy, MOE
- *Project Manager* :
  Mr. Redi BADUNI, Director of Environment, the Directorate General of Environmental Policy and Implementation of Priorities, MOE
- *Expert for 3R Guideline Development* :
  Mr. Vladimir BEZHANI, Head of Waste Management & Industrial Accidents Sector, MOE
- *Administrative and Coordination* :
  Ms. Ledjana KARALLIU, Specialist of Waste Management & Industrial Accidents Sector, MOE
- *Cooperator*:
  Mr. Isa MEMIA, Directorate of Policy in Solid Waste, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MTI)

2) JICA Expert Team
JICA dispatched the experts from Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd in Japan. Their positions in the Project and names are as shown below.

- *Chief Advisor/ Integrated Solid Waste Management*:
  Mr. Hiroshi FUJITA
- *Deputy Chief Advisor/ Public awareness/ Environmental education*:
  Ms. Chiaki NISHI
- *3R policy & practice*:
  Mr. Koji KUSUNOKI
- *Administrative and policy measures*:
  Mr. Shinnosuke ODA
- *Participatory approach in 3R practice*:
  Ms. Aya ITO
- *Coordinator*:
  Ms. Maiko FUKUTOMI

3) Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

In July 2014, Mr. ABESHI, General Director of Environmental Policy, MOE, opened the first JCC. In this JCC, the Chief Advisor, Mr. FUJITA, JICA Expert Team, presented the Work Plan to counterparts of concerned ministries and municipalities. The proposed plan and timeline of the project was explained, and officially agreed by participants.

The 1st JCC in July 2014

2. Activities Conducted in the Project

1) Waste Amount and Composition Survey (WACS): October in 2014

The WACS was held in the Lezhe municipality and Bushat Commune in October 2014. In the WACS, waste samples were collected from households with the support of waste collection companies and local municipalities. As for Tirana municipality, the WACS was not conducted at this time, considering the data availability from the survey conducted in 2011. Based on the data available, current waste amount in the Tirana municipality was estimated by taking account of the national GDP growth rate and other demographic variables.

Number of Sample Household and Survey Period

Municipality	No. of Household	Survey Period
Tirana	100	2011
Lezhe	30	18th - 24th Oct in 2014
Bushat	30	7th - 13th Oct in 2014

Objectives of WACS:

WACS is one of the important surveys to understand estimated waste generation rate at the generation source, and to identify the physical composition of waste. The collected data from WACS is utilized to create a municipal waste flow which shows the process that wastes go through before being discharged to a disposal site and waste amount generated at each stage. In this way, creating the waste flow gives a clear picture of current waste flow in the city, and also will be a base to formulate a future waste management plan as well as 3R policy.

Method of WACS:

The **WACS** consists of two parts: Waste Amount Survey (WAS) and Waste Composition Survey (WCS).

WAS: Wastes are separated into organic and non-organic materials which were collected from households for consecutive 7 days. All collected samples were weighed and recorded by each household. At the end of the survey, waste generation rate per household was estimated using the collected data.

WCS: All collected sample wastes were unpacked and sorted into 16 types: kitchen waste, cardboard, other paper, PET bottle, hard plastic, other plastics, iron, aluminum, other metal, glass, grass/wood, textile, rubber/leather, ceramics/ stone, diaper, and others. By doing this, the physical composition of waste is identified.

Result of WAS:

The result of WAS is shown below. Interestingly, there was no significant difference in the waste generation amount among the three cities. But, the survey revealed that urbanized areas tend to generate more wastes as is seen in the survey result: 373g in Tirana, 361g in Lezhe, and 331g in Bushat.

Waste Generation Amount per capita / day at generation source

Municipality	Organic Waste	Non-Organic Waste	Total
Tirana	172g	201g	373g
Lezhe	221g	140g	361g
Bushat	230g	101g	331g

Weighing Sample Waste

Result of WCS:

In each municipality, kitchen waste accounts for the largest portion of the waste composition ratio. This characteristic becomes more prominent in less urbanized areas such as Bushat commune. The proportion of recyclables in wastes (e.g. cardboard, PET bottle, hard plastic, iron and aluminum) tends to be higher in urbanized area such as Tirana municipality.

Physical Composition of Sample Waste

Composition	Tirana municipality	Lezhe municipality	Bushat Commune
1. Kitchen waste	46.21%	61.30%	69.41%
2. Cardboard	5.28%	2.30%	2.74%
3. Other paper	8.98%	3.20%	2.43%
4. PET bottle	5.02%	2.90%	1.16%
5. Hard plastic	3.09%	2.70%	2.32%
6. Other plastic	9.20%	6.30%	5.18%
7.Iron	0.87%	0.60%	0.12%
8. Aluminum	0.49%	0.90%	0.83%
9. Other metal	0.80%	0.00%	0.40%
10. Glass	3.40%	8.00%	6.83%
11.Grass/Wood	4.10%	2.70%	1.60%
12.Textile	3.15%	4.10%	1.56%
13 Rubber/Leather	1.41%	1.70%	0.22%
14. Ceramic/Stone	1.96%	0.50%	0.02%
15. Diaper	5.53%	2.60%	3.94%
16. Others	0.70%	0.20%	1.25%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.01%
Recyclables	14.80%	9.40%	7.20%

Separating sample wastes into 16 categories

2) Recycling Survey: September – November /2014

Objectives of the Survey:
With an aim to estimate the recycling amount at generation source, a recycling survey was conducted in Tirana and other municipalities (Korce, Vlore, and Shkoder) during the period of September to November in 2014. The collected data from this survey will be utilized to create a national recycle flow in Albania.

Outline of the Survey: The survey was carried out in the four municipalities by interviewing collection companies for recyclables.

Result of the Survey: Among the four municipalities, little difference is seen in the total collection amount after excluding automobile scrap which is supposed to be categorized into industrial waste. As for the composition of recyclables, cardboard, soft plastic, metal, and PET bottle have been major items to be collected in the four cities.

