



REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS – REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

KOMUNA - MUNICIPALITY

SUHAREKË



MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT
2023-2027

MUNICIPALITY OF SUHAREKA

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List of abbreviations:

AMMK Environmental Protection Agency of Kosovo

KAS Statistics Agency of Kosovo

EU European Union

BMZ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

CEDE Center for Environmental Education and Development

DRS Deposit Return System

ELV Automobile waste

EPR Extended producer responsibility

GIZ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

QeK Government of Kosovo

ITMB Plant for mechanical biological treatment

IWMS Integrated waste management system

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

KfW Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

KIWER Kosovo Institute for Water and Environmental Research

KLMC Company for the management of landfills in Kosovo

KRM Regional Waste Company

MESPI Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure

MND Waste from construction and demolition

MPEE Waste from electrical and electronic equipment

MRF Material recovery center

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

PKMM Municipal plan for waste management

PPP Public Private Partnership

PZP Extended producer responsibility

SIMM Integrated waste management strategy

WFD Waste Framework Directive

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Speaker's speech

Citizens of the municipality of Suhareka, we as the municipal administration are committed to managing waste in a sustainable manner. The revision of the Municipal Plan for Waste Management confirms our commitment in this area. Through this plan, the municipality of Suhareka will take the necessary steps to invest in a planned manner in the waste management system in the municipality. Such planning will improve the state of waste management, the preservation of public health and will ultimately affect the environmental state in our municipality. By adjusting the waste management system in the municipality, we also aim to create conditions for local economic development, through waste separation and recycling actions.

In the end, we as a municipal administration are trying to create a cleaner environment for our citizens, but this can only be achieved with the full cooperation of all actors in the municipality.

On behalf of the citizens of the Municipality of Suhareka, I thank the contributors during the drafting through a comprehensive and transparent process during the drafting of the document, in which we have reached a broad consensus from residents and experts in various fields. Such an approach has made the Plan include the interests and specifics of all groups of society in the Municipality, which is a good basis for its implementation to have broad support from all stakeholders. The municipality has welcomed the commitment of all actors who participated in this process, who through their data, remarks, suggestions and proposals have improved the Municipal Plan for Waste Management, 2023-2027 in the municipality of Suhareka, especially GIZ- in that has supported the revision of this plan, KIWER, CEDE and the technical support team to conceive this strategic document as a common value, which will increase the quality of life with a clean environment for all citizens of the municipality of Suhareka.

Sincerely,

Bali Muharram

Mayor of Suhareka Municipality

1 Presentation of the Municipal Plan for Waste Management

1.1 Purpose and scope of the plan

The Municipal Waste Management Plan (WMP) of Suhareka is a planning document for the implementation of the Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo for Waste Management and the Plan of the Republic of Kosovo for Waste Management at the local level, contributing to the implementation of policies and the fulfillment of objectives of strategy. Through the PKMM, the municipality enables an integrated waste management approach, implementing a series of measures, where the main goal is to reduce municipal waste generated at the source, the establishment and development of the infrastructure for waste treatment, the financial aspects of the system, other aspects such as monitoring the situation in this sector, cooperation with all actors, awareness among the population, etc. PLMM includes:

- Determining the priorities of the sector in order to fulfill and align with the objectives of the Integrated Waste Management Strategy (SMIM) 2021-2030 and the Waste Management Action Plan (PVMIM) 2021-2023; respectively, the undertaking of concrete actions in the realization and fulfillment of the defined objectives;
- Evaluation of the current waste collection system, equipment and personnel, defining the basis of current services and activities for waste management,
- Regulation of organizational and operational aspects at the level of the municipality in cooperation with other actors involved in the management of municipal waste;
- The role and institutional and functional regulatory responsibilities of the waste management system;
- Raising the professional capacities of the staff, in order to monitor and evaluate the situation in this sector, recommending measures to improve the situation, etc.;
- Financial arrangements, reflecting financial needs in order to achieve sustainability of the waste management system, as well as analyzing financial resources for investments in the sector.

PKMM will serve as a planning and operational framework for implementing the waste management system, drafting projects, budgets and investment plans, as well as attracting financial and professional support.

1.2 Legal and institutional basis for revising the plan

The legal basis for drafting the PKMM is defined in Law No. 04/L-060 on Waste, which regulates aspects of waste management. LM provides basic regulations on MM, including waste classification, roles and responsibilities of key actors in waste management, as well as other aspects related to operating conditions and standards, licensing of MM operators, etc.

1.2.1 Legal framework for MM

The legal aspect in the Republic of Kosovo regarding waste management consists of this legal framework with the relevant specifications:

Law no. 04/L-060 "On Waste Management", 2012 - this law, which represents the legal basis for determining municipal competences in the Republic of Kosovo for waste management. According to this law, municipalities must: i) draw up the municipal waste management plan, which must be in harmony with the national plan; ii) implement the municipal plan for waste management; iii) determination of the tax and the method of collection of financial means for municipal services; iv) according to the law, two or more municipalities can cooperate for waste management.

According to the law, these municipal plans must focus mainly on: 1) waste collection schemes/programs; 2) proposals for the appropriate techniques regarding the reuse and recycling of waste; 3) the program for raising public awareness and education regarding waste management; 4) evaluation and calculation of costs for waste management.

The law stipulates that the municipal plan is drawn up for a period of 5 years and will address existing and future capacities for waste collection, treatment and disposal, where the need for action for quality service to citizens will be determined, as well as the drafting of a municipal waste management regulation

Also according to this law, municipal waste management by municipalities must be done through special contracts with one or more public or private operators licensed for waste management.

Law no. 04/L-111 "On amending and supplementing the law on public enterprises", 2012

- According to this law, municipalities have the right to create public municipal enterprises for waste management.

Law no. 04/l-045 "On public-private partnership - the provisions of this law regulate the provision of public services and/or public infrastructure for waste management, which includes their collection, collection, treatment and recycling.

1.1. Institutional framework for waste management

The roles and responsibilities of key actors in terms of waste management are sanctioned by the Law on Waste and other relevant legal and by-laws. Main authority of waste management are the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure and the Municipalities of Kosovo.

According to the Waste Law, the Ministry manages hazardous waste, toxic waste, liquid, industrial and similar waste. Municipalities, on the other hand, manage municipal waste, inert and demolition waste, bulky waste and other non-hazardous waste.

Article 14 of the Waste Law defines the powers of MESP and these powers include, among others: (i). Drafting of laws, strategy policies for waste management; (ii) implementation of the strategy and master plan; (iii) granting licenses to operators; (iv) and the creation of a record base and information system for waste management.

Article 15 of the Waste Law defines the powers of the Municipalities and these powers include, among others: (i) creation of the waste management system; (ii) drawing up the local action plan for waste management; (iii) selection of licensed persons for waste management; and (iv) the determination of waste fees and the method of collection of funds.

Other authorities for waste management are:

- Ministry of Economic Development - Management of Public Enterprises at the Central Level, including the Company for the Management of Kosovo Landfills; setting fees for waste disposal
- Ministry of Health - Management of Waste and Medicinal Products
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs - Makes coordination in the field of protection and rescue from natural and other disasters and, as necessary, appoints participating members to the commission for the assessment of possible damage from waste.

- Agency of Vetrina and Food - is responsible for regulating aspects of animal waste management;
- Customs of the Republic of Kosovo - performs the control, recording and supervision of the import, export and transit of waste
- Police of the Republic of Kosovo - cooperates with agencies and organizations of other countries to identify, combat and prevent prohibited actions and misuse of waste.

The roles and responsibilities of municipal bodies in waste management are presented as follows:

- Directorate of Public Services (DShP) - is responsible for managing all works in public and municipal property, monitoring the work of companies engaged in the maintenance and cleaning of roads and other municipal spaces. DSHP is also responsible for setting fees for municipal waste collection and disposal services from waste management companies.
- Directorate of Finance - is responsible for the proposal of taxes, fees and other municipal charges as well as their collection.
- The Directorate for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection - among other things, is responsible for planning the spatial and urban development of the Municipality, helps in the preparation of the local regulation for the control of waste and garbage within the territory of the Municipality, and also provides support in the development of projects in preservation and maintenance of the environment.
- Directorate for Inspection Work - is responsible for the supervision and implementation of laws and provisions of municipal regulations in the field of the Inspectorate of Environmental Protection, Agriculture and Forestry.
- The Municipal Committee of Shareholders for the Enterprise "Pastërtia" - supervises the activities of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committees of KRM "Pastërtia". The Commission also has the authority to dismiss the Board of Directors in case of poor performance.
- The Board of Directors of KRM "Pastërtia" Enterprise - exercises direct supervision of the management and operational activity of KRM "Pastërtia" and has the authority to dismiss and appoint the company's management staff

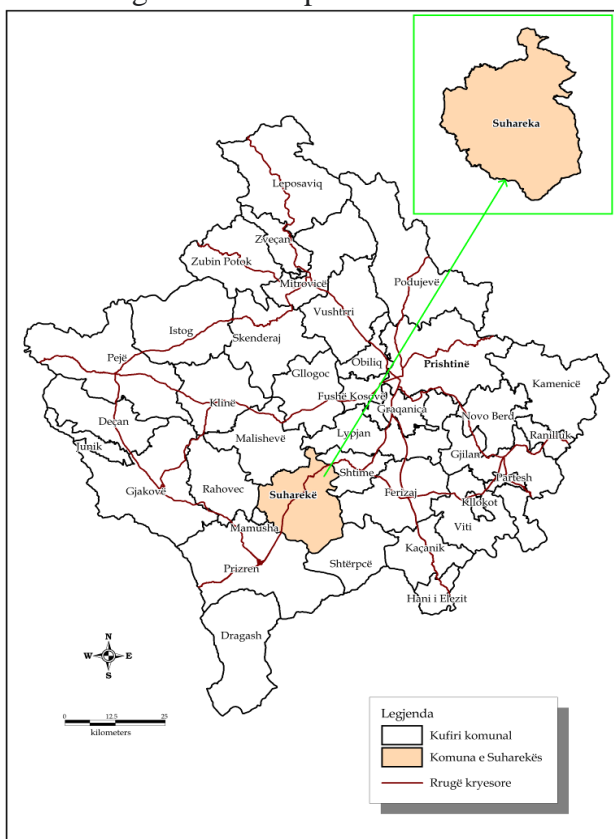
1.3 Local context

Geographical position:

The municipality of Suhareka is located in the southern part of Kosovo. It is bordered by the municipalities of Rahovec, Malisheva, Lipjan, Shtime, Ferizaj and Shtërpce. It lies in the northern latitude of 42°15' and Javari (north). Longitude east of Jezerci, Guri i Delloci (east). This municipality has an area of 362 km². Many important roads cross the surface of the municipality, connecting it to the capital of Kosovo, Pristina, to the regional center of Prizren and further to Albania. The municipality of Suhareka belongs to the region of Prizren.

