Republika e Kosovës
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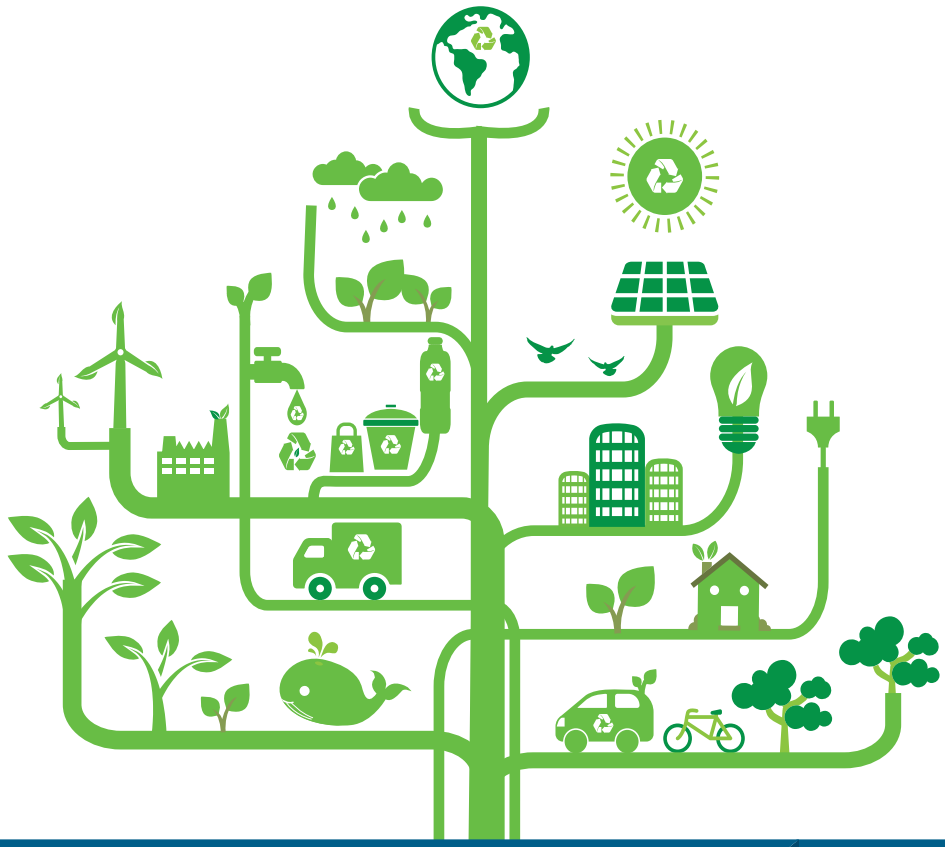
Municipality of
Hani i Elezit/Elez Han



Local Waste Management Plan 2016-2021

Municipality Hani i Elezit/Elez Han

LOCAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2016–2021

Hani i Elezit/Elez Han

2016

Acknowledgments

This plan has been prepared by the working group of the Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han, in close cooperation with the coordination group and with the support of professional consultants and DEMOS project officers. DEMOS project is implemented by the organization Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation and is funded by the Swiss Cooperation Office (SCO).

Working and coordination group for drafting the Local Waste Management Plan in the Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han analysed the state of play and proposed concrete measures for the purpose of creating a clean environment for its citizens.

Working group:

1. **Refet Kalisi** – chairman
2. **Miqail Vila** - member
3. **Fatbardha Bushi** - member
4. **Xhemshit Kalisi** - member
5. **Ali Axhami** - member
6. **Kujtim Dernjani** - member
7. **Bashkim Sopa** - member
8. **Durim Dernjani** - member
9. **Bajrush Laçi** - member

Coordination group:

1. **Rufki Suma** - chairman
2. **Menduh Vlashi** - member
3. **Refet Kalisi** - member
4. **Qamush Brava** - member
5. **Shabi Rexhallari** - member

DEMOS Project support team:

1. Gazmend Ahmeti, RECURA/DEMOS
2. Majlinda Jupolli, DEMOS/Helvetas - Swiss Intercooperation

Acronyms:

AKM Association of Kosovo Municipalities	BD Board of Directors
EU European Union	KEPA Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (MESP)
KLMC Kosovo Landfill Management Company	MEF Ministry of Economy and Finance
MESP Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	MLGA Ministry of Local Government Administration
PMUPE Policy and Monitoring Unit of Public Enterprises (MED)	POE Public Owned Enterprise
PPS Participation of Private Sector	RWCC Regional Waste Collection Companies
SCO Swiss Cooperation Office	SWMP Solid Waste Management Plan
SWA Solid Waste Analysis	WSRA Water Services Regulatory Authority
AKM Association of Kosovo Municipalities	
KLMC Kosovo Landfill Management Company	
LWMP Local Waste Management Plan	

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DEFINITIONS

Waste – is any substance or object that falls under a category of waste which the holder discards, intends to discard, or is required to discard.

Waste management - means collection, transport, treatment, reuse, processing, recycling and disposal of waste, including the supervision of these activities and further care of landfills, including actions undertaken by a trader or mediator.

Waste treatment – means physical, chemical, biological and thermal processes, including the classification, which change the characteristics of waste in order to decrease the volume or their harmful nature, to facilitate waste handling or to improve recycling.

Waste collection – is the systematic activity of collection, classification and / or mixing of waste for transport purposes.

Hazardous waste – are the waste that have at least one of the following characteristics: volatile; oxidizing; flammable; irritating; harmful; toxic; carcinogenic; corrosive; infectious; teratogenic; mutagenic; release toxic gases in contact with water, air or acid; capable of creating another “hazardous” substance; ecotoxic.

Non-hazardous waste – are wastes that do not pose any risk to human health and environment and do not possess the characteristics of hazardous waste.

Inert waste – is waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation in places where it is disposed. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or react in physical or chemical form, does not biologically decompose in contact with other substances and does not significantly impact the environment and human health. The entire drainage and pollutant content of the waste and of ecotoxic waste should be negligible value and not to endanger the quality of surface water and / or groundwater.

Municipal waste – are household wastes, as well as waste from other activities which, due to their nature and composition are similar to household waste.

Commercial waste – means waste from premises that are used entirely or mainly for the purposes of trade or business, or even for sports, recreational, educational, or entertainment purposes but do not include household waste or industrial waste.

Industrial waste – is waste generated from industrial and handicraft activities or processes as well as from other production activities.

Composting – is a biologically controlled process for decomposition of organic waste by microorganisms in the presence of oxygen, the result of which is compost.

Construction and demolition waste – include waste generated during construction, re-modelling, reparation of individual and collective housing buildings, commercial buildings etc.The main compo-

nents of these wastes are: rocks, concrete, brick, ferrous components, lead components, electrical components, etc.