Collection Amount of Recyclables

Item		Unit	Average of other municipalities	Tirana municipalities
Paper		t /day	0	0.7
Aluminum			0	1.2
Cardboard			3.2	4.3
Hard Plastic			0.8	5.6
PET Bottle			1.9	17.4
Soft Plastic			3.6	29.1
Metal			1.8	6.5
Metal from Automobile Scrap			8.4	29.7
Total		t /day	19.7	94.5
Recyclables Amount at Generation Source	Total	g/ capita/ day (*)	214	170
	Total excluding automobile scrap		123	117

(*) population of Tirana: 556,600 / Other cities in total: 92,100 (Tentative Figure)

4. Summary

This first newsletter aimed to provide a picture of the current situation of urban wastes in Albania by presenting the results of WACS and the recycling survey. The next newsletter will cover more about waste management at the national level and public opinions for waste/recycling issues from our on-going surveys.

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A.3 No.2

THE PROJECT FOR SUPPORT OF WASTE MINIMIZATION AND 3R PROMOTION IN REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Newsletter No.2 February 2016

MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT

*1.5 year has passed since the commencement of **the Project for Support of Waste Minimization and 3R Promotion in Republic of Albania ("the Project")** in July 2014. Although the project encountered the Administrative Territorial Reform and local government election in summer 2015, the Project continued designing Pilot Project for the three pilot municipalities, namely Vau i Dejes, Cerrik, and Tirana. This issue of Newsletter introduces the outline of these Pilot Projects, along with other activities implemented so far.*

PILOT PROJECTS IN 3 MUNICIPALITIES

Vau i Dejes Municipality	
Target area	Entire former Bushat commune boundary
Target Population	14 villages: about 4,600 households / about 300 waste containers
Phase 1	
Issues	Waste are scattered at discharging places (beside waste containers) partly because of irregular waste collection service due to the budgetary restraint. 
Goals	The cost of more efficient and reliable waste collection to be figured out.
Summary of Activity	By setting a new and more efficient collection route and a regular collection schedule, it aims to figure out the cost and collection efficiency based on the record kept during implementation of waste collection, which can be utilized to draft the budget application document to manage the waste collection service with the municipality's own cost from year 2016.
Phase 2	
Issues	Citizen's improper discharging manner has lowered the collection efficiency. Particularly, the serious problems are that general waste is scattered on ground not discharged inside the container, and a massive amount of agricultural waste is discharged besides the container. 
Goals	· Discharging points dedicated for agricultural waste are established in especially problematic locations. (1) Residents follow discharging manner for waste separation: (2) general waste shall be discharged inside a container, · Agricultural waste shall be discharged in a designated place. · Consequently, waste collection efficiency is improved

Summary of Activity	In an identified sample area, a large-sized container designated only for agricultural waste is placed, separately from the normal communal container. Awareness program is carried out in a form of community meeting to explain the method of separate discharging of agricultural waste. 
Phase 3 (currently being studied for detailed design)	
Issues	· In spite that agricultural waste accounts for a large portion of the collected municipal waste, they have been directly landfilled without any composting. · Most of the recyclable valuables such as aluminum cans, PET bottles, and others have been directly transported to landfill from each container since there are few waste pickers operating (not like in Tirana).
Goals	· Agricultural waste is composted either "on-site" or "off-site" composting · "Separation at generation source" of recyclable valuables is conducted at places generating a lot of valuables such as bars and restaurants

Cerrik Municipality	
Phase 1	
Target area	One part of Neighborhood 3 in former Cerrik.
Target population	About 100 households using the concrete-made discharge points built on the roadside.
Issues	· The concrete-made discharge points located on the main road get waste from other areas also discharged, and waste are scattered around these points. · Agricultural and garden wastes are also found mixed and discharged there. 
Objectives	Improvement of discharge/collection of the municipal waste in the rural area in preparation for recyclables separate collection.
Summary of Activity	Door-to-door collection service by a vehicle with playing a melody from a loud speaker ("Bell Collection") is provided, while the exiting concrete discharge points are demolished. Before starting the new service, the target households are informed about the new rules by the municipality staffs with leaflet handed over to them.  

Phase 2	
Target area	Entire former Cerrik Municipality area
Target population	About 14,500 inhabitants
Issues	Due to the lack of proper final discharging site and limited capacity of existing site, reduction of waste amount to be carried in to the site is urgently needed.
Objectives	The waste amount to be reduced through implementation of separate collection of recyclables.
Summary of Activity	Recyclables (PET, plastics, steel/aluminum cans, other metals) will be collected separately from the non-recyclable household waste by Bell Collection on a scheduled timing, while the non-recyclable household waste can be discharged to communal containers and collected as in the current manner.

Tirana Municipality	
Target area	Lapraka area and central area of Tirana
Issues	Separation of recyclables have been tried out time after time, but have not been sustainable, even in school-basis program, previously, while reduction of waste to be landfilled is behind the schedule as targeted in the national plan. Many have pointed out the importance of awareness, but have not reached to the sustainable method.
Phase 1	
Target population	5 public schools in Lapraka area (with about 4000 students in total) and 2 public schools in central area (with about 2800 students in total)
Objectives	School students will be familiarized with the concept of separation of recyclables and will be the gate of communication to the surrounding community.
Summary of Activity	The target recyclables identified through interviews with recyclers active in Tirana municipality area and generated in schools will be separately discharged by students, and be handed over to recyclers. The schools will have record of activities and will present the result to the community including their parents and neighbors. 
Phase 2 (yet to be finalized)	
Target area	Lapraka area and central area of Tirana
Target population	To be identified from the surrounding community of the schools targeted in Phase 1
Objectives	A sustainable manner of separate collection to be developed according to the condition of the target community in order to reduce the amount of waste discharged to the existing communal containers.
Summary of Activity	Methods of separation and collection will be design after discussion with the target community to reflect their opinion, in addition to the awareness activities.