The locality of Suhareka dates back to prehistory - Neolithic times. Evidence for this is the many ruins found in different localities of the municipality. The most characteristic are the still unexplored ruins in the locality called Dybiqak. The rich archaeological locality is also the place called Hisar. During the long wars against the Illyrians, the Romans destroyed many Illyrian settlements. In this direction, the settlements suffered, especially the fortified ones, which were known at that time, as well as the defensive fortifications of the Illyrian-Dardane population, such as the castle of Kasterci. During the Middle Ages, the settlement of Suhareka (Theranda) served as a stop for commercial caravans after which is known from various sources that two important trade routes crossed in Suhareka, the Egnatia road that connected Durrës with Constantinople and the Lisus-Nisus (Lezhë-Nish) road. In the new period, in terms of military activity, Suhareka has been considered a strategic place known by the Carraleva Gorge as a geostrategic place for the protection of the Albanian League of Prizren as the Administrative Center of the time and the subsequent uprisings leading up to the Independence of Albania. With the decisions of the Great Powers at the Conference of Ambassadors in London, Suhareka as a locality remains under the rule of Serbia. This period marks a new page in the history of our territory because the Serbian repression was very pronounced with the aim of ethnic cleansing and Slavization of this territory, even with large massacres like the case of Nishor, which at that time had about 60 houses, where it was destroyed with cannons and 42 men and young men of this village were executed. The period from 1913-1918 is known as the most difficult period of these three because, in addition to the consequences of the First World War, it is also known as the period of famine, which was caused both as a result of the war and as a result of the drought, known as the Time of Bugari. In the years 1919-1939, Serbian repression also applied a new method known as agrarian reform and the colonization of this territory with

Serbo-Montenegrin settlers from various parts of the Serbo-Croatian Slovenian kingdom, causing extreme poverty of the Albanian population, which was mainly with primitive agriculture and animal husbandry. During this period, the Albanian population was oriented towards the greater cultivation of viticulture. During the period of the Second World War and the occupation by the Italian and German Nazis from 1941-1945, in addition to the consequences created by the Second World War in the history of our region, it is also known as the period when the first Albanian schools were opened, known as the Time of Italy. In the period after the Second World War, the reason for the underdevelopment of this area was the Agrarian Reform implemented by the Serbian communist government, which had serious consequences for the residents of Suhareka, destroying the economic base of the powerful Albanian families described as kulak, because they did not fit with communist ideology. Turning in terms of economic, educational and cultural development, the Municipality of Suhareka began to feel it after the 60s until the end of the 80s of the last century, when some craft and commercial activities, hotels and the construction of schools began to develop. for the inclusion of all children in compulsory education and education



Map - Geographical position of Suhareka municipality

The municipality of Suhareka is surrounded by high mountains and in the northwest by the mountains of Pagarusha and Temeqina with heights above sea level of 796 to 828m, to the north by those of Carraleva 922 to 1048m, to the east by the mountains of Jezerci 1677m (Kryet e Ahishta) and to the south-east with the mountains of Sharri 2092m (Dera e Pasha) while to the west lies the plain (lowland) of Prizren. The average height above sea level in the municipality is 455m. The area of this municipality is 361.78km² (which covers 3.3% of the territory of Kosovo. From the area of the municipality (of 36099ha) 15,074ha or 41.7% are covered with forests, 19,373ha or 53.7% are agricultural land and 1652ha or 4.6% of the area other. The climate is continental with Mediterranean influence, the average temperature is around 11° C. Although the territory of the municipality is well covered with a network of rivers (water surface), the amount of river water is insufficient for the irrigation of agricultural lands.

Climatic conditions

The average annual air temperature in Suhareka is 11°C. In the month of August, the absolute maximum of 38.2 °C is announced. The absolute amplitude is 52.3 °C. The municipality of Suhareka is located in the south of Kosovo and has a continental climate with a Mediterranean influence. The key climate values are listed below:

- Average annual relative humidity values in Suhareka is 74.3%. The lowest relative air humidity in Suhareka is in August 63.2%.
- In Suharekë, the cloudiness is the least in the month of August (2.7), while the average annual cloudiness is 5.0 tenths of the sky.
- The average value of precipitation in Suhareka is 674.0 mm. The largest rainfall is in October, while the smallest is in February and January.
- The greatest rainfall in Suharekë is during the month of March 169.6 mm, while the minimum amount of rainfall in this territory is 410.0 mm.
- In Suhareka, winds from the northeast (193%), east (32%), and southwest (32%) offend most often, while winds from the south (33%), and northwest (13%) offend the least. Winds from the southwest (4.6m/sec) and the northeast (3.6m/sec) have the highest average speed.

surveyor

The hydrographic network that passes through the territory of the municipality is characterized by small rivers with characteristic features for mountain ravines or small rivers, with very large oscillations of water quantities during the year. During the dry season in most of these rivers there is little or no water at all, while during the rainy season it often happens that there are local floods. All waters originate and flow in the territory of the municipality, except for some ravines such as the Carraleva, Topilla and Bllaca rivers, which have their source in the territory of the Suhareka municipality, while most of them continue to flow and flow into the territory of other municipalities.

4.6%. large number of rivers. Map 6 Hydrogeological extent The largest river of the municipality and the main hydrographic artery is the Toplluha River. This river is formed by the flows of water sources starting from the Duhla Pass to the Budakova Mountains and the local ravines forming the Suhareka River and as a branch of the water sources from Pagarusha and Nishori (24 Semetishti River). Toplluha is one of the left branches of the river (the largest in Kosovo) Drini i Bardhë. The surface of the Toplluhha basin is $F=510.0$ River Basin km^2 , while the length of the river is 15.5 km. of Sopi is formed by the Vranić River from the water sources from the Jezerci river and the other branch from the Black River that is formed by the ponds of water flowing from the mouth of Delloc and the Maqiteva River. The basin of the Sopi river joins the Toplluha river in the headwaters of Mamusha Municipality and flows into Drini e Bardhë. The Bardhë River with its source from Bjeshka e Mushtisht flows under Sallagrazhdë and Gelancë, joins the Grejkoci River under the village of Gelancë and continues its flow through the territory of the Municipality of Prizren, joining the Toplluha River in the village of Zojz and continues its flow in the direction of Drin River.

Natural resources:

Mineral resources, their exploitation, forest fund, water fund, etc.

The municipality of Suhareka has a developed hydrographic network, that is, there is a large number of rivers (rivers) that pass through the territory of the municipality. Small rivers are rivers with characteristic features for mountain ravines or small rivers, with very large oscillations of water quantities during the year. During the dry

season in most of these rivers there is little or no water at all, while during the rainy season it often happens that there are local floods. All waters originate and flow in the territory of the municipality, except for some ravines such as Carraleva, Topilla and Bllaca river, which have their source in the territory of Suhareka municipality, while most of them continue to flow and flow into the territory of other municipalities.

The largest river of the municipality and the main hydrographic artery is the Toplluha River. This river is formed by the flows of water sources starting from the Duhla Pass up to the Budakova Mountains and the local ravines forming the Suhareka River and as a branch of the water sources from Pagarusha and Nishori. Toplluha is one of the left branches of the river (the largest in Kosovo) Drini i Bardhë. The surface of the Toplluhë basin¹³ is $F=510.0\text{km}^2$, while the length of the river is 15.5km. The basin of the Sopi River is formed by the Vranić River from the water sources from the Jezerci river and the other branch from the Black River that is formed by the water basins flowing from the mouth of the Delloc and the Maqiteva River. The basin of the Sopi River joins the Toplluha River in the territory of Mamusha Municipality and flows into the Drini e Bardhë. The Bardhë River with its source from Bjeshka e Mushtisht flows under Sallagrazhdë and Gelancë, joins the Grejkoci River under the village of Gelancë and continues its flow through the territory of the Municipality of Prizren, joining the Toplluha River in the village of Zojz and continues its flow towards the River Dry. Over half of the surface of the Toplluha river basin is arable land, about 30% meadows and pastures, 10% mountains and the rest is wasteland.

The total area of land in the municipality of Suhareka is 36,099 ha. From this surface, 19,377 ha (53.7%) - fertile agricultural land, 165 2 ha (5%) - barren land or wasteland, and 15,074 ha (42%) - forests. Of the total area of agricultural land, 12,666 ha is arable land, 1,652 ha uncultivated and 2,250 ha meadows and pastures. This land is planted with agricultural crops such as cereals, vineyards, vegetables and trees. Mineral resources, as far as mineral resources are concerned, the municipality of Suharek has a significant number of companies that exploit and process stone products.

The population

Tabela 1: Të dhënat mbi popullatën

Regjistrimi ASK 2011		Vlerësimi ASK 2021	
Numri i popullatës	Numri i amvisërive	Numri i popullatës	Ngritje / zbritje %
59722	9145	56366	- 5.6

The data should refer to population census data and recent assessment data. To identify migration trends in the urban and rural parts, discrepancies with official data, etc.

Data should also be provided for the non-resident population if available!

According to the last census of the population of Kosovo in 2011, the total number of inhabitants of the municipality of Suhareka is 88,126 (including non-resident inhabitants). About 20% (17, 625) of the municipality's population lives in the urban areas of the municipality, while about 80% (70, 501) live in its rural areas. While the total number of resident housewives in the municipality of Suhareka is 9194, a family has an average of 6.5 members.

According to the Statistics Agency of Kosovo, the estimated population growth during 2014 was -483 inhabitants or -0.79%. The reduction figure in question also includes the migratory elements which have influenced the reduction of the population in the municipality of Suhareka. The extent of the population is roughly proportional between the urban area and the real one, i.e.: 17,625 residents in the urban area (20.0%), as well as 70,501 residents in the rural area (80.0%).

Table 2. Population of Suhareka Municipality

Popullsia	Total
Banore resident	59,708
Banor jo resident	28,418
Urbane	17,625
Para Urbane	1,765

Rurale	61,750
Rurale e thellë	6,986
Total	88,126

The municipality of Suhareka, as a territorial unit, consists of: the city of Suhareka, urban neighborhoods and villages. The territory of the Municipality includes Suharekë and the following 42 settlements: Bllacë, Budakovë, Bukosh, Breshanc, Delloc, Dobërdelan, Dragaqina, Dubrava, Duhël, Dvoran, Greikoc, Greiçec, Gelancë, Gjinoc, Javor, Kastërc, Upper Krušicë, Lower Krušicë, Leshan, Luzhnica, Maqiteve, Mohlan, Mushtisht, Neprebisht, Nishor, Papaz, Peqan, Popolan, Qadrak, Reshtan, Reqan, Savrovë, Samadrexhe, Sallagrazhdë, Semetishte, Sllapuzhan, Sopije, Stravučinë, Studençan, Tërnje, Vëršec and Vraniç. According to the latest official data of the Kosovo Statistics Agency of 2017, the Municipality of Suhareka has 41 settlements, where 88,1265 inhabitants live on an area of 361.78 km² with a residential density of 165 inhabitants/km².