Agriculture waste – includes waste that is generated during various agricultural activities, such as: use of pesticides, wine production, processing and production of agricultural and livestock activities.

Infectious waste – includes the waste with high risk potential of infection if working or dealing with it. They can harm the health of citizens and environment. This waste is generated from hospitals and other health institutions, dead animals, slaughterhouses, etc.

Special waste – includes radioactive waste, containers used for gases under pressure, waste containing high concentrations of toxic heavy metals (arsenic, lead, etc.), expired chemical products, etc.

Chemical and pharmaceutical waste – includes chemical and pharmaceutical products within their packaging.

Incineration– is the thermal treatment of waste. This is a complicated process, because the furnaces used for incineration should meet certain standards for environmental protection. This is an expensive and economically disadvantageous process but it is necessary.

Glass waste – are mainly waste of packaging that can be successfully recycled.

Plastic waste – are non-biodegradable waste, generated mainly for packaging purposes.

Organic waste - They are biologically degradable waste through aerobe or anaerobe processes. This group of waste also includes organic waste classified as food waste, agricultural waste, paper etc.

Recycling – a process or treatment that waste undergoes in order to make it fully or partially reusable.

Scrap processors – company involved in collecting recyclable materials from individual collectors or collection points. They are the “middle men” that prepare the materials for export, or for transport to the mill.hësit individual.

Collection points – Some scrap processors have established collection points throughout their respective region or municipality. These points are simple drop-off points for individual collectors. When the material reaches a certain weight, scrap processors remove the material from this point and send them to a central facility for further processing.

Mills – Also known as production facilities, these companies are not only involved in the collection of recyclable materials, but also for the use of materials to create final products. Final products found in Kosovo are plastic brooms and brushes, decorative fences of aluminium, plastic pipes, garbage bags and egg carton.

1. INTRODUCTION

The structure for preparation of Local Waste Management Plan (LWMP) is based on national legislation “Law on Waste” (no. 04/L-060), and with the support of HELVETAS, DEMOS Project.

The objective of this LWMP is to analyze the current situation of waste management throughout the territory of the municipality (organization, administration, regulations, finance, operation and management), to identify issues and gaps, assess strengths and weaknesses, propose recommendations for improvements and to determine new visions, goals and objectives (short and medium term) and has drafted an Action Plan that sets the deadlines, costs, responsible authorities as well as appropriate success indicators for monitoring purposes.

LWMP addresses only solid waste, the special waste are not included and do not fall under municipal competences but it will include the reporting of such waste to responsible institutions such as MESP.

1.1. Mission, vision and objectives

Vision

Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han based on the overall objective, will ensure the coverage of waste management services for 90% of inhabitants.

Mission of municipality regarding waste collection service

Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han will make maximum efforts to expand the waste collection service and to improve the quality of service. Whereas, in a shorter term, Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han plans to modernize the waste collection service, namely through differentiated collection in order to encourage recycling and reduction of waste.

Objectives of waste collection service:

1. **First objective** - Improving the quality of service in a sustainable manner and compliance of standards by all those receiving the service.
2. **Second objective** - Increase the coverage of waste collection services and improvement of financial situation relating to the service of waste collection and disposal.

2. PROFILE OF HANI I ELEZIT/ELEZ HAN

Hani i Elezit/Elez Han with the surrounding areas is located in the southernmost part of the Republic of Kosovo on the border with Republic of Macedonia. It has an area of 83 km², and is located between the mountains of Sharr on western part and Karadak (Rhodope) on eastern part.

The municipality in total has 11 cadastral zones, two of which have been depopulated since 1999. Based on the publications of the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), and the final results of the census of population, households and dwellings in 2011, Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han has 9403 inhabitants.

Since the establishment of the cement factory in 1936, the number of inhabitants in Hani i Elezit/Elez Han has grown steadily. The following table presents the distribution of the population by settlements.

Table 1. Number of population by settlements

No.	Settlement	Population	Area in km²	No. of households
1	Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	2.533	1,20	578
2	Paldenicë/Paldenice	1.723	4,00	270
3	Seçishtë/Secishte	2.252	8,40	154
4	Gorancë/Gorance	1.028	20,80	147
5	Rezhancë/Rezance	475	8,40	115
6	Pustenik	629	10,90	94
7	Krivenik	283	12,30	47
8	Dimcë/Dimce	249	1,90	33
9	Dramjak	121	6,10	7
10	Neçavc/Necavce	110	4,40	0
	Total	**9.403**	**78,40**	**1.445**

Hani i Elezit/Elez Han is an area with developed industry, known factories in this area are the cement factory “Sharrcem” and styrofoam factory “Kosova-Plast”.

The downside of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han as a developed industrial area is the extensive pollution. Pollution is present in soil, air, water, noise (in lower level) and has an impact on the landscape due to the use of natural resources. The fact that Hani i Elezit/Elez Han had economic and social interest, since the opening of the cement factory in 1936, was considered as “hotspot” of Kosovo in terms of pollution. Despite the improvement of technology in cement factory, pollution is still evident and the serious effects of many years of pollution can still be seen in the environment today. The existence of the factory for manufacturing of asbestos cement has contributed significantly in pollution, which is evident in all areas. Asbestos cement is used a lot in all its forms, to cover roofs, water pipes and other elements in all types of buildings and other public places. Another issue is the population, which was in direct contact with unbounded asbestos.

The impact of industry on environment can be indicated through the impacts on air, water and soil surface, impact from noise, industrial waste and impact on the landscape from the used minerals.

Water pollution

Water pollution in the river Lepenc and its branches from untreated waste from sewage system, combined with chemical pollution from heavy industry in this region, affects the overall pollution in Hani i Elezit/Elez Han. According to Spatial Plan of Kosovo, pollution of river Lepenc is ranked in the category "IIa" from "IV" categories. Based on recent studies and the chemical and bacteriological data, the quality of the water of river Lepenc falls under the fourth category of water, based on the standards of water quality. Off course, Hani i Elezit/Elez Han has its share of impact in the process of pollution.

Soil pollution

There is a great risk caused by the accumulation of solid waste and carcinogenic toxic waste from production of asbestos cement, which can be seen along the river banks throughout the area. Uncontrolled disposal of solid waste, illegal use of raw materials for production of cement, inappropriate maintenance of flow of streams, lack of green area between the industrial zone and other parts of the city, etc., contribute significantly to the overall pollution in Hani i Elezit/Elez Han.