1ST COUNTERPART TRAINING IN JAPAN

The Project plans to carry out counterpart training in Japan for three times during the 3-year project term. The very first counterpart training was conducted in May 2015 for the ministerial level of counterparts. Four Albanian officials from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and Ministry of Urban Development participated in a 8-day training carried out in cooperation with the municipality of Ogaki in Gifu prefecture in Japan.

The participants visited the municipal facilities for waste treatment as well as factories recycling collected through the municipality's collection services such as glasses, plastics, and bulky wastes. The participants enjoyed their experiences eye-witnessing how one local government is implementing 3R through their solid waste management.

The officials of Ogaki municipality welcomed the participants with hearty hospitality not only in the official program as well as during lunch and tea breaks. The participants also had a sneak view of historical side of Japan as well the metropolitan atmosphere of Nagoya city where they stayed during the training.

The similar training program is scheduled to be held in May 2016 - a little longer 2-week program - for the municipality officials implementing the project pilot projects in cooperation with the project staffs.

2nd JCC held

The second Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) meeting for the Project was held on 27 January, 2016 at the conference room of Ministry of Environment (MOE), chaired by Mr. Pellumb Abeshi, the general director of environment and the Project director, to confirm the designs of the pilot projects to be implemented and the changes in Project Design Matrix (PDM). The participants included representatives from Prime Minister's office, MoE, MoTI, MoUD, three pilot municipalities, namely Tirana, Vau i Dejes and Cerrik, were joined by Mr. Toshiya Abe, the resident representative of JICA Balkan office accompanied by his JICA officials.

The meeting was concluded with the remarks by Mr. Abe emphasizing the ownership by the municipalities and the ministries to the Project, which is the key element of successful implementation of the technical cooperation project.

A.4 No.3

THE PROJECT FOR SUPPORT OF WASTE MINIMIZATION AND 3R PROMOTION IN REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Newsletter No.3 November 2016

MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT

The Project for Support of Waste Minimization and 3R Promotion in Republic of Albania ("the Project") *is implementing its pilot projects (hereafter "PP") in three municipalities; namely Vau i Dejes, Cerrik and Tirana Municipalities as reported in the previous issue of the Newsletter. This issue talks about the progress of the PPs for the last 6 months in each municipality up to July 2016, and their implications for 3R Guidelines. The draft of the 3R Guideline is expected to be finalized at the end of the Project work in Albania in May 2016.*
The 2nd counterpart training and the visit to Prizren municipality for taking lessons from their examples are also featured.

Pilot Project in Vau i Dejes Municipality

Vau i Dejes Municipality has planned to implement PP in three phases: Phase 1, improvement of quality and frequency of waste collection service; Phase 2, improvement of waste discharge manner; and Phase 3, promoting recycling (composting).

During Phase 1, the Project supported the municipality to secure the provision of appropriate waste collection service. The services were provided once a week in the entire Bushat AU by utilizing the municipal compactor. Through this, it was expected 1) to achieve improvement of collection efficiency, 2) to gain citizens' reliance on the municipal service, and 3) to improve the town's view by clearing the waste scattering around the containers.

The municipality built trust of the citizens for the collection services through Phase 1 and prepared for the implementation of Phase 2 activity. In Phase 2, the residents were encouraged to discharge their agricultural waste separately into a specially designed container which was installed by the side of the exiting general waste containers in two pilot neighborhoods. Now the residents in these neighborhoods are no longer discharging the agricultural waste on the ground. This has helped the municipality to cut the time of shoveling the waste piles from the ground, leading to the improvement of the collection efficiency.

Agricultural waste is discharged in to the designated container separately from the general waste which is discharge in the small container seen on the left.

The Project is now moving on to Phase 3, in which it is intended to try out methods of composting. Possibility of utilizing the agricultural waste separately discharged in the designated container is also being discussed.

One of the pilot sites for PP2 before installation of the large container specially designed for agricultural waste.

The same site as above after the commencement of the PP 2 activity to discharge agricultural waste separately.

Pilot Projects in Cerrik Municipality

In Cerrik, two PPs are being implemented: 1) improvement of discharge and collection system in rural area; and 2) separate collection system for recyclables from generation sources.

In PP1, it was expected to improve the quality of waste collection and citizen's discharge manner as well as the situation of waste littering around concrete-made waste discharge points existed in the rural area, by providing punctual waste collection service. The municipality removed the structures of

the collection points which existed in the targeted area; i.e. Neighborhood 3 (or Ferme), and implemented door-to-door collection with a collection truck coming to their gates on time as previously scheduled and notified playing the tune selected for this type of collection. In order to inform the collection schedule and rules, the municipality prepared a leaflet and distributed it to every house.

The residents in the target area came to be aware of the timing of the collection, which has allowed them to discharge their waste before or upon the arrival of the collection truck. Thus it has reduced waste being discharged uncontrollably around discharge points.

The residents, knowing the collection time, has prepared their waste and come out to discharge it when they hear the music from the collection truck.

In PP2, it was aimed to improve citizen's awareness about reducing and recycling waste, to reduce the waste amount to be collected and landfilled, and to help improving the situation of the waste littering. For these purposes, the municipality provided "Bell collection" service once a week specifically for the recyclables. A collection truck was prepared to play a tune selected for this type of collection when proceeding through the residential areas, and the residents were expected to discharge the targeted recyclables (PET, hard and soft plastics, steel/aluminum cans, and items made of other steels) once the truck comes close to their houses.

This was implemented throughout the Cerrik AU area. Another leaflet explaining a day and time for collection and rules was distributed to every house by the municipal staffs and their temporally hired assistants.