State of the environment and biodiversity

Provide environmental and biodiversity data, status of waters, flora and fauna, pollution, human impact, measures taken for protection, etc.

Environmental pollution in the entire territory of Kosovo is a very serious problem and is present almost everywhere. This issue is also evident in the municipality of Suhareka. The biggest pollution is caused by the release of sewage from residential sewers as well as from industrial facilities directly into rivers. Also, dumping solid waste near roads and rivers is a big problem. Sand is exploited in the river between Reshtan and Neprebishti. Due to the needs for burning but also for economy, the forests are damaged without criteria by the villagers.

Air

Although it is not monitored and it is not known which air pollutant components and how many are present in it, it is polluted in the urban center. This pollution is caused by dust, as a result of industrial combustion as well as traffic (gases released by old cars without a catalyst). The Morinë-Merdare highway corridor that passes by the side of the city has significantly reduced the movement of vehicles passing within the city. But during holidays and other loads in summer and winter there is still a significant load of vehicles, this is also due to the lack of a ring road that would divert the traffic of vehicles passing through the main highway that connects Pristina with Prizren. Considering that there is no central heating network in Suhareka, all housing units are heated through alternative sources such as wood, coal, oil, which have an impact on air pollution.

Waters

Regarding drinking water, some settlements have problems because they do not have access to the water supply system and they get their drinking water from individual or collective wells, which are often not properly maintained. These wells are not built properly and happen to be contaminated by surface water (such as sewage or sewage), which constitutes a constant risk to the health of the population. In the municipality of Suhareka, 40% of the residents have access to the water supply and 45% of the residents are connected to the sewage system.

Earth

In this municipality, the land is polluted by the presence of illegal waste dumps where only 43% of the population is involved in the waste management service. However, work is being done on the implementation of the project for the elimination of illegal landfills and the transfer of waste to the regional landfill of Prizren. Land degradation is also caused by the cutting of forests and the operation of stone crushers, as well as the use of inerts in rivers. Environmental protection is related to the natural and cultural heritage sector (37 natural objects under protection), the development of tourism, agriculture and has a positive effect on them, while it is in conflict with other sectors, especially with industry, because industry has an impact negative in the environment.

Flora

Agricultural-economic surfaces are cultivated surfaces (23,378 ha), where agriculture is one of the main branches of economic activities. The cultivated area, respectively fields and gardens (12,918 ha are mainly used for the production of grains) (wheat, corn, barley and rye), industrial plants and vegetables (gross, potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.) and plants for livestock (clover and alfalfa). Orchards cover the area of 426 ha. Arboriculture is not such a developed economic branch. Plums, apples and cherries are mainly grown there. Meanwhile, thanks to the geographical position, the quality of the soil and other very good conditions for the development of viticulture, according to the data from the "Department of Viticulture and Winemaking" until the end of 2018, the Meadows include an area of 2,753 ha of production were 513.84 while grazing 5,578 ha and vineyards. . The underutilized economic areas are forests and grasslands. The existing state of the forests and the forest fund, even though measures have been taken to cultivate, care for and develop the forests, are not so good even though the conditions are favorable. Forest areas make up 15,561 ha in Suhareka, located at an altitude of 455 m above sea level, of which 1,600 to 1,760 m. ha are tall forests. The forests of the municipality of These forests are mainly deciduous forests (oak and beech), while conifers are quite present. As accompanying species of oak forests are: pomegranates, gorniches, wild pears, chestnuts, etc., while forest shrubs: hawthorn, thistle, wild rose, etc.

Fauna

The following types of fish exist in the waters of this municipality: bream, bream, stream catfish, bream, but there are also eels. In these waters there are also crabs, frogs and water snakes. Domestic animals are cultivated: cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Among other things, the small parts of cultivated areas and the few and unproductive pastures affect the development of livestock. In the meadows live sparrows, crows, partridges, swifts, owls, pigs, foxes, wolves are also reported.

Data on the local economy

To provide data on the main industries in the municipality with special emphasis on agriculture and tourism, employment, their activities. Data on the amount of production, exports, etc.

Economic development in the Municipality of Suhareka is mainly based on several areas which are a priority for the development of the municipality and have been evaluated as a good opportunity for development in areas such as: Agriculture, Tourism, Energy and Production. Small and medium-sized enterprises are characterized by different development of activities, while large enterprises are the Rubber Production Factory "Balkan", the Wine Production Factory "AgroKosova Holding", the Leather Processing Factory "Solid", the Factory for textile "Arta-Tex", the factory for the processing of meat products "Flor-en", the factory for the processing of soft drinks "Frutex", and a number of enterprises for the processing of wood, plastic, aluminum, metal products, etc. An important aspect of economic development is represented by the Industrial Zone in Shirokë and the Agro Zone in Samadrexë.

Industrial Zone in Shirokë The Industrial Zone was established in 2009, with an area of 163 ha, with 78 construction plots. The area is located near the road Prizren - Pristina, which was licensed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in 2017. Based on the project (PRrU), the area consists of 12 units, In the Industrial Zone, there are currently 53 businesses that have a contract for the use of plots, such as: "SOLID" company with 280 workers - production of shoes and leather processing, "Graniti&CO Sh.p.k" - production of styrofoam and facade varnish, N.t.sh. "Stomatologia" - production of pharmaceutical products, "Seti Commerec" Sh.p.k. - production of concrete elements, Intertranscopy Company - production of rebar, "I Seferi" Company - production of concrete and its elements, Dardania Wien - wine production, Vllesa Co manufactures plastic baskets, as well as many other companies that are part of this area. According to the data up to now, approximately 1000 workers are employed in the Industrial Zone, it is also worth noting that the specialty of this zone is the Vocational High School "Abdyl Ramaj", where in this school cadres are prepared for the labor market, especially for businesses that develop within the Zone.

Agrozone in Samadrexë Agrozone has an area of 35 ha, in ZK Samadrexë it is located near the road Suharekë-Rahovec. It was founded on the initiative of the Municipality of Suhareka and Rahovec. The project is financed by the European Union, to support development in the southern economic region of Kosovo to create a suitable environment for business, increase entrepreneurial skills and create new jobs. This project is a direct and strategic contribution to the general objectives of the European Commission to create a basis for sustainable development in Kosovo. According to the latest data, a total of 16 users (natural and legal persons) have been users of the plots for 99 years.

Agriculture

The total land surface in the municipality of Suhareka is 36,099ha. Of this surface, 19,377ha (53.7%) - fertile agricultural land, 1652ha (5%) - barren land or wasteland, and 15,074ha (42%) - forests. Of the total area of agricultural land, 12,666 ha is arable land, 1,652 ha uncultivated and 2,250 ha meadows and pastures. This land is planted with agricultural crops such as cereals, vineyards, vegetables and trees. for Agriculture, Rural Development and Forestry in the Municipality of Suhareka during 2017, 4481 ha were planted with cereals, 949 ha with grape vines, 646 ha cultivated with vegetables and 279 ha with trees. The rest of the land consists of 2250 ha of meadows, 2010 ha converted to pasture and 2300 ha

Periculture

It is quite widespread in the Municipality of Suhareka. During 2017, they eat vegetables, where the main crop is tomato, pepper, potato, watermelon, melon, onion, etc. In the last years planted~531 take off the cultivation of vegetables in a closed environment (greenhouse), where according to the last records 27 ha were planted.

vineyards

The municipality of Suhareka is known for the cultivation of grape vines and the production of grapes and wine. According to data from the "Department of Viticulture and Winery" until the end of 2018, there were 513.84 hectares of vineyards belonging to the private sector, planted in 2589 separate plots. Due to government subsidy

policies and various international grants, the demands of farmers are increasing for the cultivation of grape vine culture.

The orchard

The municipality of Suhareka has favorable climatic and soil conditions very favorable for the cultivation of trees. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, walnuts and chestnuts are mostly cultivated. This activity has started to revive, currently more than 50 hectares are planted with trees. According to the data of the Directorate for Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, in recent years, especially from 2012 to 2017, more than 30 hectares were planted with apple crops, all with a tendency to increase these areas. In the family economy, the establishment of tree gardens has taken off very well and today we have 250 ha planted with different types of trees in the yards and gardens of houses.

Speed

Poultry keeping is quite common in family households. Almost every family owns a small amount of poultry, which are mainly used for family needs. after the war there were 4 mini farms for keeping poultry (with a capacity of 3000-4000 heads). According to the latest data (January 2018), from the total number of free-range chicken farms, there are 7 farms with a capacity of 2000-28,000 free-range chickens. The poultry fund is 39,700 chickens.

cattleman

The possessing area of meadows, suitable terrain for pastures as well as the continuous interest of farmers in livestock and poultry are important potentials for economic development and mitigation of social problems in the villages. Before the war, the livestock fund was rich in cattle (about 15,234 heads). During the war, this fund was halved and reached the figure of 7,943 dairy cows

Tourism

The beautiful landscape in the entire municipality is the basis for the development of sustainable tourism, ecological tourism. In this case, the city is also concentrated in its natural and scenic potentials, which provide the

basis for tourism to start from there, as an environment that at the same time becomes an informative and accommodating focal point for tourist activities related to the city and its resources and also as a cohesive point of all tourist activities that take place outside the urban territory. The municipality of Suhareka, based on its natural assets and attractive environments for nature lovers, has very suitable and interesting areas for the development of tourism located in the complex of the Sharr mountain massif, which lies in the North-Eastern and South-Eastern parts of Mushtisht, as well as in the area of the Carraleva Mountains.

The natural beauties, the rich plant and water vegetation and the altitude of 1500m–2400m above sea level, the alpine Mediterranean climate, awaken the desire of visitors both in summer and in winter. Interesting places of cultural and archaeological heritage to visit: Kasterci Castle, Prehistoric archaeological site in Shirokë and Reshtan, Pasha's Tower in Mushtish, Ramë Bllacë's House in Bllacë, Jonuz Tafolli's Tower in Qadrak, Breshanci mills, mill of Dragaqina, the mill of Budakova, the mill of Semetisht, the mountain of Sharr, the stone of Delloc, the Buqalla in Reqan, the Mosque of Gazi Mehmet Pasha in Leshan, the White Mosque in Suharekë, the Museum in Suharekë. Meanwhile, from the recent history of Kosovo, there are memorials and individual or collective headstones of martyrs, the Martyrs' Park Memorial Complex, the memorial to the civilian victims of the war in Suharekë and the Memorial Complex of the victims of the Berisha family in Suharekë.

Public institutions

Provide data on public and private institutions with special emphasis on education, health and other public institutions.

Public administration services from the municipality of Suhareka are provided through the main municipal building in Suhareka and 7 local rural communities Suhareka, Mushtisht, Studençan, Duhël, Gjinoc, Nishor, Bukosh, Mohlan and, which offer short distances from the settlements they serve.