2.1. National legal framework and policies

- Waste management in the Republic of Kosovo is regulated through a legal framework which is harmonized with European legislation, namely with European Union directives and regulations that regulate the waste sector. The main purpose of the legal framework for waste management is to avoid and reduce as much as possible waste generation, reuse of usable waste components, prevention of negative effects of waste on the environment and human health as well as final disposal of waste in environmentally acceptable manner.
- The legal framework consists of laws and sub-legal acts that regulate the waste management. The main law that regulates in details the waste management is the Law No. 04/L-060 on Waste. This law defines and regulates waste planning and management, conditions for waste collection, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal, types and classification of waste, the responsibilities of legal and natural persons regarding waste management, conditions and procedures for licenses and permits for waste management, sanctions for non-compliance with legal provisions and other issues related to waste. Article 14 and 15 of the Law No. 04/L-060 on Waste defines the responsibilities for waste management at the central and local level. The Law No. 04 / L-060 on Waste gives municipalities additional responsibilities related to waste management and administration.
- Besides abovementioned laws, the legal framework for waste management comprises a considerable number of other laws and sector laws which indirectly regulate the waste management, such as: Law No. 03/L-025 on Environmental Protection, Law No. 03/L-040 on Local - Article 17 of Law No. 03/L-040 on Local Self-Government defines the waste management as full and exclusive competence of the municipalities. Based on this competence, municipalities have the legal authority to establish structures, mechanisms and to plan a separate budget for the purpose of better and more efficient management of waste sector.

- Law No. 03/L-087 on Publicly Owned Enterprises defines and regulates the ownership of publicly owned enterprises on waste management, their corporate management in accordance with international principles and standards. Article 6 of the Law No. 04/L-111 on Publicly Owned Enterprises enables the establishment of local public enterprises by the municipalities, whereas in Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Regulation No. 02/2013 defines the criteria and procedures for the establishment of public enterprises for waste management. Pursuant to article 5.2 of this law, the municipal right as a shareholder is exercised by the Municipal Shareholder Committee, which consists of: one member appointed by the Mayor and two other members appointed by the Municipal Assembly. Municipal Shareholder Committee acts on behalf of the municipality, in accordance with law on business organizations.

2.2. Local legal framework

According to the Law No. 03/L-040 on Local Self-Government, Law No. 04/L-060 on Waste, Law No. 03/L-087 on Publicly Owned Enterprises and other sectorial laws, the municipality is obliged to establish local legal framework for the purpose of more efficient management of waste on their territory. Local frameworks consist of municipal regulations, guidelines, policies, different regulators, and decisions that regulate the waste management sector.

Within local legal framework, the municipality must have approved: the Local Environmental Action Plan, Municipal Regulation on Waste Management in the territory of Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han and Municipal Regulation for Environmental Protection.

3. CURRENT SITUATION

3.1. Waste collection and composition

Lack of official data on the amount and the composition of waste collected. Analysis of samples (data) conducted in 2011, which have not encountered substantial changes continue to be present even in current years. It is possible to estimate the total amount of waste generation in municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han, as well as the composition of collected waste (Table 3), which is necessary for planning an integrated system of solid waste management.

Samples analyzed related to collection, conducted during 2011 in locations of Seçishtë/Secishte, Paldenicë/Paldenice and Hani i Elezit/Elez Han, whose averages are divided by the number of residents served and daily waste generation per person, are estimated to be 0.25 kg/per person. Table 2 shows estimates of waste generation levels used in this report.

Table 2. The amount of waste collected per day, month and year

Category	Value
Population	9.403
Households	1.445
The amount of waste collected per day per person (kg)	0,25
The amount of waste collected per month per person (kg)	7,49
The amount of waste collected per month (in tons)	70
The amount of waste collected per year (in tons)	856

Monthly fee is 3.^{00} € for households and 5.^{00} € - 50.^{00} € for businesses, while the percentage of collection is 25-30%. The annual estimation of generated waste in Hani i Elezit/Elez Han is 1.876,65 tons/year. Information regarding the composition of this amount is essential for planning the waste treatment process for the next period.

Table 3. Waste composition – criteria, estimated waste generation

Type	Kosovo	Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	Kosovo/ waste	Hani i Elezit/ waste	Difference
Organic waste (food and garden)	35%	36%	786	797	11
Glass	21%	12%	468	263	(204)
Wood	11%	14%	245	316	71
Plastic waste (bottles and packages)	9%	9%	209	209	(1)
Metals	9%	11%	207	248	41
Textile	8%	14%	183	301	118
Paper and cardboard	5%	4%	102	92	(11)
Hazardous household waste	1%	0%	27	2	(25)
Paper and cardboard	5%	4%	102	92	(11)
Hazardous household waste	1%	0%	27	2	(25)
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**2.226**	**2.226**	