In Neighborhood 3 where PP1 has been implemented, more residents were cooperative for PP2 and discharged their recyclables on the designated day to the collection truck which comes on the same route as in PP1 than in other areas, where only a few limited households cared to use the service.

According to some narrative reports by the citizens living in the urban area where many apartment buildings exist, they found the service difficult to

The collection worker collects the recyclables separately discharged at a house gate on the day designated for recyclable collection.

catch since it did not stop at one spot for a time long enough for the residents to come out and discharge after hearing the tune from the truck. In a rural area where individual residential houses are predominant, similarly to Neighborhood 3, lack of door-to-door collection of the municipal waste seems to have been one factor hindering the residents' engagement in separate collection of the recyclable.

Based on these results, the Projects have redesigned PP2. For the rural area, in Neighborhood 2, the door-to-door collection of the municipal waste is now also implemented. Furthermore, the municipality has taken a measure to optimize the cost. They provide this municipal waste collection service on the same day with the same truck as the recyclable collection in the two Neighborhoods (2 and 3). The truck is now equipped with a few bins on its deck, and the recyclables discharged by the residents are collected in these bins.

The Project will conduct reviewing survey to extract lessons learnt from these pilot projects so that they will be incorporated in the final draft of 3R Guideline to make suggestions for implementation in other municipalities as well as for continuation of the 3R activities in Cerrik Municipality.

Pilot Projects in Tirana Municipality

In Tirana AU, Lapraka area has been selected as a target area to implement school recycling activity. Five public schools, namely 28 Nentori, Ahmet Gashi, Sukander Luarasi, and Gjergi Fishta primary schools and Aleks Buda High School, in the area have been involved since February 2016 and their students are now separately discharging PET bottles, small drink glass bottles and aluminum & steel cans.

Students are encouraged to discharge the target recyclables in small recycling bins placed on each floor of their school buildings and school yards, and eventually collect them to a big sack allocated for each school. Once the sack is filled, a recycler is contacted for collection.

A frame to hold the big sack has been allocated for each school. Here is shown a student discharging recyclables collected in her classroom to the school sack in 28 Nentori school.

The recycler, in their own yard, sorts out the recyclables accepted from each school by kinds, while removing the items which cannot be sold in market, and weighs the marketable recyclables by kinds. The money for the marketable recyclables is handed over to each school, which will be managed and utilized by each school for their school improvement. One school collects about 57 kg in average for one selling, containing the target recyclables as well as a few other recyclables, and is worth about 1138 leke in average. Most of them are discharged in school by their students but some of the schools have started encouraging students to bring in the recyclable from their houses.

Most of the schools have sent a few of their students for inspection of this weighing process and they have become familiar with what to be collected and what not to be. This has helped reducing non-recyclables discharged in to the recycle bins.

28 Nentori school students inspected the weighing process of the recyclables.

On the other hand, the schools discharge a lot of paper and plastic bags as seen in any other schools too, but they are currently not targeted in PP since recyclers in the market deal with such materials only in bulk. Students are aware that these materials are also recyclable generally, and it will be necessary to find a solution to putting them on route for recycling.

The Project has started PP1 targeting schools with in intension to expanding the focus to their surrounding community. In May, at the end of the academic year, the Project conducted a questionnaire survey for the students' parents of the target schools. The result shows very high interest of them in the recycling activity and willingness to participate in a similar activity with their recyclables generated at household level.

Meanwhile, before the summer break, a few students representing Aleks Buda High School visited café bars in their community and explained about the school recycling activity, requesting for their cooperation. Once the new academic year will start, student groups will visit some of these bars to collect recyclables from them.

Aleks Buda students explaining the bars in their school neighborhood about their recycling activity and asking for cooperation.

2nd Counterpart Training in Japan

The Project invited four counterparts from the municipalities of Cerrik and Vau i Dejes, who are implementing the pilot project in cooperation with the Project members to the Ogaki City in Japan in May 2016. The training lasted for 10 days, starting from 18 May, and they had lectures and sight visits to observe and learn the solid waste management conducted by a local government in Japan.

Courtesy visit to the Mayor of Ogaki.

The training program included visits to the municipal incineration and recycling (separation) facilities, and

private recycling companies dealing with woods, wasted oil, and glasses, as well as a bulky waste treatment facility which is run by a partial-affairs association of the neighboring municipalities.

They also visited a citizen's group and learned their efforts to collaborate with the municipality in the field of waste management. The learned how a "cardboard box composting" works and how it can be maintained, and observed the group's farm where they compost the agricultural waste.

The training participants visit the recycling facility for plastic materials.

The participants were highly satisfied with the training, and impressed with the waste treatment which only leaves the incinerated ash to be landfilled at the final disposal site. They were also surprised to learn that the Ogaki municipality's SWM plan clearly mentions that the role of citizens in the municipal waste management. Recognizing their road to take for betterment of solid waste management back in their home towns is very long, the counterparts are now eagerly involved in the discussions and implementation of the pilot projects with the project members in their respective municipality

They also enjoyed some sightseeing in Nagoya and Tokyo during a weekend. Here a Samurai-costumed performer posed with them.

Study Trip to Prizren Municipality

On 15 and 16 May 2016, The Project visited Prizren Municipality in the Republic of Kosovo, where "the Project for Enhancement of Capacity for Waste Management toward Sound Material-cycle Society" had been implemented from 2011 until 2014, with participation of eight Albanian counterparts to observe their current solid waste management.

The project counterparts participated in the visits followed by a brief explanation of the outline of the past project and the current status of the waste management in Prizren as well as their master plan of SMW, which was presented by the chief of the solid waste management section of Prizren municipality. The visits included households practicing home composting using the composter provided by the municipality and agricultural waste composting in their home orchard, a green area attached to an apartment building where the residents "adopt" the area as if their child and carry out daily maintenance with maintenance equipment provided by the municipality. They also visited a village located in the mountainous outskirt of Prizren, where the municipality conducts door-to-door bell collection services once a week, just like they do in the town area. The participants found the program beneficial and were very impressed with the high "waste tax" payment ratio (4.5 euro per month, and more than 80% of the households pay duly). They were also amazed with the presentation summarizing school environmental activities implemented under close instruction by the municipality staffs.