Educational institutions

At the municipal level, the educational process takes place at three levels, preschool, primary and secondary education. The Educational System in our Municipality according to the National Framework of Qualifications

(NSKA): a) Level 0: Pre-school education (ages 3 to 6 years). b) Level 1: Primary education (first stage of basic education) for 5 years (ages 6 to 12). c) Level 2: Lower secondary education (second phase of basic education) for 4 years (ages 12 to 15); and d) Level 3: Upper secondary education for 3 or 4 years, depending on the educational programs defined by MEST (normally ages 15 to 19). The network of education buildings consists of 29 schools for Primary and Lower Secondary Education and 3 schools of Higher Secondary Education, which include 11,522 students, while about 1000 employees are engaged in the educational process, of which 786 teachers and 38 educators as well as leading, administrative and technical support staff.

Health institutions

The public health service in the municipality of Suhareka is organized on three levels, in the Main Center of Family Medicine (QKMF) in Suhareka, family medicine centers with 6 units in Mushtisht, Studenqan, Gjinoc, Duhël, Mohlan and Bukosh, as well as ambulances with 5 units in Grejkoc, Samadraxhe, Sopi, Nishor and Dobërdolan. The surfaces of health buildings differ depending on the level of service. The surfaces of the ambulances range from 95 to 140 m², while the surfaces of the QMF range from 205 to 325 m². The KKMf in Suharekë has about 2270 m², this surface area is insufficient in relation to the load of patients who gravitate to this center.

Relevant municipal documents

The following plans must be described for what period they are and do they contain any elements regarding MM.

- Municipal development plan

The Development Plan of the Municipality of Suhareka "Suhareka environment for the future", within the main priorities, also has the priority: Protection of natural variability, which can also be connected with the waste management sector, while within the framework of the four development pillars in the pillar of Tourism, the protection of the landscape and the environment are also priorities.

- Zonal map

The purpose of the Municipal Zonal Map (MZK) - in addition to fulfilling the legal requirement, to provide the municipal government with an instrument for development control. HZK is a multi-sectoral document with a regulatory character, through which the division of the territory of the municipality of Suhareka into zones (such as free spaces, housing, industry, agriculture, economic activities, etc.) is defined in detail, where for each zone the permitted and prohibited uses of land, development and construction conditions, as well as action measures for a period of at least 8 years are defined.

- Emergency plan

The purpose of this Plan is to create priorities for a more efficient coordination between the relevant entities that are responsible for acting quickly and professionally in case of disasters. This basic document has gradually become the main task in the process of development and construction of protection and rescue in the Municipality of Suhareka, which will improve and save the implementation of the Law on Natural Disasters and Other Disasters, for the protection of people, goods materials and property from natural disasters in the territory of the Municipality of Suhareka and to improve the implementation of by-laws arising from the Law on Natural Disasters and Other Disasters, to determine the directions for the development of protection and rescue operations through the implementation of concrete plans and projects in in this area, the coordination and operation of the protection and rescue system of the Municipality of Suhareka, especially when it comes to the optimal implementation of protection and prevention and the achievement of the optimal readiness of all the carriers of protection and rescue to take operational measures in the field of protection and rescue from natural disasters fire and other disasters.

2 Existing state of waste management

2.1.1 Data on waste in the municipality

Waste generation and composition:

By analyzing and processing the data of the reports from the municipality and the operator for the collection and transportation of municipal waste KRM "Ekoregioni" Sh. A. the operating unit in Suhareka has extracted the data

on the accumulated amount of municipal waste during the year 2021. It should be noted that no analyzes were made for the composition of waste at the level of the municipality. Based on the report of the municipality and the operator, from the total amount of 15,181 tons of waste collected from 8,740 households served, which is estimated at 56,366 inhabitants, it results that the generation of municipal waste per capita in the municipality of Suhareka for the year 2021 is 265 kg /inhabitant/year.

Tabela 3: Bilanci i mbeturinave komunale

Kategoria	Mënyra e përcaktimit të sasisë	Mbeturinat e grumbulluara nga operatorët	Mbeturinat e tregtuara / ricikluara	Mbeturinat e deponuara
Mbeturina mikse komunale	Peshim	15 181	-	15 181
Total:				

2.2 Garbage collection and transportation service

Collection and transport service operators

In the municipality of Suhareka, currently within the framework of KRM Ekoregjioni S.A.- Prizren, the service for the collection and collection of municipal waste is carried out by the operational unit in Suhareka.

Tabela 4: Operatorët e mbeturinave nën përgjegjësi komunale

	Emri i operatorit (biznesit)	Forma e pronësisë	Kategoria e menaxhuar e mbeturinave	Mbulimi me shërbim %	Statusi i kontraktimit (po/jo)
Operatori 1	Krm Ekoregjioni Sh.A	Ndermarrje Publike Lokale –Regjionale		95.6 %	

Tabela 5: Operatorët tjerë të mbeturinave që operojnë në territorin e komunës

	Emri i operatorit (biznesit)	Forma e pronësisë	Kategoria e mbeturinave të menaxhuara	Sasia e mbeturinave të menaxhuara
Operatori 1	NA			

Service coverage:

The basic service that the municipality and the operator currently offer to citizens in terms of municipal waste is the collection, transport and final disposal in the regional landfill of Prizren in Landovicë.

Coverage by waste collection service for households until the end of 2021 in the municipality of Suhareka has reached 95.6%.

Tabela 6: Mbulimi me shërbim në territorin e komunës

Emri i operatorit	Numri i EF	Numri i EF të shërbyera	Numri i bizneseve aktive	Numri i bizneseve të shërbyera	Numri i institucioneve	Numri i institucioneve të shërbyera
Ekoregjioni	8740	12109	850	788	72	60

Typology of service provision:

The provision of the public service for the collection of waste in the municipality of Suharek is organized throughout the territory of the municipality, including the city and rural settlements. The service in the city is performed every day, while in the rural settlements one day during the week and according to the request from the community this service is performed even more often twice during the week.

Tabela 8: Tipologjia dhe frekuenca e ofrimit të shërbimit

Vendbanimi	EF të shërbyera derë më derë %	Frekuenca e shërbimit	EF të shërbyera me shporta / kontejnerë të përbashkët %	Frekuenca e shërbimit
Zona urbane qendra ¹	30%	7/ javë	70%	7/ javë
Zona rurale	100%	1/ javë	Nuk ka	1/ javë

¹ Ndërtesa shumëkatëshe me banim kolektiv

Municipal waste disposal, collection and transport assets:

The following table lists the assets that are in use in the Municipality of Suhareka.

Tabela 9: Pajisjet për hudhjen dhe grumbullimin e mbeturinave				
Lloji i kontejnerit	Numri	Gjendje të mire %	Gjendje funksionale %	Gjendje jo të mire %
Shporta 120 l				
Shporta 240 l				
Kontejnerë 1.1 m3 metalik	182		70	112
Kontejnerë 1.1 m3 plastikë	-			
Kontejnerë 5.1 m3	18		15	3
Kontejnerë 7.1 m3	21		17	4
Kontejnerë 30 m3 - Transfer				

While table no. 10 shows the number and type of trucks that collect waste in the municipality of Suhareka.

Tabela 10: Pajisjet për grumbullim dhe transport të mbeturinave					
Brendi	Tipi	Kapaciteti ton apo m3	Viti i prodhimit	Targat	Gjendja (e mirë /funksionale/e keqe)
Kamion	Isuzu	5.8	2012	01-742-FR	E mire
Kamion	Hino	8.88	2020	04Z-18-24	E mire
Kamion	Hino	8.88	2020	04Z-03-24	E mire
Kamion	Hino	8.88	2020	04Z-28-24	E mire
Kamion	Hino	8.88	2020	04Z-29-24	E mire
Kamion	Mercedes	4.62	2021	04Z-31-24	E mire
Kamion	Mercedes	4.62	2021	04Z-32-24	E mire

Kamion	Mercedes	14.6	2004	04-208-GH	E keqe
Kamion	Iveco	7.0	2001	04-174-CC	E keqe
Kamion	Mitsubish	4.00	2009	04-204-DI	E keqe
Kamion	Man	7.0	1989	04-852-HF	E keqe
Traktor	Ferguson	2.5	1999	424-KS-162	Funksionale
Kamionet	Mercedes	2.14	2012	04-416-IM	Funksionale

2.3 Review of plan implementation

In the waste management plan, the municipality of Suhareka had 7 main objectives such as: drafting the legal framework for MM, consolidating the service, encouraging initiatives to minimize waste generation, increasing the collection level, separate collection of waste in certain fractions, as well as the elimination of illegal landfills.

In the following table, the objectives of the plan, indicators of success, planned goals, their realization are reflected in more detail, as well as concrete comments are given for each objective. In general, the results of achieving the goals are modest due to lack of infrastructure and institutional capacities. It is also worth noting that some objectives of the plan were not realistic and some others were not relevant at all.

Whatever this revision of the current PKMM is, it should serve us as a lesson and as an orientation for the drafting of the following PKMM, in order to clearly address the circumstances and reasons that have influenced the non-fulfillment of the objectives.

Tabela 11: Pasqyra e realizimit të objektivave të PKMM aktual

	Objektiva e MM	Aktivitetet	Indikatoret e suksesit	Ndikimi i pritshëm	Realizimi %	
1.	Riorganizimi institucional për menaxhim me mbeturina	Formimi i strukturës organizative dhe përshkrimi i vendeve të punës Planifikimi buxhetor Angazhimi i stafit	Numri i zyrtarëve të angazhuar në fushën e mbeturinave në Komunën e Suharekës	Forcimi institucional për menaxhimin e mbeturinave	50 %	Ë k p m