WASTE MANAGEMENT

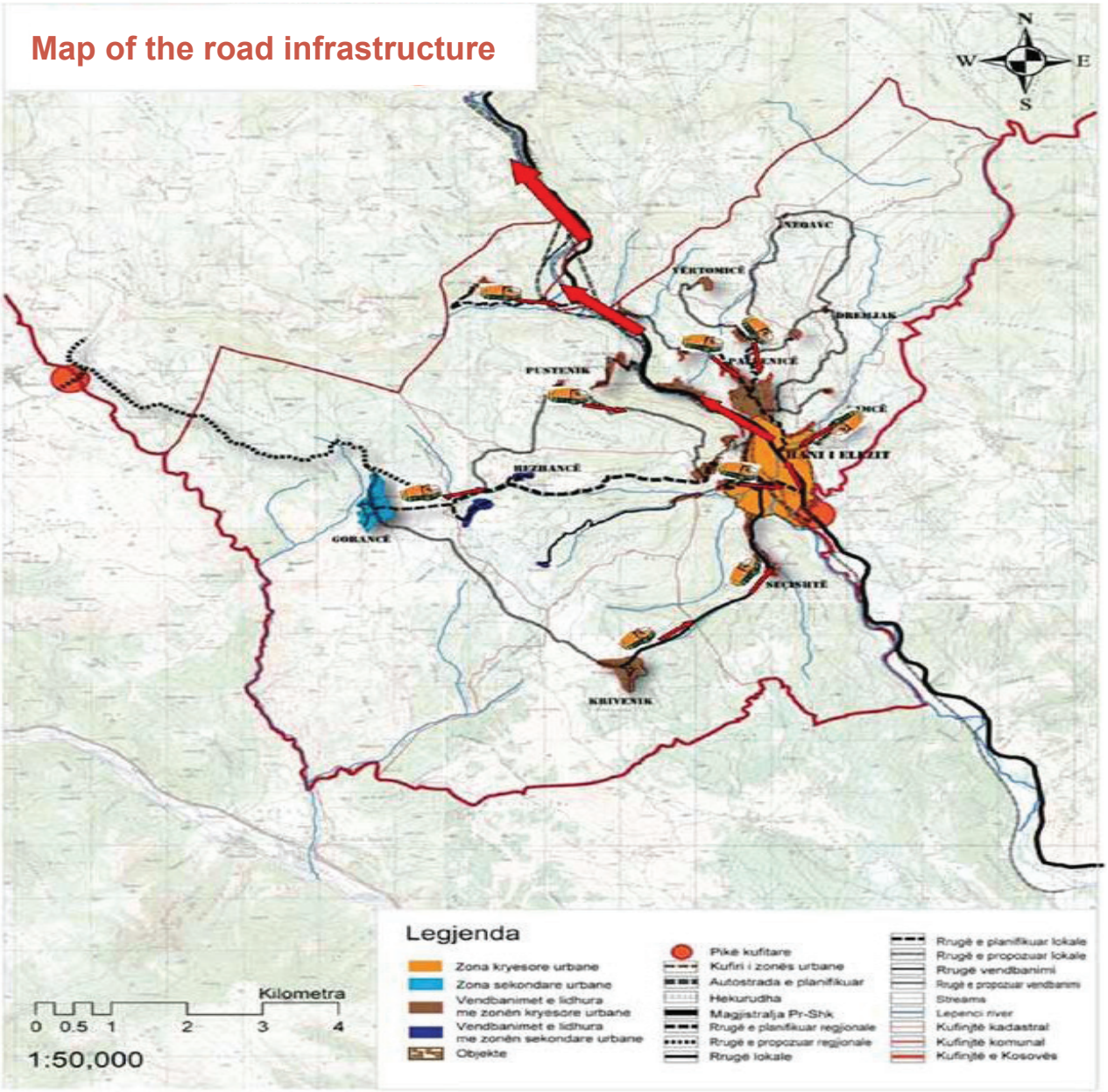

Figure 1. Waste collection routes in Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han

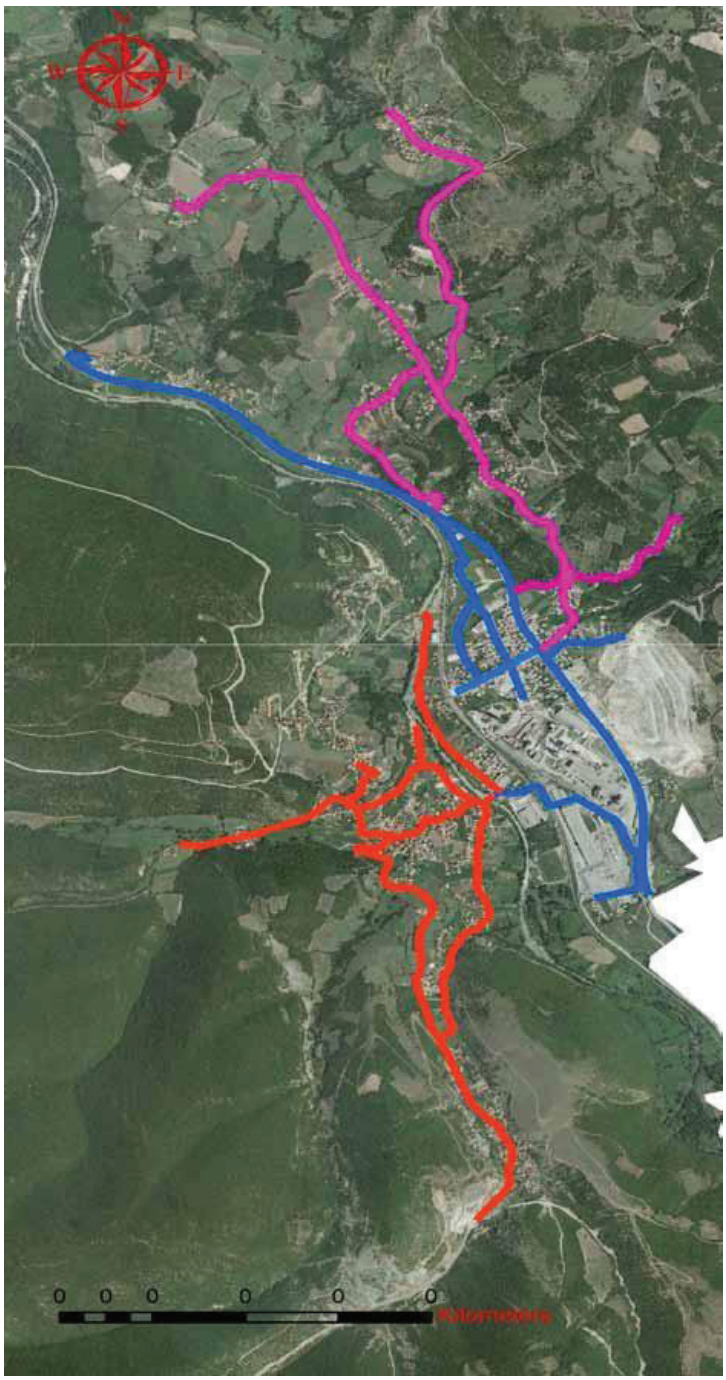

Figure 2. Map 1: Waste collection routes and schedules

Monday (08:00-16:00) (33km)

Krivenik 09:00-10:00
Seqishtë "Rruga e UÇK-së" 10:00-10:30
Str."Veli Ballazhi" 10:30-11:00
Str. "Suad Barava" 11:00-11:30
Str. "Dëshmorët e Krivenikut" 11:30-12:00).

Tuesday (08:00-16:00) (8km)

Str. "Adem Jashari" 09:00-10:00,
Str. "Dëshmorët e Kombit" 10:00-10:30,
Str. "Xhemsedin Suma"10:30-11:00
Str. "Nuri Bushi" 11:00-11:30
Str. "Isa Berisha" 11:30-12:00
"Lagjja e Vlashve" 12:00-12:30

Wednesday (08:00-16:00) (20km)

Gorancë 09:00-10:30
Rezhancë 10:30-11:00
Hunel 11:00-11:15
Kollomoqe 11:15-11:30
Meliq 11:30-12:00
Brava 12:00-12:30
"Të Përndjekurit" 12:30-13:00

Thursday (08:00-16:00) (14km)

Paldenicë 9:00-10:00
"Driton & Gafurr Loku" 10:00-11:00
"Elham Curri" 11:00-11:30
"Imri Curri" 11:30-12:00
"Izet Bushi" 12:00-12:30
"Imer Vila" 12:30-13:00.

Saturday (08:00-16:00) (8km)

"Adem Jashari" 09:00-10:00
"Dëshmorët e Kombit" 10:00-10:30
"Xhemsedin Suma"10:30-11:00
"Nuri Bushi" 11:00-11:30
"Isa Berisha" 11:30-12:00
"Martirët Bushi" 12:00-12:30
"Hysein Suma" fsh. Dimcë 12:30-13:00.