Getting explanation about their monitoring system for waste tax collection (Day 1)

However, in terms of the composting activities, although the counterparts evaluated highly the efforts of the users and the municipal officials, "not for Albania" was the majority of the responses. Both examples had relatively large garden or farming field, which may be one reason for this response, but many counterparts pointed out the "difference in their mentality". The counterparts also wished to have visited to the landfill site, which is managed by a separate state institution and not included in the program this time.

Besides of such results, the visit provided a good opportunity to created an atmosphere for close exchanges of ideas among the project counterparts.

A.5 No.4

THE PROJECT FOR SUPPORT OF WASTE MINIMIZATION AND 3R PROMOTION IN REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Newsletter No.4 Februrary 2017

REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË
MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT

The Project for Support of Waste Minimization and 3R Promotion in Republic of Albania ("the Project") *has completed implementation of their pilot projects in three municipalities namely Vau i Dejes, Cerrik and Tirana Municipalities. Based on the findings learnt through these pilot projects, the Project is now in the process of finalization of 3R Guideline to be adopted by Ministry of Environment. This issue summarizes the findings from the PPs, and also reports about the 3R Action Plan workshops and follow-up visits conducted targeting 40 municipalities in 7 counties from October until December 2016.*

Pilot Project in Cerrik Municipality: Successful implementation of Door-to-door collection for smooth transition to separate collection of recyclables

Cerrik Municipality in cooperation with the Project has implemented two pilot projects: 1) Improvement of municipal waste discharge and collection in the rural area, and 2) Separate collection of recyclables.

Pilot Project 1 started with a commemorative demolishment of concrete-made discharge points and shifted to door-to-door collection with a truck coming on schedule playing a symbolic melody of *Moi bubrrec*..

A majority of residents living along narrow streets where communal containers could not be placed and a large compactor could not access appreciate this new system and are very cooperative. However, for the households living on wider, accessible streets may better be served with a communal container system. This pilot project suggests a municipality to seek for an effective combination of door-to-door collection and communal container collection according to the conditions of each neighborhood.

In Pilot Project 2, separate collection of recyclables was introduced in the urban area as well as in the rural area where the door-to-door collection had started in Pilot Project 2. The collection was conducted in the door-to-door system with another kind of melody being played. However, in the urban setting where apartment buildings are dominant and the residents have easy access to communal containers installed on nearby street did not find this system preferable. On the other hand, in the area targeted in Pilot Project 1 where the residents became accustomed to discharge on scheduled timing, discharging the recyclables separately in the door-to-door system was easily accepted.

Despite of the cooperation in the rural area and from a few households even in the urban area, however, the collected amount of recyclables over a period of eight months was very limited (263.5 kg in total, and 1.09 kg/day in average), due to the very limited generation amount of such "waste" in this municipality. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the money earned by selling of the collected recyclables are utilized the by municipality for purchasing new containers.

In conclusion, unless it is very strategically incorporated with the general municipal waste collection, a separate collection of recyclables by door-to-door method would not be cost-effective. Moreover, the door-to-door method for collection of recyclables would work better when introduced after the residents are accustomed to such system for the general waste collection.

Pilot Projects in Vau i Dejes Municipality: Necessity for promoting on-site compost of green waste highlighted

In Vau i Dejes, the pilot project was implemented in order in three phases: 1) to secure an appropriate waste collection service by the municipality; 2) to establish an appropriate waste discharging system that citizen would accept; and 3) to establish an

appropriate method for waste reduction.

After establishing on-schedule weekly collection throughout the Bushat administrative unit area during the phase 1, the municipality and the project team concluded that the massive amount of agricultural waste discharge on ground around the containers was largely hindering the efficiency of the collection work. Therefore, in the second phase, they had installed two large containers at the ground level designated specifically for agricultural wastes in two collection points. This has drastically reduced the time required for clearing the collection point upon from 40 minutes to 5 minutes. Moreover, the environment around the containers also improved largely. The municipality has now installed such large containers in two other collection points expecting for the same impact.

In Phase 3, methods to reduce the amount of green waste that are discharged in a large quantity and transported to the landfill were sought after. The municipality and the Project team had a series of discussions and studied the possibility of implementing on-site composting as well as off-site composting. Off-site composting refers to composting method in which organic waste are collected to one large-scale facility where the waste is being composted. This method will after all will not reduce the amount of green waste that need to be transported by the waste collection services, and will require additional cost for transportation and management of the composting facility.

On the other hand, on-site composting, which requires waste generator to carry out composting at their own site, will reduce the amount of green waste to be discharged and to be transported, and will require the municipality less running cost.

In Bushat administrative unit, they have found that about 30% of the households currently carry out on-site composting, while the municipality finds it difficult financially to implement off-site composting. Thus, on-site composting is a preferable method for reduction of green waste for a similar municipality.

However, not every household has enough space to carry out composing nor has willingness to cooperate. In reality, many were found very reluctant about composting even though they generate green waste. In order to promote on-site compost widely, it will be required to develop some measurements to encourage citizens to conduct on-site composting, such as tax reduction or subsidy by a local or central government.

Pilot Projects in Tirana Municipality: Effectivity of awareness raising through school activity endorsed

In Lapraka area of Tirana, five schools continued to work on separate collection of recyclables. Each school developed their own unique way of continuing: Ahmet Gashi and 28 Nentori schools expanded separate collection of recyclables to the families of the students.