2.	Përmirësimi i kornizës rregullative për menaxhimin e mbeturinave	Përgatitja e rregulloreve për menaxhimin e mbeturinave dhe miratimi i tyre Përgatitja e rregullores për tarifa për shërbimet e grumbullimit të mbeturinave dhe miratimi i saj	Numri i rregulloreve të miratura	Përmirësimi i procedurave dhe rregullave për menaxhimin e mbeturinave	70 %	D r m
3.	Vendosja e sistemit të tarifave dhe i inkasimit të mjeteve	Përcaktimi i modelit të tarifimit Planifikimi buxhetor Përcaktimi dhe rishikimi taksës dhe tarifave të shërbimit Instalimi i sistemit softuerik për tarifa Implementimi i inkasimit të taksës dhe tarifës mbi mbeturina	Rritja e % në inkasimin e te hyrave për mbeturina	Përmirësimi i pagesave për shërbimet e mbeturinave	0 %	N k fa
4.	Përmirësimi i sistemit për menaxhimin e mbeturinave	Analiza e nevojave dhe e efikasitetit të kompanisë (kompanive) për ofrimin e shërbimit të grumbullimit të mbeturinave sipas zonave	Rritja e mbulushmërisë së zonave me shërbim për grumbullimin e mbeturinave dhe grumbullimi më efikas i mbeturinave	Numri vendbanimeve (% e territorit) të përfshira në sistemin e grumbullimit të mbeturinave	90 %	
5.	Rritja e riciklimit dhe kompostimit të mbeturinave	Përcaktimi i zonave dhe institucioneve për shpërndarjen e kompostereve dhe shportave për ndarjen e mbeturinave Blerja dhe shpërndarja e komposterëve Blerja dhe shpërndarja e shportave për ndarjen e mbeturinave	Numri i kompostereve të shpërndarë Numri i shportave për ndarjen e mbeturinave Numri i institucioneve të përfshira në sistemin e ndarjes së mbeturinave	Rritja e sasisë së mbeturinave të ricikluara dhe të kompostuara Zvogëlimi i sasisë së mbeturinave që dërgohen në deponi Rritja e vetëdijesimit për riciklimin dhe kompostimin e mbeturinave	10 %	
6.	Eliminimi i deponive ilegale ekzistuese	Plani operative për eliminimin e deponive ilegale Zbatimi i planit operativ për eliminimin e deponive ilegale	Numri i deponive ilegale të mbeturinave të eliminuara Sasia e mbeturinave të larguara nga deponitë ilegale	Reduktimi i deponive ilegale të mbeturinave Reduktimi i sasisë së mbeturinave të hedhura në sipërfaqe publike	70 %	

7	Vetëdijësimi dhe edukimit për menaxhimin e mbeturinave	Planifikimi i aktiviteteve edukative ne shkolla Zbatimi i aktiviteteve edukative ne shkolla Planifikimi i aktiviteteve me amvisëritë dhe bizneset Zbatimi i aktiviteteve edukative dhe ndërgjegjësuere me biznese dhe amvisëri	Komuna e Suharekës Drejtoria e Shërbimeve Publike Drejtoria e Arsimit, Zyra e informimit	Numri i shkollave të përfshira në aktivitete Numri i amvisërive dhe bizneseve të përfshira në aktivitete Numri i broshurave të shpërndara Numri i informatave	30 %	V e m m z
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2.4 Service performance

Service provider staff efficiency:

The following table shows the staff engaged in the provision of services for MM in the municipality of Suhareka, including the staff directly engaged in operations as well as the indirect and administrative staff of KRM Ekoregjioni, the operational unit in Suhareka, which provides the management service waste.

The staff engaged in the provision of services includes the staff directly engaged in operations as well as the indirect and administrative staff who support the provision of the MM service. The total number of staff is 66 and the ratio of direct staff to administrative staff is 62% / 38%. In general, the efficiency of the Ecoregion staff in the municipality of Suhareka is more favorable than in other municipalities, although the operator's staff is engaged only in the collection of mixed waste and not in any activity of separation and recycling.

Tabela 12: Efikasiteti i stafit të shërbimeve të MM

Kategoria	Numri i stafit
Stafi direkt	41
Kryepunëtorë	3
Shoferë	10
Punëtorë	28
Total staf direkt:	
Staf indirekt dhe administrative	

Drejtorët e bordit	1
Menaxhmenti i lartë ²	3
Zyrtarë të rangut të mesëm	3
Staf teknik	
Zyrtarë të rangut fillestar	15
Staf tjetër	3
Total staf indirekt dhe administrative:	25
Total staf të MM	66
Mbeturina të grumbulluara	15 181 ton
Efikasiteti i stafit / ton mbeturina të grumbulluara	4,35
EF të shërbyera	12 109
Efikasiteti i stafit / EF të shërbyera	5.4

Performance of collection and transportation assets:

The average oil consumption is 4.8 l/ton and the same is somewhat high even though the municipality of Suhareka is a rural municipality and the landfill of Ladovice is far from something that affects consumption. This inefficiency has been influenced by the lack of a detailed operational plan as well as the presence of obsolete machinery which is not efficient.

Tabela 13: Performanca e grumbullimit dhe transportit të mbeturinave

Kategoria	Performanca
Kamionët në operim	7
Kapaciteti maksimal operues (ton)	50
Mbeturinat e Grumbulluara (ton/vit)	KMDK 14372.9 +Deponi private 808.64 = 15181.54 ton
Xhiro (xhiro/vit)	
Kilometrazhi (km/vit)	15898
Konsumi i naftës (l/vit)	73,046 liter
Efikasiteti i Shfrytëzimit %	
Efikasiteti i shfrytëzimit të kamionëve	
Konsumi i naftës l/100km	4.81
Konsumi i naftës l/ton	4.59

² KE, ZKF, drejtorët e departamenteve, dhe pozita tjera të larta.

2.5 Financial performance of MM

2.5.1 MM service expenses The structure of expenses for the provision of services reveals the fact that the vast majority of expenses go to salaries and administrative expenses, while depreciation is very small due to obsolete assets. The operator must improve operating efficiency to secure additional funds for capital renewal investments.

Tabela 14. Shpenzimet e shërbimit të MM

Kategoria e kostove dhe shpenzimeve	Kostot (€/vjet)	Pjesëmarrja %
Shpenzimet e pagave	348,390.66	62,7%
Shpenzimet e materialit direkt ³	171,239.39	30,8%
Shpenzimet indirekte dhe administrative	36,271.65	6,5%
Amortizimi		
Total:	555,901.70	100%

2.5.2 Revenues and collection of the provision of MM services

The revenues in the following table refer to primary and secondary operating revenues. Households are the most important category of income 67.9% followed by businesses 13.9% and institutions 3.7%. The collection rate is 100% due to the collection of old debts, while for households it is 97.9%.

Tabela 15: Të hyrat dhe arkëtimi i ofrimit të shërbimeve të MM

Të hyrat operative	Të hyrat		Arkëtimi	
	€/vjet	%	€/vjet	%
-Amvisëritë	467,206.99	67,9%	457,245.77	97,9%
-Bizneset	95,884.19	13,9%	99,433.55	103,7%
-Institucionet	25,456.08	3,7%	27,067.32	106,3%
-Nga shërbimet tjera të kontraktuara	99,969.16	14,5%	107,966.70	108,0%
Total:	688,516.42	100%	691,713.34	100,5%

2.5.3 Cost recovery and operational efficiency

³ Nafta, pagesa e deponisë, mirëmbajtja dhe riparimet e kamionëve dhe kontejnerëve, regjistrimi i kamionëve, etj.

The following table shows the comparison of costs and revenues as well as the calculation of the final performance indicators. The municipality of Suhareka covers the costs, but this is done at the expense of investments, which does not represent stability in the medium and long term.

Tabela 16: Mbulimi i kostove dhe efikasiteti i operimit	
Kostot e MM	555901.70
Të hyrat e MM	688,516.43
Arkëtimi	691,713.34
Shkalla e mbulimit nga faturim i%	
Shkalla e mbulimit nga arkëtimi %	100.39%
Kosto për ton të mbeturinave	36.62

2.6 Infrastructure for waste separation, recycling and disposal

Transfer and recycling centers

The municipality of Suhareka does not have a center for separation and classification, nor a transfer station, but directly sends the collected waste to the regional landfill of Prizren in Landovica

Landfill

The municipality of Suhareka, through the decision of the municipal assembly, has designated the location for the disposal of waste from construction - demolition. The waste dump is located in Shirok, where it is currently dumped without any preliminary treatment. In the framework of the development of the project with JICA in support of the municipality of Suhareka, the project for Raising capacities for waste management towards a healthy society, phase 2 is being worked on the functionalization of the center for the treatment and recycling of KD waste.

2.7 Management of other categories of waste

It provides essential data on how the following categories of waste are managed:

- Management of bulky waste

The management of bulky waste in the territory of the Municipality of Suhareka is carried out for the households of the city of Suhareka by the company KRM Ekoregjioni. It is worth noting that at the regional level there is no location for the treatment of this type of waste.

- Waste management from construction and demolition:

Waste management from construction and demolition in the entire territory of the municipality is not possible due to the distances. This type of waste that is created by the demolition of buildings, etc. is sent to the landfill designated by the municipality in Shirok and which is mainly used by the residents of the city of Suhareka. The landfill in question is almost closed. The municipality is researching a new location for KD waste, which as a center will serve all the citizens of the municipality of Suhareka

- Animal waste management

The management of animal waste remains a challenge for the municipality of Suhareka. The current form of animal waste treatment by the Veterinary and Food Agency is through the contracting of an operator who does the burial and disinfection of the area where the dead animals were buried. Other animal waste that is created by slaughterhouses and households in the municipality of Suhareka, is thrown into the container together with municipal waste, ending up in the regional landfill in Landovicë-Prizren. This situation will continue until AVUK operationalizes the plant for the treatment of this waste.

- Medical waste management

The collection and collection of medical waste is done by KRM Ekoregjioni and the same is sent to the sterilization plant in Prizren, which has a contract with KKMF and AMF. While the collection of medical waste from private practices, there is no data on how this activity is carried out.

- Management of other categories of waste

For other categories of waste that are generated in the municipality of Suhareka, such as batteries, waste oil, waste from electrical and electronic equipment, the municipality does not have data on this waste. This type of waste is mainly organized by the private sector, which collects and collects this waste.

3 MM objectives and operational plan

3.1 Vision of MM

The municipality of Suhareka aims to provide waste management services to all its citizens. In addition to this action, the municipality aims to increase the quality of services by cooperating with its citizens and other relevant actors.

By promoting the 3R concept, i.e. reduction, reuse, and recycling, the municipality aims to gradually start separating waste (from households, to schools and institutions, and businesses), to educate citizens about the benefits of waste separation and to create infrastructure for economic development local, that is, create opportunities for citizens to create financially stable businesses in the sector. Ultimately, the municipality aims to create a cleaner environment for its citizens, which would affect the increase in well-being for citizens.

3.2 Objectives and goals of the Ministry of Education

The standardized format of the PKMM contains five objectives shown in the table below (although the list is not limited):

Tabela 17: Lista e objektivave të planit	
Numri objektivit	Emërtimi
Objektivi 1	Parandalimi dhe minimizimi i gjenerimit të mbeturinave
Objektivi 2	Ripërdorimi dhe riciklimi i mbeturinave
Objektivi 3	Ofrimi i shërbimeve cilësore, efektive dhe efikase të shërbimeve
Objektivi 4	Eliminimi i deponive ilegale
Objektivi 5	Zhvillimi i kapaciteteve institucionale për menaxhimin e mbeturinave

3.3 Objective 1: Prevention and reduction of waste generation

The municipality of Suhareka is committed to taking decisive steps to prevent or reduce the generation of waste.

Prevention and reduction of waste generation goes in line with the hierarchy of waste management priorities sanctioned by law and strategy.