3.2. Waste disposal

Hani i Elezit/Elez Han can use waste transfer station in Ferizaj/Urosevac, capacity of which is 50,000 m^3, while the monthly capacity is 2,500 tons. The transfer station is at service of 210,120 inhabitants, respectively for the municipalities: Ferizaj/Urosevac, Kaçanik/Kacanik and Hani i Elezit/Elez Han.

3.3. Analyses of waste composition

The analyses of waste composition on waste samples in five locations of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han resulted that 35 % of the total amount of waste is organic. Almost 20 % belongs to hygienic products (diapers), followed by plastic and other waste, whereas metals and glass make up less than 2% of analysed waste.

Table 4. Analysis of waste fraction (in %)

Composition	In %	Waste (in tons)
Kitchen waste	42%	935
Paper	13,6%	303
Other	11,5%	256
Plastics	10,6%	236
Ashes of heating	8,3%	185
Glass/bottles	4,9%	109
Grass & wood (green wastes)	2,9%	65
Ashes/soil	2,9%	65
Metal	1,3%	29
Textile	1,2%	27
Ceramics & stone	0,5%	11
Tires and leather	0,3%	7
Total	100%	2.226

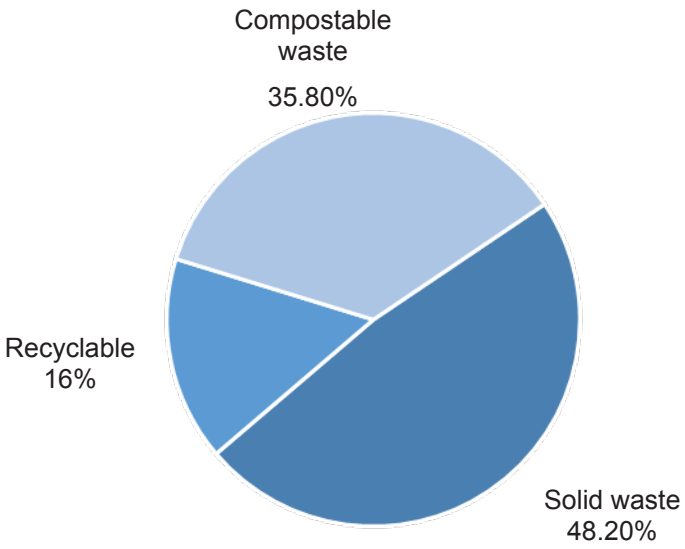

Figure 3. Solid, recyclable and compostable waste (2011)

3.4. 2011 field study

The Results of the waste assessment shows that from the total amount of collected waste samples, the amount that is recyclable and divided into waste fractions (paper, plastic and glass) and compostable organic waste fractions represents 51 % of waste in Hani i Elezit/Elez Han. Furthermore, there are indications that the amount of waste that is transferred to the landfill can be substantially reduced by waste separation, and by introducing composting process in rural areas.

Low percentage of metal in household waste (less than 2%) results due to the fact that aluminium cans are widely being collected (although not in an organized manner) since it is an income generating activity. During our waste analyzes a significant large amount of diapers was noticed (up to 18%). This has a large volume as well, and no possibility for recycling, reusing or reducing.

Current waste collection systems in Hani i Elezit/Elez Han do not cover all villages with their services. One of the major obstacles for current and future waste collection companies in Hani i Elezit/Elez Han is the 60 km distance from this municipality to the regional landfill, which increases their cost of operations.

4. OPERATIONAL PLANNING OF WASTE MANAGEMENT (2016-2021)

LWMP is a strategic planning document which enables municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han to implement national waste policy at the municipal level. LWMP indicates the path which the municipal authority should follow in the future. The aim is to orient the municipal authorities towards practical measures and actions regarding the waste collection and treatment.

Particularly, LWMP in the best case scenario aims to provide:

1. **Compliance with National Waste Strategy and its objectives:** by contributing in implementation of waste management policies and in achieving national objectives.
2. **Description for characteristics of waste**: by providing a description of the lines of waste and responsibilities for it, the volume of waste that must be managed and their characteristics, definition of the geographical scope of the plan etc.
3. **An assessment of existing waste collection schemes, equipments and involved staff as well as main installations of disposal and recovery**: in order to determine the current state of services and activities of WM.
4. **Waste management alternative**: with the aim of enabling waste collection and treatment in accordance with national objectives and municipal context; moreover, it helps in identifying and evaluating the techniques for waste collection and transportation, location and technologies for treatment, disposal and recycling of waste.

Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han is obliged to enable the provision of waste collection service, cleaning of the roads, recycling and disposal of urban and rural waste. In order to achieve this goal, the municipal authority based on legal framework that is currently applied in the Republic of Kosovo, can provide waste management services and operation in four modalities, which are presented below:

1. Organization by the municipal authority itself (municipal public enterprise).
2. Regional organization (regional public enterprise).
3. Organization of delegated services to the enterprise (private operators).
4. Joint organization of service (public-private).

4.1. Selected model of operation

After 5 years of unsuccessful attempts to establish a municipal waste management company, and careful analysis of alternatives, the municipal authority has decided that in the next 5 year period to choose the combined model of public and private sector. More precisely, of:

- Operating with public operator (regional public enterprise), and
- Private operator.

However, it should be emphasized that the highest municipal authorities are very interested to establish a municipal public enterprise, but due to legal and bureaucratic ambiguities, for the moment it is not possible to be realized this option, therefore until the next review of the municipal plan, the municipal authorities have begun negotiations with representatives of RWC “Pastërtia” based in Ferizaj/Urosevac, and agreed for that residents to receive service by RWC “Pastërtia”, with the possibility of engaging private operators as well.

4.2. Main objectives in the field of waste management

With the aim of achieving the intended objectives for the planned period of 2016-2021, Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han will implement these medium-term activities:

- Establishment of Waste Management Sector within the DPSE;
- Determining the Areas of Operation;
- Establishment of the Municipal Waste Management Company.

4.3. Drafting of municipal regulations for regulating the field of waste management

According to the applicable legal framework, each municipality in the Republic of Kosovo should have its regulatory framework through which performs the waste management throughout municipal territory. Within the local framework are included municipal regulations, guidelines, policies, and decisions that regulate waste management sector. With the aim of finalizing the regulatory framework, Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han during the period 2016-2021 should approve these municipal acts:

- Regulation on the establishment of Waste Management Sector;
- Regulation on the establishment of the Municipal Waste Management Company.