Aleks Buda High School now has a strong student group, which works with neighboring cooperative

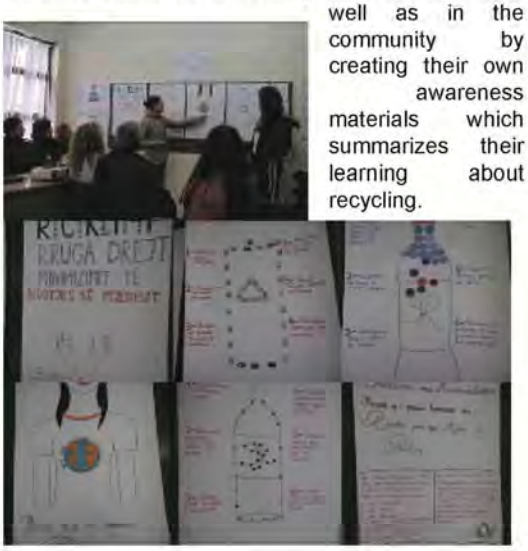
café bars. The bars keep the recyclables generated from their business and hand over to the students of the group who visit these shops 2 to 3 times a week. These three schools sell their collected recyclables to the recycler who is contacted by a monitoring staff of the Project.

Recyclables brought in by the students of Ahmet Gashi from their homes and gathered in the sack provided by the Project.

Gjergi Fishta school also has some contributions of recyclables collected from the students homes, and they have even managed to find their own collector in the school's proximity, to whose yard the student environmental group delivers the sack filled with the recyclables.

Although the earning from this selling from any of these four school is very small (in average 57kg/sack to earn 1140 leke or so), the actual experience through which the students can witness "the recyclables are resources" has a large impact on the students awareness as well as on their parents.

At Skender Luarasi school, where the amount of recyclables generated is not so big as the others, worked on awareness creating within the school as well as in the community by creating their own awareness materials which summarizes their learning about recycling.



Tirana's experience through implementation of the pilot project suggests that the awareness program requires actual activity involving students to make an impact. Such activity requires an intensive monitoring and support to the schools. Furthermore, the sustainable recycling activity at school level requires a completed circle of flow from separate collection by students at school until selling to a recycler. Without having determined how and to whom the recyclables are handed over, separation of recyclables cannot be completed.

Workshops to support 3R Action Plan formulation by Local Governments

The Project team, accompanied by the counterpart specialists from Ministry of Environment, conducted workshops in seven counties including Gjirokaster, Vlore, Fier, Beret, Elbasan, Shkoder, and Lezhe, in September and October, in order to enhance understanding of the process to formulate 3R Action Plan at the local government level. The team explained in detail, step by step, each component of "3R Action Plan" and provided instructions about how to complete the collection of basic data which serves as a foundation for their planning of 3R activities.

Participants of the workshop in Fier County exercising a waste-flow formulation process.

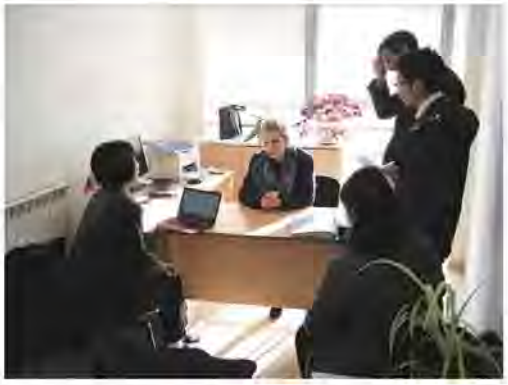
The workshops were followed up with phone calls and e-mail correspondents so that each participated municipality could have the data filled appropriately. The Project further supported the municipalities by making individual visits and had one-on-one guidance to complete the analysis of the current financial and physical status of their solid waste management. Through this process, twenty-eight (28) municipalities have become prepared to make reasonable and sensible selection of 3R activities fitted to their own situations. The map above indicates the municipalities which have been visited by the Project and are in process of formulating 3R Action Plans.

The Project will support these municipalities continuously to complete the formulation of 3R Action Plan through close communication and at the final seminar to be organized in early March

Terminal Evaluation of the Project conducted by JICA Head Office

From 15th January until 26th January, 2017, the terminal evaluation of the Project was conducted by the evaluation committee consisted of a Japanese consultant assigned for the evaluation by JICA Head Office, an Albanian expert in waste management, as well as two officials from the department of Environmental Management Group of JICA Head Office.

Visiting all three pilot project municipalities, interviewing the project counters at the municipal and the ministerial level, and examining the documents produced so far by the Project, they concluded that the Project would most like to achieve the Project objectives by the end of the Project implementation period; i.e. May 2017.



The evaluation team conducting an interview at a school which cooperated in the pilot project in Tirana

The evaluation team highly evaluated the efforts made by the pilot project municipalities producing valuable findings for formulation of 3R Guideline.

At the Joint Coordination Committee held on the final day of their mission, the team presented their findings to the Project committee members and concluded the evaluation with expectation that the Japanese expert team of the Project and their counterpart officials of Ministry of Environment will thoroughly examine together the draft 3R Guideline being prepared and the ministry official will be familiarized with the contents of it so that they would be well-equipped to support local government in promotion of 3R in Albania.

The evaluation team poses together with the members of Joint Coordination Committee and the Project members.

Final Seminar on 3R Guideline and 3R Action Plan to be held on 9th & 10th March, 2017

The Project as its summarizing activity will organize the Seminar on 3R Guideline and the final workshop for formulation of 3R Action Plan on 9th and 10th March, 2017. The draft of 3R Guideline is expected to be finalized by then in a form of a technical document of Ministry of Environment, and the finalized contents will be introduced to the participants.

The same occasion will be utilized to finalize the draft municipal 3R Action Plans which are being prepared by many municipalities following the instructions provided by the Project. The essential part of selection of 3R activities and formulating their implementation plan will be explained. The participants are expected to complete this process for their 3R Action Plan during the course of the seminar under the guidance of the Project team.