Tabela 18: Korniza strategjike e Objektivit 1

Nr.	Aktiviteti / masa	Treguesi	Vlera bazë	Caku				
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1.1	Mbeturina të grumbulluara për kokë banori (kg /ditë)	Sasia e mbeturinave të grumbulluara për banor (kg /ditë)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	Riorganizimi i shërbimit për të mundësuar matjen e mbeturinave të grumbulluara	Shërbimi është riorganizuar për të bërë matjen e mbeturinave në pikën e grumbullimit	-	-	1	-	-	-
1.3	Zbatimi i tarifave volumetrike	Tarifat volumetrike janë miratuar dhe po aplikohen		-	-	1	-	-
1.4	Futja e pakos stimuluese	Pako stimuluese është hartuar dhe miratuar	-	-	-	1	-	-
1.5	Shpërndarja e komposterëve individual	Numri i komposterëve individual të shpërndarë për EF dhe biznese „zero ëaste“	-	100	200	200	200	300
1.6	Zbatimi i fushatës informative për parandalimi dhe minimizim të gjenerimit të mbeturinave	Fushata informative po zbatohet	-	1	1	1	1	1

3.3.1 Measures and activities for the implementation of Objective 1

Reorganization of the service to enable the implementation of metering-based tariffs:

The current way of organizing the service, except for large businesses and institutions, is not based on measuring the waste generated for collection. Even in the case of door-to-door collection for households in residential and rural areas, the measurement for households served is still not done. This mode of service makes it impossible to apply metered rates and as such must be transformed. Also the service providers do not have the technique nor the capacity to implement the volume.

To reorganize the service, you need:

- Service reorganization plan which will enable the implementation of waste measurement at the collection point
- Provision of infrastructure for measuring the generation of accumulated waste
- Training service provider staff to implement the PAYT scheme

Application of volumetric charges based on metering

Current rates are determined based on the anticipated amount of waste generation for households and businesses.

The problem with these fees is that they do not promote the reduction of waste generation through payment while some customers with higher generation benefit from the payment lower than the cost of service. To switch to volumetric tariffs, the following activities are required:

- Passage of metered service charges
- Updating billing software to enable metered-based fees
- Application of PAYT charges

Issuance of the incentive package for businesses with "zero packaging" and "zero waste":

The municipality has an interest in developing a local economy based on a circular and sustainable base economy.

The idea is that these businesses act in the direction of minimizing and reducing waste. In EU countries and beyond, stores are opening that sell their products without packaging, as well as restaurants that compost their food waste.

The idea is for these stores to be more competitive with cheaper prices which would make them attractive to consumers. Consumers with higher environmental awareness would also be offered the opportunity to make supplies in these stores.

Municipalities can play their role to promote these businesses and facilitate their business through fiscal relief.

Some of the measures that the municipality will undertake are:

- Studying how to introduce fiscal incentives and costs and benefits
- Introduction of appropriate fiscal incentives, including preferential rates;
- Analysis of the implementation of green procurement for these subjects;

Distribution of composters for residential houses and "zero waste" restaurants:

The municipality will distribute free of charge or with co-financing individual composters that will reduce the waste that will be thrown into the containers or baskets that will be collected and transported by the operator.

Increasing consumer awareness of issues of minimization and reduction of waste generation through information campaigns.

The municipality will organize an information campaign for citizens, businesses and institutions on the importance of preventing and reducing waste generation, as well as tips to achieve this objective.

3.4 Objective 2: Waste reuse and recycling

The primary focus of this objective is related to the reuse and recycling of municipal waste as well as other categories of waste under municipal competence with special emphasis on MND, bulky waste and commercial waste.

Although tires, electrical and electronic products, batteries, etc., are not a municipal competence, however, referring to the legal framework and external practices, the municipality will organize the organized collection scheme of this waste within the extended producer responsibility scheme .

The following table provides the strategic framework for objective 2 along with some proposed action measures:

Tabela 19: Korniza strategjike e Objektivit 2

Nr.	Masat / aktivitetet / treguesi i performancës	Treguesi	Vlera bazë	Caku				
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
2.1	Studimi i gjenerimit dhe kompozicionit të mbeturinave komunale	Analiz e gjenerimit dhe kompozicionit është zbatuar	-	-	1	-	-	1
2.2	Studimi i fizibiliteti për modelin e operimit të qendres së grumbullimit dhe ripërdorimit	Studimi i fizibilitetit është zbatuar	-	-	1	-	-	-
2.3	Zgjerimi i infrastrukturës ndarëse të mbeturinave në burim	% EF me ndarje në burim	0 %	5 %	10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %
2.4	Riciklimi i mbeturinave të riciklueshme jo-degraduese	% e riciklimit të letres, kartonit, plastikës, metalit dhe qelqit	0 %	5 %	10 %	20 %	25 %	30 %
2.5	Riciklimi i mbeturinave bio-degraduese	% e riciklimit të mbeturinave ushqimore dhe mbeturinave tjera biodegraduese	0 %	5 %	10 %	20 %	25 %	30 %
2.6	Kontraktimi i operatorit të licencuar për grumbullimin dhe transportin dhe riciklimin e mbeturinave bio-degraduese	Operatori është kontraktuar			1			
2.7	Studimi i fizibiliteti për modelin e operimit të qendrës së grumbullimit dhe ripërdorimit	Studimi i fizibilitetit është zbatuar				1		
2.8	Funksionalizimi i deponisë së MND	Procedurat administrative për funksionalizimin e deponisë janë zbatuar		1				
2.9	Studimi i fizibilitetit për modelin e operimit të grumbullimit,	Studimi i fizibilitetit është zbatuar			1			

	transportimit dhe riciklimit të MND ne komune.							
2.10	Kontraktimi i operatorit privat për MND	Operatori është kontraktuar				1		
2.11	Kontraktimi i operatorit privat për grumbullimin dhe transportin dhe riciklimin e mbeturinave të reciklueshme jo degraduese	Operatori është kontraktuar			1			

Analysis of the potential of waste generation, composition and recycling in the municipality

The analysis in question is based on demographic forecasts of the population.

Tabela 20: Parashikimet demografike të popullatës						
Vendbanimi	Numri i popullatës					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Qyteti (rritje / zbritje)		-	-	-	-	-
Qyteti (banorë)	10422	10422	10422	10422	10422	10422
Zona ruarle (rritje / zbritje)		-	-	-	-	-
Zona ruarle (banorë)	48456	48456	48456	48456	48456	48456
Total banorë	58878	59561	60251	60943	61858	62849

The forecast of waste generation is given in the following tables for the municipality of Suhareka

Tabela 21: Parashikimi i gjenerimit të mbeturinave						
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Popullata në zonën urbane	10422	10422	10422	10422	10422	10422
Gjenerimi për kokë banori ZU (kg/v)	265	265.76	265.80	265.85	265.82	265.85

Gjenerimi i mbeturinave ZU (kg/v)	2762	2770	2770	2771	2770	2771
Popullata në zonën rurale	48456	48456	48456	48456	48456	48456
Gjenerimi për kokë banori ZR (kg/v)	265	265.76	265.80	265.85	265.82	265.85
Gjenerimi i mbeturinave ZR (kg/v)	12878	12880	12882	12881	12882	12878
Gjenerimi vjetor i mbeturinave (kg/v)	15647	15650	15653	15651	15653	15647

The prediction of the composition of the generated waste is given in the following tables based on the study of the composition by the municipality of Peja.

Tabela 22: Parashikimi i gjenerimit të mbeturinave sipas kompozicionit						
	Fraksioni	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
%	Letër dhe karton	19.15%	19.19%	19.22%	19.24%	19.26%
	Qelq	6.45%	6.46%	6.47%	6.48%	6.49%
	Mbeturina bio-degraduese nga kuzhinat dhe mensat	34.45%	34.53%	34.58%	34.62%	34.64%
	Tekstil dhe veshjet	5.85%	5.86%	5.87%	5.88%	5.88%
	Pllastika	19.45%	19.49%	19.52%	19.55%	19.56%
	Metal	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.06%	1.06%
	Të tjera	13.60%	13.63%	13.65%	13.67%	13.68%
ton	Letër dhe karton	2 996	3 003	3 009	3 011	3 015
	Qelq	1 009	1 011	1 013	1 014	1 016
	Mbeturina bio-degraduese ⁴	5 390	5 404	5 413	5 418	5 422
	Tekstil dhe veshjet	915	917	919	920	920
	Pllastika	3 043	3 050	3 055	3 060	3 062
	Metal	164	164	164	166	166
	Të tjera	2 128	2 133	2 137	2 139	2 141

The following table shows the preliminary goals of the municipality of Suahreka, in relation to the reuse/recycling process of certain fractions of municipal waste such as paper, plastic, glass, plastic and metal, as well as biodegradable waste.

⁴ Mbeturina bio-degraduese nga kuzhinat dhe mensat

Tabela 23: Caqet e riciklimit					
Fraksioni	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Të riciklueshmet jo-degraduese %	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Të riciklueshmet jo-degraduese (ton)	361	723	1 086	1 450	1 815
Të riciklueshmet biodegraduese %	5 %	10 %	15 %	20 %	25 %
Të riciklueshmet biodegraduese (ton)	270	540	812	1 084	1 356

However, for more precise objectives of reuse and recycling, the municipality of Suahreka will implement the study of generation and composition as well as a study of the feasibility of waste separation at the source and recycling.

Advancement of the municipal waste separation and recycling system:

- Expanding the infrastructure for source separation of municipal waste;

The municipality of Suhareka is committed to source separation of municipal waste. The forms of separation depend on various factors and can take the following forms:

- Separation into two "dry and wet" fractions with door-to-door collection
- Separation into three fractions "non-biodegradable recycling, "biodegradable and residual" with door-to-door collection
- Separation into two fractions "dry and wet" with collection in common containers
- Separation into three fractions "non-biodegradable recycling, "biodegradable and residual" with collection in common containers
- Separation into more than three fractions "paper - glass - plastic - metal", "biodegradable and residual" with collection in common containers

The form of division is conditioned by the type of place of residence (residential and collective housing), budget capacity, recycling infrastructure and similar.

However, the type of waste separation will be determined by the service reorganization plan that the municipality will develop.

The following table shows the schedule of waste separation at the source:

Tabela 24: Orari i ndarjes së mbeturinave në burim

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Mbulimi total me shërbim	95.6 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Mbulimi me ndarje në burim	-	10 %	15 %	20 %	30 %	40 %

- Implementation of the scheme of separate collection, transport and recycling of non-degradable recyclable waste:

The municipality of Suhareka will implement a feasibility study of the operating model of the collection, transport and recycling of municipal waste which includes as a separate fraction the non-biodegradable recyclable waste. The study will be based on composition analysis, the recyclables market and the private recycler sector and will also take into account legal requirements and national waste management policies and best practices.

According to the waste strategy 2021 - 2030, it is envisaged to implement the scheme of the deposit return system for beverage packaging to producers and traders of beverages, which represents a significant percentage of this waste. The waste strategy also foresees the operation of recycling centers where this waste will be sent.