4.4. Waste Management Sector

With the aim of implementing the waste management plan, the municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han, starting from 2017, within the Department for Public Services and Emergency will establish the Waste Management Sector, which will have the following responsibilities:

- Will implement and monitor the waste management plan;
- Will draft operational plans for waste collection and treatment, by determining the areas of operation;
- Will set the fees and conditions for operators dealing with collection, transportation and treatment of waste, and will monitor and evaluate these companies;
- In cooperation with relevant stakeholders, will conduct procedures and activities for monitoring the activities that reduce the amount of illegal disposal, will draft and manage plans to eliminate illegal waste disposal sites;
- In cooperation with relevant stakeholders, will realize pilot-projects aimed at improving the performance of the municipality in the field of waste management.

At the beginning, the sector will have 3 officials who will take care of all aspects of waste management in the territory of municipality. At the same time, it will also serve as an office for drafting and reviewing waste management plan. The sector in question will have a head, a waste management officer and a planning officer.

Table 5. Costs for establishing Waste Management Sector

Description	Nr.	Salary in euro	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Head	1	400	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800
WM Officer	1	300	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600
Planning Officer	1	300	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600
Total			**12.000**	**12.000**	**12.000**	**12.000**	**12.000**

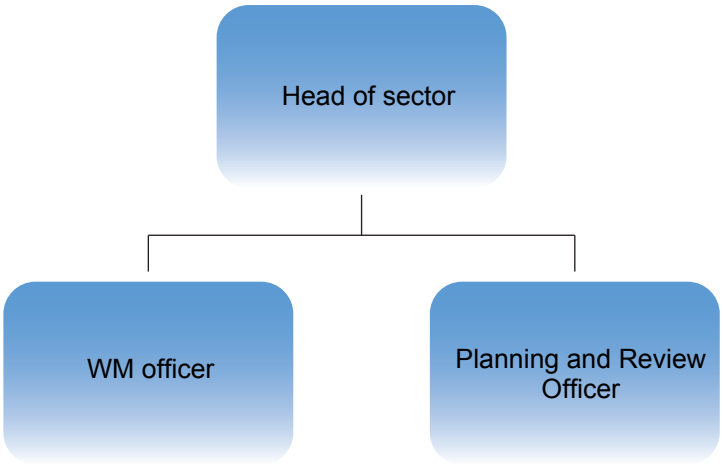

Figure 4. Organizational chart of the Waste Management Sector

4.5. Waste management service provision schemes

With the aim of achieving their goals for collecting the waste throughout the municipality, the municipal authorities in cooperation with the Operational Unit of "Pastërtia" for Municipality of Hani i Elezit/ Elez Han, will pursue this organizational chart:

- Collection scheme "Door to door "
- Collection scheme with container 1,1 m^3
- Periodic scheme

Collection scheme "Door to door": it will be implemented in urban and in rural areas, and depending on the amount of generated waste this service will be done once a week in urban areas and in villages around, while in the remote areas, this service will be conducted every 2 weeks, and in some cases only 1 time per month.

Collection scheme with container 1,1 m^3: service with this modality is slightly more specific and will mainly be conducted in urban areas, specifically in neighbourhoods where there are collective housing apartments. Also, the scheme with container 1,1 m^3 will be implemented in remote mountainous areas where the number of residents is small and the access is difficult.

Periodic scheme: this scheme in fact pertains more with illegal dumpsites which are a serious problem and pose severe consequences for the environment. This modality of operation will not have any specific action plan, but it will be coordinated more with the Office of Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and will be implemented according to the circumstances arising in the field.

4.6. Establishment of Municipal Public Enterprise

Based on the need on the ground, but also on the right from the Law on Waste, the municipal authority of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han is interested to conduct waste collection service with public municipal operator. Specifically to establish a specialized enterprise for collection and treatment of municipal waste.

However, due to many bureaucratic difficulties of central level, municipal authorities have decided that until a more convenient time (2018), to try to become part of the regional enterprise “Pastërtia”. This entity provides services in the south-eastern region of Kosovo, namely in municipalities of Ferizaj/Urosevac, Shtime/Stimlje and Kaçanik/Kacanik. In 2018 the LWMP will be reviewed and will be decided about the establishment of municipal public enterprise.

Based on preliminary analysis, the new municipal company will begin to provide municipal service with 15 employees and 2 trucks. In fact, the basis of this company is the “Unit of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han” which is currently acting as municipal unit, with a public-private operating model. The model in question is not the one that was aimed by municipal authority, because the main goal is the establishment of a municipal enterprise, but, due to the hesitation of the central authorities to approve the request for establishment of municipal enterprise, municipal authorities have commenced negotiations to become part of the regional waste management enterprise “Pastërtia” based in Ferizaj/Urosevac.

5. FINANCIAL PLAN

Financial plan for the period 2016-2021 is based on the state of environment, current organization of the impact of social condition and factors of financial opportunities in waste management in MA of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han.

In order to know the features of the municipal area, were used information from the population census (the last census of population in Kosovo) as well as other information on the area and the expansion of households, businesses, etc.

The objective of MA of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han is that until the end of the planning period 2016-2021 to cover the entire territory with WM services, which means coverage with WM services for 1,083 households, in all locations (10 locations).

Table 6. Analysis of the environment - essential information for the environment

Category	Total	Urban	Sub-urban	Rural
Number of inhabitants	9.403	3.561	2.486	3.356
In %	*100%*	*37,9%*	*26,4%*	*35,7%*
Number of households	1.445	725	357	363
In %	*100%*	*50,2%*	*24,7%*	*25,1%*
Area of MA of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han in km²	78	22	29	28
In %	*100%*	*28,1%*	*36,6%*	*35,3%*
Waste generation (calculated)	2.129	910	607	612
In %	*100%*	*42,7%*	*28,5%*	*28,8%*
Coverage with WM services (households)	432	376	4	-
Non-coverage with WM services (households)	1.013	349	353	311
Coverage ratio in% of households from total number of households	29,9%	51,8%	1,2%	0%

5.1. Main assumptions in the financial plan

For the purpose of drafting the financial plan for waste management (hereinafter: WM) are needed some assumptions based on the observed situation in the waste management sector. Assumptions are based on the objectives of MA of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han for providing quality services to citizens and businesses, by not taking into account new forms of possible participation of other economic operators in waste management or the establishment of a municipal waste management company.

Main assumptions of the financial plan:

- Investments will occur based on short-term needs as well as capital investments in order to meet the objectives set forth by Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han.
- Investments will be intensive in the first two years (2016/2017) in order to enable the immediate improvement of the level and quality of WM services as well as to increase the area of coverage with services which are not provided in 2016.
- Financing of the investment will be provided by external sources in form of government grants, municipal subsidies and other sources. Sources of investment support are assumed to be achievable on the basis of planned investments.
- The collection rate is planned to increase in all categories of clients (households, small businesses, large businesses and institutions) at reasonable rates for current clients.
- The collection rate of generated waste is expected to increase over the planning period.
- It is planned until the period of planning 2016-2021 to be included all customers (households, businesses) who are not currently involved in the waste management system.
- The total coverage of area with waste management services for the planning period 2016-2021.
- Effects of implementation of the plan for the period 2016-2021 will have measurable financial effects as well as effects on the environment of the area.