All municipalities will be invited in due course with specific instructions to follow to make the occasion of the seminar a meaningful ones. Those who have not had opportunities to participated in any of the past workshops will also receive invitations and are welcomed to participate with a pre-drafted 3R Action Plan. The form of the Plan will be available from the Project, if any of the participating municipality has not had one yet.

A.6 No.5

THE PROJECT FOR THE SUPPORT OF WASTE MINIMIZATION AND 3R PROMOTION IN REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Newsletter No.5 May 2017

This final issue of the Project Newsletter will summarize the highlights in the Project's final stage. ***3R Guideline,*** *as a final product of 3-year* ***the Project for the Support of Waste Minimization and 3R Promotion in Republic of Albania*** *("the Project"), has now been completed, and it will be shared with all relevant officials of Ministry of Environment, Environmental Authority, counties and municipalities as a technical document of Ministry of Environment in early May. A summary of the Guideline was introduced to the municipality officials in charge of solid waste management (SWM) throughout the country at the final seminar held in Tirana on 9th & 10th March 2017. In addition to the Guideline, there are now 26 municipalities which have their own 3R Action Plan drafted. 3 municipalities out of them had opportunities to learn the current SWM in Japan in early April.*

"3R Guideline" now available:

Albania has set a goal to be a member state of European Union (EU) and its environmental policies are set in conformity with EU Directives. Likewise in SWM, the National Waste Management Strategy of Albania (hereafter "the Strategy") legislated in 2015 stipulates the goal to reduce waste 25% by 2014, 35% by 2016, and then 55% by 2020. As a part of the strategy to achieve such goal, the country has prioritized promotion of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) of municipal solid waste. On the other hand, municipalities are mandated to deliver and manage proper solid waste management services to their citizens. This means a municipal solid waste management plan should include their plan of promotion of 3R. In order to provide guidance to the municipalities for this planning process, the "3R Guideline" has been developed in line with National Waste Management Strategy as well as National Waste Management Plan.

Front page of "3R Guideline"

The objectives of "3R Guideline" are set as following: 1) Upon a LGU implementing 3R activities, 3R Action Plan is developed according to 3R Guideline. Through this process, 3R Guideline also supports LGU to develop its Waste Management Plan; and 2) 3R Guideline supports a LGU to implement 3R activities. Through this process, 3R Guideline supports realizing activities aimed in their waste management plan.

The Guideline consists of the following 3 components which include the topics as listed below:

1. National Policy on 3R
   - Understanding present situation and issues of solid waste management of the country.
   - National basic policy on 3R
     - Setting the Planning Indices
     - Future goals
     - Milestones for 3R promotion
2. Selection of 3R Activities
   - Screening of 3R activities feasible in Albanian context.
   - Viewpoints and points to be considered for implementation of the selected activities.
3. Implementation of 3R Activities by LGU
   - Formulation of 3R Action Plan
     - Understanding present situation and issued of SWM in the LGU
     - Selection of 3R activities
     - Confirmation of 3R Planning Figures
     - Development of future Waste Flow
     - Development of Plan of Implementation of 3R activities
   - Implementation and Evaluation of 3R activities

Copies of the printed A4-size "3R Guideline" were handed over to MOE from the Japanese Expert Team (JET) of the Project in early May and will be mailed to each municipality. It will come with a CD which contains the formula to support developing current and future "waste flow" for each municipality.

Seminar for introducing the finalized draft 3R Guideline cum the Seminar on reporting result of 3R Pilot Projects:

The Project held its final seminar titled "Seminar for introducing the finalized draft 3R Guideline cum the Seminar on reporting result of 3R Pilot Project" on 9th and 10th March, 2017. The first day of the seminar was organized at Tirana International Hotel, and the second day of the seminar took place in Cerrik Municipality.

The objectives of the seminar were; 1) Reporting the final results of 3R Pilot Project conducted under the Project, 2) Introducing the final draft of 3R Guideline. 3) Deepening understanding on 3R Action Plan and its formulation, and 4) Sharing experiences and lessons of the Pilot Project by visiting Cerrik Municipality.

The final seminar gathered the largest participations for the three years of the Project implementation period from the municipalities throughout the

country; 56 personnel from 40 municipalities, along with the representatives from each of 10 counties, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ministry of Urban Development.

A total of 86 participants filled the venue at Consortium Hall, Tirana International Hotel in Tirana on the first day of the seminar.

It was started with an opening speech by the Ministry of Environment, followed by three presentations about the result of the pilot projects which had been implemented in Vau i Dejes, Cerrik, and Tirana municipalities (The details of the outcomes were introduced in the previous issue of the Newsletter).

Vau i Dejes municipality presented the result of their PP on separation of agricultural waste and necessity for on-site compost.

Cerrik municipality presented the result of their PP on door-to-door collection and separate collection of recyclables.

The ministry also presented the summarized contents of "3R Guideline". The seminar also served an opportunity to the municipality officials to ask their burning questions regarding waste management, including treatment of industrial waste, and setting municipal tariffs for waste, and other waste-related topics. The representatives from MoE and MoTI responded to these questions sincerely.

Tirana municipality presented the result of PP on separate collection of recyclables.

MoE official and the JET facilitated the very active Q & A session during the seminar.

Another major topic of the day was on development of municipal 3R Action Plans. The 3R Action Plan can be developed following the guidance provided in 3R Guideline, but the Project had made their efforts to form more concrete understandings among the municipal officials, through county level workshops and individual visits in the past three months. As a result of this effort, at the time of the final seminar, 24 municipalities had their own 3R Action Plan drafted. In addition to them, two other municipalities had made their own efforts to develop their plans by the seminar. Six more municipalities had completed their analysis of the current SWM status in their municipalities. These municipal 3R Action Plans were handed over back to the respective municipalities during the seminar after the JET certifying the consistency and feasibility of their plans.

Draft of 3R Action Plan were handed back to 30 municipalities.