However, until the deposit return scheme is implemented and the recycling center is operational, the municipality will try to partner with private recyclers to collect and transport non-biodegradable recyclables.

So the municipality, regarding non-biodegradable recyclable waste, will implement:

- the study of the implementation of the operation model of the collection, transport and disposal of non-degradable recyclable waste
- developing partnerships with private recyclers for the collection and transportation of this waste
- Implementation of the scheme of separate collection, transportation and recycling of biodegradable municipal waste

Similar to non-degradable recyclable waste, the municipality will implement a feasibility study of the operating model of collection, transport and recycling of municipal waste which includes biodegradable waste as a separate fraction. The waste that will be included in this fraction will be food waste, used cooking oils, and waste from parks, green markets and public spaces.

According to the strategy, each region will have a centralized composting center where biodegradable food waste will be sent. But until this center is built and functional, the municipality will consider the development of the local composting scheme through the engagement of interested private operators to collect and transport this waste. The municipality will build a local composting scheme for biodegradable waste from parks, green markets and public spaces, which due to their specifics should be composted locally as their transportation is costly and inefficient.

Regarding the used edible oils, the municipality will ask the gastronomic facilities that produce these oils in bulk to sign valid contracts with the licensed edible oil operators from MESPI who will make the organized collection of these oils. The municipality will organize the supervision and inspection of the progress of this organization scheme and will impose penalties in case of violations.

So, the municipality will implement, as far as biodegradable waste is concerned:

- the study of the implementation of the operation model of the collection, transport and disposal of biodegradable municipal waste
- development of local composting scheme in partnership with private recyclers
- inspection of premises regarding waste oils

Sustainable management of bulky and commercial waste:

- Opening of the collection and reuse center:

The municipality of Suhareka plans to open a center for the collection and reuse of bulky and commercial waste.

For the opening of this center, the municipality will designate the location for this purpose.

In this facility, citizens will send their unwanted items as follows:

- Furniture and furnishings
- Textiles and clothing
- Household appliances and other bulky waste

In addition to these unwanted items, citizens can also hand in tires, batteries, waste oil and other waste.

Through a feasibility study of the operating model of the center (centers), the municipality must analyze and decide whether to manage this center itself or engage a private operator.

Sustainable management of construction and demolition waste:

Regarding MND, the law foresees the designation of the location of the landfill, which is a temporary solution, and the construction and operation of the collection and recycling center for this waste, which, according to the waste strategy, will be organized regionally.

According to the law, the municipality contracts the service with a licensed operator, sets the service fees and that the builders have the right to separate and recycle their waste at the construction site as well as to transport the waste to the authorized destination.

The municipality has determined the location of the landfill and with JICA is in the process of preparing the procedures for the functionalization of this center. The municipality, after the completion of the process for giving management of this center/landfill, will instruct the physical and legal entities to send the waste to this location which will be operated by the licensed contractor who will also be contracted by the municipality as provided by law.

The municipality will install a system which, as part of the construction permit, will require the builder to have a waste management plan that foresees the amount of waste that will be deposited. The location where the KD waste will be sent is designated by the municipality in Shirok. Also, the inspection will supervise the implementation of this plan and prevent the dumping of this waste in inappropriate places.

When the regional center becomes functional, the municipality will send the waste to this center. Also, the fees will be set at the level of the municipalities that will be served by this MND collection and recycling center.

However, the municipality will implement a feasibility study of the operating model of the collection and transport of MND as well as their recycling by builders.

Sustainable management of healthcare waste:

The Municipality, respectively the Directorate for Health, but also the Directorate of Inspection, will monitor the management of hospital waste according to the legislation in force.

The municipal inspector of the environment will carry out inspection supervision over the management of waste, including medical waste, in this case, based on Article 62, 63, 65, and 66 of the Law on Waste.

The municipality - the responsible directorate for health will provide and place containers for disposing of unused and expired medicines directly from the citizens.

Producers of public and private medical waste during their health care activity, will dispose of their waste in a way that the waste is classified by type in the appropriate containers, containers or bags provided by them, until it is collected by the licensed operator that processes and manages them. The municipal inspection in cooperation with the health department will ensure the implementation of this legal obligation.

Public and private operators as large producers of hazardous medical waste will draw up the plan for the management of medical waste and the existence of this plan and its implementation will be controlled by the municipal inspection in cooperation with the health department.

If health institutions do not treat the hospital waste they generate themselves, then they must have a contract with licensed operators for the treatment of this waste. The municipal inspection in cooperation with the health department will check whether these contracts are concluded and are being implemented.

Sustainable management of animal waste from slaughterhouses:

According to the waste strategy, animal waste from slaughterhouses will be sent to the collection and recycling center in Halilaq built by the EU. However, this center is still not operational, which makes it impossible for us to organize this scheme.

The municipality will organize this service for the transitional phase until the center is operational by sending this waste from the waste collection operator to dispose of it through the burying and disinfection process and at the same time look at the possibility of engaging private operators licensed by AVUK that make the organized collection of this waste at the plants for treatment.

Butchers, slaughterhouses and meat processing industries must provide separate hermetic containers where they will throw animal waste until the moment of collection and have valid contracts with the operator which will be inspected by the municipality periodically.

Awareness activity for waste reuse and recycling:

The municipality will organize informative campaigns of communication with the public regarding the separation, reuse and recycling of municipal waste, and other categories.

The information will clarify how waste should be thrown into separate containers/baskets, for sending waste to the collection and reuse center, and transportable. The campaign will be organized to target school institutions to raise the level of environmental education.

3.5 Objective no. 3: Provision of quality, efficient and sustainable services of MM

Objective 3 is about the service component of the collection and transportation of municipal waste and other categories of waste under municipal competence. This objective aims to improve the quality of services with an emphasis on the aspects of financial stability and cost.

Tabela 33: Korniza strategjike e objektivit 3

Nr.	Aktiviteti / masa	Treguesi	Vlera bazë	Caku				
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
3.1	Mbulimi me shërbim të grumbullimit dhe transportit të mbeturinave komunale	% e popullatës së shërbyer me shërbim të grumbullimit dhe transportit të mbeturinave komunale	95.6 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
3.2	Plani i ri operativ për shërbim të grumbullimit dhe transportit të mbeturinave komunale	Plani operativ është hartuar / reviduar dhe miratuar	-	1				
3.3	Digjitalizimi i sistemit të grumbullimit dhe	Digjitalizimi i sistemit të grumbullimit dhe	-	-	1	-	-	-

	transportit të mbeturinave	transportit të mbeturinave është zbatuar						
3.4	Marrja përsipër e faturimit dhe arkëtimit nga komuna për shërbimin e grumbullimit të mbeturinave	Komuna ka marrë përsipër faturimin dhe arkëtimin	-	-	1	-	-	-
3.6	Zgjidhja e statusit të rasteve sociale	Pagesa e faturave për rastet sociale është zgjidhur	-	-	1	-	-	-

The following are the key measures and activities of objective 3:

3.5.1.1 Expansion of coverage with waste collection and transportation services

The following tables give the service expansion schedule and the population data were obtained from KAS. The municipality is committed to expanding the provision of services throughout its territory. The expansion strategy is to initially provide full service in the urban area as well as service coverage for the rural area as well.

Tabela 26: Strategjia e zgjerimit me shërbim

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Mbulimi me shërbim	95.6 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Improving the quality of providing waste collection and transportation services

The municipality will draw up the new operating plan which will make the service reorganization plan which will result in the improvement of service quality through

- Optimizing collection points and service delivery frequency:
- Provision of adequate infrastructure for collection and transportation of municipal waste:

The municipality will digitize the waste collection system, which will improve the quality and efficiency of the service. This system will provide information on the movements of trucks, information on the location of containers, the level of filling and other relevant information, and the same will be integrated with the customer care database.

The municipality will undertake an information campaign to inform the citizens about the new way of collecting waste, including the way of throwing away waste, the frequency of the service and the like.

Improving the quality of the provision of the service of collection and transportation of bulky waste

Regarding the collection of bulky waste, the municipality will first determine the location and then build and operationalize the center for the collection and reuse of bulky waste. The municipality will implement an informational campaign before the functionalization, through which I will inform the citizens about this center, the type of waste that can be sent to this center, the working hours, etc.

Improving operational and cost efficiency

The municipality has defined as an objective the improvement of operational efficiency and waste in order to improve financial stability. The main pillars of this plan are the optimization of staff efficiency and fuel consumption.

Improving staff efficiency

The municipality will implement the following activities to improve the efficiency of the staff of public service providers:

- Control (freezing) of recruitment of new administrative staff and training of existing staff
- Expansion of the service area
- Diversification and expansion of services
- Development and monitoring of staff efficiency performance indicators

MM officials and other persons involved in the planning, monitoring and supervision of waste management must maintain a strict control of the number of staff according to the following table:

Tabela 27: Efikasiteti i stafit						
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Stafi direkt		-	-	-	-	-
Stafi indirekt dhe administrativ		-	-	-	-	-
Amvisëritë e shërbyera		-	-	-	-	-
Konsumatorët e shërbyer		-	-	-	-	-

Efikasiteti i stafit për konsumatorë të shërbyer		-	-	-	-	-
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The idea is to reduce administrative staff versus direct staff

Efikasiteti i stafit për konsumatorë të shërbyer	7.4	-	-	-	-	-
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Improving the cost efficiency of oil collection and consumption

Oil consumption is one of the highest items of current costs of service operators, about 15% of current costs at the sector level, and this is largely attributed to operational inefficiency but also to mismanagement.

The proposed measures/activities include:

- Revision of the operational plan (reorganization of the area and optimization of routes and collection frequency)
- Replacement of old trucks with new or functional trucks (second-hand)
- Reinforcement of internal control
- Development and monitoring of oil consumption performance indicators
- Development and monitoring of the unit cost performance indicator of collection and transportation

Improving the financial performance of service delivery

The municipality has defined as an objective the improvement of the financial stability of the provision of services.

The main measures to improve financial stability are:

- Passing the fees for the collection and transportation of waste on the principle of cost coverage

Taking over billing and collection by the municipality

3.6 Objective no. 4: Elimination of illegal landfills

This objective refers to the current situation on the ground, where every year a certain number of illegal dumping sites are identified. In order to remedy the situation, the municipality of Podujeva will commit itself to organize the cleaning of these locations polluted with garbage and to place informative and awareness-raising signs not to throw away garbage every year.