The main factors of waste management system defined by the working groups which directly affect the level of fees and costs are listed below:

- "Door to door" service provided for each household using plastic waste bin of 120L.
- Public collection method using containers of 1.100L. Disposal at transfer station in Ferizaj/ Urosevac.
- Waste treatment not considered at this stage.
- Waste collection services provided by a municipal public company.
- Service should be provided to all households.

Criteria for assessing the quantities of generated waste are daily costs per person based on the estimates at national level indexed for annual generation. The following table presents an estimated waste generation in kg/day for each of the locations, the number of plastic bins that should be provided to these locations using the above-mentioned criteria, and frequency.

Table 7. Generation of waste, planned waste bins and containers, and frequency

No.	Location	Population	Area in km^2	No. of households	Collection points	Collection points	Number of containers	Frequency
1	Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	2.533	1,2	578	10	19	679	Twice per week
2	Paldenicë/ Paldenice	1.723	4	270	4	8	270	Twice per week
3	Seçishtë/ Secishte	2.252	8,4	154	4	8	154	Twice per week
4	Gorancë/ Gorance	1.028	20,8	147	-	-	147	Twice per week
5	Re-zhancë/ Rezance	475	8,4	115	-	-	115	Twice per week
6	Pustenik	629	10,9	94	-	-	0	0
7	Krivenik	283	12,3	47	-	-	47	Twice per week
8	Dimcë/ Dimce	249	1,9	33	-	-	33	Twice per week
9	Dramjak	121	6,1	7	-	-	0	
10	Neçavc/ Necavce	110	4,4	0	-	-	-	
	Total	**9.403**	**78,4**	**1.445**	**18**	**35**		

Estimates for service provision is determined by the factors:

- A “door to door” collection service, using plastic waste bins of sizes 120L.
- The number of plastic waste bins provided for each household is determined by using the estimated waste generation per household, and the capacity of the bin provided.
- A waste bin is assumed to carry a capacity of 56 kg of waste.
- The allocation of the number of plastic bins to each village is conducted using the estimated number of households in the village.
- The number of plastic bins that should be provided to these locations is done by using the determined criteria.

Except villages of Dramjak and Pustenik, all other locations will be covered with service upon implementation of the WM plan for the period 2016-2021 with determined criteria.

5.2. Operational and investment costs

The operational costs of the waste management comprises of a diverse number of cost components. Each of the components is described below and assumptions used in calculations are presented.

Route schedule and transportation

The most important cost, which should be properly managed, is the transportation cost. An average of the distance is assumed and calculations include the cost of fuel and lubricant for the vehicles. The distance data is obtained from the map presented in the previous page.
The following table presents the calculated distances of monthly average.

Table 8. Route schedule and distance calculations

Day of the week	Municipal routing	To transfer station
Monday	33	40
Tuesday	8	40
Wednesday	20	0
Thursday	14	40
Friday	0	0
Saturday	8	40
Sunday	0	0
Daily Average	11,86	22,86
Monthly Average	355,71	685,71

The approximate monthly distance of 1,041.43 km is increased to 1,200 km travelled monthly by the technological vehicle in order to calculate the fuel consumed while collecting waste at the respective locations (for estimation reasons). The technological vehicle is assumed to consume 40 litres per 100 km. Around 1.5 litres of lubricant are assumed to be used by the vehicle, while the price per litre of fuel is assumed at 1.35 Euros.

The following table presents the approximation of transportation costs using the above-mentioned assumptions.

Table 9. Transportation Costs

Materials	Litre	Price per unit	Monthly total
Fuel (1000km transport and collection time/	480	1,35€	648€
40 litres per 100 km)	480	1,35€	648€
Lubricant (1.5 litre per 100 km)	18	3,50€	63?
Total monthly cost (euro)			711

5.3. Maintenance and depreciation

One of the major components of the costs includes the maintenance and depreciation of vehicles and bins necessary to provide waste management services.

The following table presents the necessary assets and the recurring expenditures regarding these assets.

Table 10. Maintenance and purchase of technological trucks

Category	Type	Unit	Price per unit in euro	Total in euro
Waste collection truck (8-10 tons)	Asset	1	30.000	30.000
Maintenance of vehicles (7%)	Cost		2.100	2.100
Depreciation of vehicles (5%)	Cost		1.500	1.500

The rates for maintenance and depreciation are commonly used rates by reports on waste management systems. Another component of the costs is the provision of plastic waste bins and containers to each of the households by the waste management company. This includes the cost of purchase of bins, containers, their maintenance, depreciation and lime used for disinfection when collecting waste from these locations. In this scheme it is calculated the cost of plastic bags to be provided for the containers. The following table presents a calculation of these operational costs.

Table 11. Waste collection from waste collection points

Category	Type	Unit	Price	Total annual amount in EUR
Lime for disinfection	Cost			200
Purchase of containers (1.100 L)	Asset	35	200	7000
Purchase of waste bins (120 L)	Asset	1.445	25	36.125
Maintenance of containers (7%)	Cost		490	490
Depreciation of containers (5%)	Cost		350	350
Maintenance of waste bins (2%)	Cost		723	723
Depreciation of waste bins (20%)	Cost		7.225	7.225
Purchase of plastic bags (120 L)	Cost	75.140	0,08	6.011

5.4. Landfill/dumpsite fees

The municipality does not have a landfill or transfer station for waste. The company will have to pay a fee for disposal of waste. The fee is assumed to be 6.5 Euros per ton of waste. This is estimated to cost the company around 5,500 Euros annually, based on the estimated amounts of annual waste generated by the municipality.

Summary of operating costs

Table 12. Total annual operating costs of company are presented in the table below

Cost	Amount
Staff	22.200
Depreciations	9.075
Lime for disinfection	200
Purchase of plastic bags	6.011
Water	224
Electricity	1.120
Maintenance	3.313
Fuel	8.532
Landfill costs	5.563
Post, telephone, internet	600
Rent	-
Banking fees	200
Other s	1.200
Total annual operating costs	58.238

5.5. New necessary capital investments

Investments will enable the achievement of objectives set forth in the waste management strategy of Municipality of Hani i Elezit/Elez Han and in enhancing service quality, and it will also have a direct impact in total costs by reducing them, based on new means that enhance the effectiveness of waste management.

Investments realized in WM means reach the amount of 39.750 Euros, which consist of a truck for WM in the amount of 30.000 Euros and the support of “Caritas” by donating 390 waste bins.