Ura Vajgurore and Konispol municipalities presented their completed draft 3R Action Plans as good examples.

3rd Counterpart Training conducted in Ogaki City in Japan

The third counterpart training was conducted from 2nd to 12th of April 2017 in collaboration with Ogaki City in Gifu Prefecture in Japan where the past two counterpart trainings were conducted. In this year, three officials who engage in SWM in Municipality of Permet, Konispol and Ura Vajgurore participated in the training. They stayed at JICA Chubu center in Nagoya city, 44km away from Ogaki, while the most part of the program was conducted in Ogaki city. Ogaki city is located in the central part of Japan and has a population of 160,000 in the area of 200 square kilometers approximately.

The program consisted of a series of lectures and site visits. There were three lectures: "SWM in Japan", "Industrial waste management in Gifu Prefecture" and "SWM in Ogaki city", which covered a wide range of topics on SWM and 3R in Japan such as roles of each public sector (central government, prefecture and municipality), private

sector (business enterprise) and citizen in SWM; history of SWM; and legal framework regarding SWM and 3R.

Courtesy visit to the Ogaki City Hall. Three times of trainings under the Project were conducted in collaboration with Ogaki city.

During the site visits, the trainees learned practical work of SWM and 3R of municipal staff in Ogaki city by observing household waste collection and by visiting intermediate treatment facilities (incineration plants, sorting and compressing facility for recyclables, bulky waste treatment facility), two types of final disposal sites (for incinerated ash, and for construction waste) and some facilities related to SWM or 3R (municipal hospital, wood pellet factory, wasted oil recycling facility) in Ogaki. They also visited recycling facilities operated by private sector dealing with plastics and glass bottles and also observed two different types of compost, cow dung compost practiced by farmer and cardboard-box compost by citizen group.

Through the training, the trainees deepened understanding about how SWM and 3R activity are conducted in Japan theoretically and practically.

Ogaki Recycle Center. Here, recyclables collected from households are sorted by materials manually. Then, the recyclables are packed by a compressor.

There were a lot of opportunities for exchanging ideas between Japan and Albania sides in each program. The trainees were impressed not only by seeing technology or system applied in facilities but the high awareness of citizen towards environmental conservation which enables to realize clean environment.

During the wrap-up session conducted on the last day of the training at JICA Chubu Center, the trainees commented "Awareness raising and environmental education are the most important activities for us and feasible action in our municipalities." The trainees were glad to participate in the training and deeply appreciated the hospitality of the people of Ogaki City and the staffs involved in the training. It is expected that the trainees will make use of their experience in Japan for improving SWM and promoting 3R activity in Albania.

Collection work of household waste. The residents discharge waste separately according to the rule at designated discharge point and collection is done on scheduled day.

Final Joint Coordinating Committee meeting held on 25th April

The 6th, and the final, Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) meeting of the Project was held at Conference room in Ministry of Environment on 25th April, 2017 with a participation of JCC members including representatives from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, Tirana Municipality, Cerrik Municipality, Vau i Dejes Municipality, Tirana County, as well as JICA Balkan Office.

The Japanese Expert Team (JET) of the Project reported the result of the final seminar held on 9th and 10th March and the 3rd counterpart training in Japan held in early April. JET also presented the draft final report of the Project to JCC members for their comments and agreement. The final report includes the summary of the three-year activities of the projects.

JCC members praised the accomplishment of the Project, especially the completion of 3R Guideline for the Ministry of Environment, and the JET's support to

more than 30 municipalities in drafting their 3R Action Plan.

As Mr. Ryohei Anzai, representative of JICA Balkan Office, emphasized in his closing remarks, hereafter it is expected that Ministry of Environment will have "ownership in further promotion of 3R in Albania in close cooperation with local governments and the project energy will be utilized in a way that will continue shaping the improved waste management in Albania."

JCC members gathered for the final meeting on 25th April, 2017

Closing Message From the Project Director

~ Prof. Pellumb Abeshi, General Director of Environmental Policy, Ministry of Environment

Prof.Pellumb Abeshi at the time of signing the minutes for JCC5.

The Ministry of Environment maximally appreciates the contribution provided by the Japanese government and JICA in the framework 3R project. The capacities created and strengthened at ministry level and local government units as part of the pilot project are a guarantee to continue on the road to integrated waste management and to meeting national environmental standards.

Photo Gallery ~Highlights from the Projects ~

The Project had 6 JCC meetings during the past 3 years in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination for the project implantation.

The JET conducted detailed baseline surveys prior to designing pilot projects in each municipalities

Cerrik municipality successfully introduced door-to-door collection with bell system.

Vau i Dejes proven the effectivity of installation of agricultural waste container.

Tirana municipality shown school activity as effective entry point to the community.

The Project visited 40 municipalities to provide guidance and support their formulation of 3R Action Plans.

The counterpart officials from municipalities participated in every step of pilot project implementation.

The Counterpart training in Ogaki Municipality in Gifu, Japan were conducted 3 times.

The counterpart also had a visit to Prizren, Kosovo to observe their SWM improved through JICA cooperation.

B. Public information

The following information was released on each website for stakeholders to obtain it.

B.1 National Survey on Solid Waste Managementby LGUs

MOE Web site

http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Projekte/Rezultatet_e_Studimit_Kombetar.pdf

B.2 Newsletter

MOE wib site (Only for Albanian)

No. 1: http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Projekte/Buletini_nr._1.pdf

No. 2: http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Projekte/No.2_Newsletter_Alb.pdf

No. 3: http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Projekte/No.3_Newsletter_ALB_(Final).pdf

No. 4: http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Projekte/No4_Newsletter_AL_(web).pdf

No. 5: http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Projekte/No5_Newsletter_AL.pdf

JICA Web site (English and Albanian)

https://www.jica.go.jp/project/albania/002/newsletter/index.html