Tabela 28: Korniza strategjike e objektivit 4

Nr.	Aktiviteti / masa	Treguesi	Vlera bazë	Caku				
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
4.1	Pastrimi i vend hudhjeve ilegale të mbeturinave	Pastrimi është realizuar	-	1	1	1	1	1
4.2	Fushatë informuese	Deponite ilegale reduktohen vazhdimisht	-	1	1	1	1	1
4.3	Inspektim dhe monitorim	Shqiptimi i gjobave		1	1	1	1	1

3.7 Objective 5: Development of institutional capacities for waste management

Tabela 29: Korniza strategjike e objektivit 5

Nr.	Aktiviteti / Masa	Treguesi	Vlera bazë	Caku				
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
5.1	Revidimi i RrK të MM	RrK e MM është reviduar	-	-	1	-	-	-
5.2	Emërimi i zyrtarit / Formimi i njësitit	Zyrtari i MM është emëruar/Sektori është formuar	1	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	Kalimi i procesit taritorë	Tarifat e reja janë kalkuluar dhe miratuar	-	-	1	-	-	-
5.4	Kontraktimi i operatorit për grumbullim dhe transport të mbeturinave komunale	Operatori i licencuar është kontraktuar	-	-	1	-	-	-
5.5	Programi i trajnimit dhe mbështetjes së proceseve për komunën dhe operatorët	Programi zbatohet	-	-	1	-	-	-

- Drafting and approval of municipal waste management plans

The municipality is fulfilling this obligation during 2022. The plan is expected to be completed by the end of 2022 and the draft will be presented to the municipal assembly for approval according to the procedures in force. The municipality plans to approve the plan during 2022 and the plan will last until 2027, where the municipality plans to undergo the revision process as provided by law.

- Drafting and approval of the municipal regulation for waste management

The municipality has approved the municipal regulation of the MoD, but it is planned to revise the same during 2024 to update the changes arising from the legal amendments.

- Appointment of municipal officials or establishment of a unit for MM

The municipality has implemented this obligation by appointing the municipal official of the MoI.

- Appointment of the environmental inspector

The municipality has implemented this obligation by appointing the environmental inspector of the Ministry of Interior.

- Passing the tariff process

The municipality has passed the tariff process and plans to undergo the same in 2024 to reflect the change in costs and other relevant parameters.

Implementation of the training program and process support for the municipality and operators

This program will be designed to increase the capacities in the implementation of processes such as the revision and implementation of the PKMM, the amendment of the RrK of the MoD, the passage of the tariff process, the drafting and monitoring of service contracts and public-private partnerships, the implementation of the liability scheme extended producer and deposit return scheme, circular economy, waste recycling and similar

4 MM plan in emergency conditions

Municipalities must plan the MM in emergency conditions according to the requirements of Law no. 04/l-027 for protection from natural disasters and other disasters, the national emergency response plan of the Agency for emergency management and any other relevant document.

According to the law, disasters are considered events caused by major forces of nature or other uncontrolled forces, which endanger the lives of people, animals and property. Disasters include: earthquakes, floods, landslides, fires, outbreaks of infectious diseases, accidents involving road, rail and air traffic, fires, ecological and industrial accidents, war and emergency, etc.

The last event that qualified for an emergency or disaster was the Covid 19 pandemic, which has provided us with some useful experiences, so the municipality will amend the municipal emergency response plan by adding the chapter on the management of waste service in emergency conditions.

5 Financial, action and monitoring plan

The following table shows the capital projects that will support the realization of the objectives of the plan financed through the municipal budget, co-financing with other municipalities or with the government, as well as projects financed by external sources such as the government, donors, or private capital.

Tabela 38: Plani financiar, veprimet dhe monitorimet - Objektivi 1 „Parandalimi dhe reduktimi“

Masat dhe aktivitetet	Njësiti përgje gjës	Afati i implementimit dhe buxheti					2023 - 2027	Burimi i financimit
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Riorganizimi i shërbimit				60,000 €			60,000 €	
○ Plani i riorganizimit të shërbimit	DSHP			10,000 €			10,000 €	Komuna
○ Sigurimi i infrastrukturës matëse	DSHP			50,000 €			50,000 €	Donacion
Zbatimi i tarifave volumetrike			10,000 €				10,000 €	

○ Kalimi i tarifave PAYT (procesi)	DSHP		2,500 €				2,500 €	Komuna
○ Azhurnimi i softuerit të faturimit	DSHP		7,500 €				7,500 €	Komuna
○ Zbatimi i tarifave PAYT	KRM			x				KRM
Nxjerrja e pakos stimuluese për bizneset				2,500 €			2,500 €	
○ Studimi i mënyrës së futjes së stimujve fiskal	DSHP			2,500 €			2,500 €	Komuna
○ Pakoja e lehtësimeve fiskale	DSHP			x				Komuna
Shpërndarja e komposterëve për EF dhe restorante ⁵	DSHP	12,000 €	24,000 €	24,000 €	24,000 €	36,000 €	120,000 €	50% Komuna; 50% Donacion
Rritja e ndërgjegjësimit për çështjet e minimizimit		700 €	700 €	700 €	700 €	700 €	3,500 €	Komuna
○ Fushata e vetëdijësimit	DSHP	700 €	700 €	700 €	700 €	700 €	3,500 €	Komuna
Total objektiva 1 - Parandalimi dhe reduktimi i krijimit të mbeturinave		12,700 €	34,700 €	87,200 €	24,700 €	36,700 €	186,000 €	

Tabela 39: Plan i financiar, veprimit dhe monitorimit - Objektivi 2 „Ripërdorimi dhe riciklimi“

Masat dhe aktivitetet	Njësi përgjegjës	Afati i implementimit dhe buxheti					2023 - 2027	Burimi i financimit
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Studimi i gjenerimit dhe kompozicionit të mbeturinave	DSHP		5,000 €				5,000 €	Komuna
Ndarja dhe riciklimi i mbeturinave komunale		5,000 €	5,000 €	110,000 €	5,000 €	5,000 €	130,000 €	
○ Studim i fizibilitetit të ndarjes dhe operimit	DSHP			25,000 €			25,000 €	Komuna
○ Zgjerimi i mbulimit të ndarjes në burim	DSHP	5,000 €	5,000 €	5,000 €	5,000 €	5,000 €	25,000 €	Komuna
○ Kontraktimi i operatorit të riciklueshmeve	DSHP			5,000 €			5,000 €	Komuna

⁵ Furnizimi me komposterë: Vitet 2023 100, 2024 - 2026 nga 200 dhe viti 2027 300 komposterë.

○ Zhvillimi i skemës lokale të kompostimit	DSHP			75,000 €			75,000 €	Donatori
○ Inspektimi i lokaleve gastronomike për vajëra	DSHP	x	x	x	x	x		
○ Bashkimi i skemës ndërkomunal të kompostimit	DSHP							Komuna
Menaxhimi i mbeturinave të vëllimshme dhe komerciale		15,000 €	75,000 €				90,000 €	
○ Studimi i fizibilitetit	DSHP	15,000 €					15,000 €	Komuna
○ Ndërtimi i qendrës së grumbullimit/ripërdorimit ⁶	DSHP		75,000 €				75,000 €	Komuna / donatori
○ Funksionalizimi i qendrës	DSHP			x				Komuna
Menaxhimi i mbeturinave nga ndërtim demolimi			28,000 €	150,000 €			178,000 €	
○ Caktimi i lokacionit	DSHP							
○ Kontraktimi i operatorit	DSHP		5,000 €				5,000 €	Komuna
○ Caktimi i tarifave	DSHP		3,000 €				3,000 €	Komuna
○ Studimi i fizibilitetit			20,000 €				20,000	
○ Rehabilitimi i qendrës së MND ⁷	DSHP			150,000 €			150,000 €	Komuna / donatori
○ Bashkimi i skemës ndërkomunale të menaxhimit	DSHP					x		Komuna
Menaxhimi i mbeturinave shtazore								
○ Lehtësimi i kontraktimit të operatorit privat		x	x					
○ Inspektimi i zbatimit		x	x	x	x	x		
Menaxhimi i mbeturinave medicinale								
○ Inspektimi i zbatimit		x	x	x	x	x		

⁶ Për komunën e Suharekës parashihet ndërtimi i një qendre të ripërdorimit. Buxheti përfshin infrastrukturën përcjellëse të qendrës si rrethoja, kamerat, bazamenti, kontejnerët, etj.

⁷ Fizibiliteti, rrethoja, makineria dhe pajisjet e nevojshme për menaxhimin e qendrës

Fushatat e vetëdijësimit		700 €	700 €	700 €	700 €	700 €	3,500 €	Komuna
Total objektiva 2 – Riciklimi dhe ripërdorimi		20,700 €	163,700 €	330,700 €	5,700 €	5,700 €	406,500 €	

Tabela 32: Plani financiar, veprimit dhe monitorimit - Objektivi 3 „Ofrimi i shërbimeve cilësore, efikase dhe të qëndrueshme“

Masat dhe aktivitetet	Njësiti përgjegjës	Afati i implementimit dhe buxheti					2023 - 2027	Burimi i financimit
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
Përmirësimi i cilësisë së shërbimit		47,500 €	263,500 €	198,500 €	23,500 €	23,500 €	556,500 €	
○ Përditësimi i planit operativ	DSHP	25,000 €					25,000 €	Komuna
○ Digjitalizimi i sistemit të grumbullimit	DSHP		100,000 €				100,000 €	Donator
○ Furnizimi me shporta 120 l	DSHP						€	Donator
○ Furnizimi me shporta 240 l	DSHP						€	Donator
○ Furnizimi me shporta të rrugëve	DSHP		1,000 €	1,000 €	1,000 €	1,000 €	4,000 €	KRM
○ Furnizimi me kontejnerë metalik 1.1 m ³ ⁸	DSHP	22,500 €	22,500 €	22,500 €	22,500 €	22,500 €	112,500 €	Donator
○ Furnizimi me kamionë 10t	KRM			175,000 €			175,000 €	Donator
○ Furnizim me autocisternw	KRM		100,000 €				100,000 €	Donator
○ Furnizim me autofshesa	KRM		40,000 €				40,000 €	Donator Komuna
Përmirësimi i performancës operative dhe financiare		- €	20,000 €	- €	- €	- €	20,000 €	
○ Marrja përsipër e faturimit nga komuna	DSHP/ KRM			x				Komuna

⁸ Çdo vit nga 50 kontejnerë 1.1 m³

○ Zhvillimi i softuerit të faturimit	DSHP/ KRM		20,000 €				20,000 €	Komuna
○ Monitorimi I performancës	DSHP/ KRM	x	x	x	x	x		Komuna
Kampanja informative	OJU	750 €	750 €	750 €	750 €	750 €	3,500 €	Komuna
Total objektiva 3 - Ofrimi i shërbimeve cilësore, efikase dhe të qëndrueshme		48,250 €	284,250 €	199,25 0 €	24,250 €	24,250 €	580,250 €	

[illegible]

Hartimi i planit te menaxhimin te sherbimit te mbeturinave ne kushte emergjente si pjese e planit te emergjencave te komunes.			3,000 €				3,000 €	
Total objektiva 5 – Zhvillimi i kuadrit dhe kapaciteteve institucionale		15,000 €	23,000 €	23,500 €	15,000 €	15,000 €	91,500 €	