Investments necessary for the planned period 2016-2021 amount to 51.050 Euros, assessed on waste management category.

Table 13: Capital investments structure for the period 2016-2020

Nr.	Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	In %
I.	Containers 1,1 m^3	4.200	4.200	-	-	-	8.400	16,4%
II.	Transport means/garage	35.000	-	-	-	-	35.000	68,2%
III.	Administration equipments	4.350	-	-	-	-	4.350	8,5%
IV.	Public awareness raising	120	120	120	120	120	600	1,2%
V.	Other means	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000	5,8%
	Total: Investment	**46.670**	**4.320**	**120**	**120**	**120**	**51.350**	**100%**
	In %	90,9%	8,4%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	100%	

Table 14. Detailed table of investments planned for the period 2015-20120

No.	Category	Year	Unit	Price	Invest. value	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
I.	Containers 1,1 m^3										
1	Purchase of containers (1,1 m3)	2016	15	280	4.200	4.200					4.200
2	Purchase of containers (1,1 m3)	2017	15	280	4.200		4.200				4.200
3	Purchase of containers (1,1 m3)	2018	15	280	4.200			4.200			
	Total: Containers 1,1 m^3				8.400	4.200	4.200	-	-	-	8.400
II.	Transport means/garage										
1	Truck for waste collection (8-10 tons)	2016	1	30,000	30.000	30.000					30.000
2	Garage	2016	1	5.000	5.000	5.000					5.000
	Total: Transport means/garage				35.000	35.000	-	-	-	-	35.000
III.	Administration equipments										
1	IT equipment – Computer	2016	2	500	1.000	1.000					1.000
2	IT equipment – Printer	2016	1	350	350	350					350
3	Other office equipments	2016	1	3.000	3.000	3.000					3.000
	Total: Administration equipments				4.350	4.350	-	-	-	-	4.350
IV.	Public awareness raising										
1	Public relations	2016	1	120	120	120					120
2	Public relations	2017	1	120	120		120				120
3	Public relations	2018	1	120	120			120			120
4	Public relations	2019	1	120	120				120		120
5	Public relations	2020	1	120	120					120	120
	Total: Public awareness raising				600	120	120	120	120	120	600
V.	Other means										
2	Other	2016	1	3.000	3.000	3.000					3.000
	Total: Other means				**3.000**	**3.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.000**
	Total: Investments				**51.350**	**46.670**	**4.320**	**120**	**120**	**120**	**51.350**

5.6. Municipal fee for waste management services

The objective of Municipality is to create a sustainable and financially affordable structure of fees for all categories of clients, which enable a financially self-sustainable system of the sector.

Currently encountered problems are two-folded.

- 25% of families use the service and
- 20% of them pay for the provided service.
- The objective of Municipality during the plan period is to fully cover the area with WM services.

Fees will be based on general legal norms at the country level. WM service fees will be impacted by overall socio-economic conditions of municipality population

5.7. Service costs

Based on the calculation of WM service costs, it resulted that there is a margin between the value of service payment and all service costs. Minimum fee to cover operative costs is:

- Families 2,18 €;
- Businesses 7,09 €.

Affordable costs of WM services enable the increase of service quality level by increasing the number of services per week in several areas:

- Provide services of households in Hani i Elezit/Elez Han twice a week;
- Households in other locations once a week.

Points of location of waste bins should be flexible for new information. The schedule for collection will be advertised in media and campaigns targeting inhabitants of both urban and rural areas.

Also will be advertised the waste that cannot be collected by using plastic waste bins, such as large parts of woods, electronic materials, hazardous waste, etc. These types of waste will be collected by using the technological vehicle instead of small open vehicle.

5.8. Transport

Extension of services in areas that currently are not covered with WM services will significantly increase the transport cost, especially for several rural areas that are difficult to reach by collection vehicles. An average has been assumed for distance and the calculations include the cost of fuel and lubricants for vehicles. The following table represents the approximate calculated monthly distance.

Table 15: Distance

Road	Average distance (km)	Monthly distance (km)
Road 1 (twice a week)		
Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	15	520
To the transfer station in Ferizaj/Urosevac	20	347
Road 2 (once a week)		
West		
HE –Rezhancë/Rezhance – Gorancë/Gorance	15	130
HE – Pustenik	5	43
HE – Seçishtë/Secishte - Krivenik	15	130
East		
Hani i Elezit/Elez Han – Dimcë/Dimce	1.8	16
HE – Paldenicë/Palednice- Dremjak	8.5	74
Neçavc/Necavce		
To the transfer station in Ferizaj/Urosevac	20	173
Velekincë/Velekince	19	320
Total		**1.753**

The approximate monthly distance of 1,433 km has increased to 2,000 km for both technological vehicles and small open vehicles by travelling monthly, in order to calculate the consumed fuel until the waste collection is performed in appropriate places. The technological vehicle is assumed to run 2,000 km per month and to consume 40 litres per 100 km, whereas the small vehicle is assumed to run 800 km per month and consume 15 litres per 100 km. Around 65 litres of fuel are assumed to be used by both vehicles, whereas the price for a litre of fuel is supposed to be 1.2 euro.

Table 16. Calculation of transport costs by using the abovementioned assumptions

Material	Litre	Price per unit	Monthly total
Fuel (1000 km + 1000 km transport and collection / 40 litres per 100 km)	800	1,2	960
Fuel – small vehicle (800 km)/15 L per 100 km	120	1,2	144
Lubricant (1,5 litres per 100 km for both vehicles)	64,47	3,5	226
Total monthly value			**1.330**

5.9. Plan implementation – main action factors for the period 2016-2021

Implementation of plan for the planning period of 2016-2021 for purposes of monitoring the plan is divided in the following impact groups:

1. Factors of environmental impact

1.1. Implementation of WM plan for main categories;
1.2. Implementation of plan based on households – not included in WM system;
1.3. Implementation of plan based on households – coverage 100%;
1.4. Implementation of plan based on number of inhabitants – not included in WM system;
1.5. Implementation of plan based on generated waste.

2. Factors of financial impact

2.1. Estimated income for the period 2015-2020;
2.2. Planned investments for the period 2016-2021.

Table 17. Factors of environmental impact – table of implementation and monitoring for the period 2016-2020

Categories/implementation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1.1. Implementation of WM plan for main categories						
Households	472	301	157	83	-	1.013
No. of locations	2	2	2	3	1	10
Number of residents	3.062	1.959	1.024	541	-	6.586
Generated waste (in tons)	782	427	187	138	-	1.535
1.2. Implementation of the plan based on households						
Coverage of households	472	301	157	83	-	1.013
In %	47%	30%	16%	8%	0%	100%
1.3. Implementation of the plan based on households - coverage 100%						
Coverage of households	904	1,205	1.362	1.445	1.445	2.458
	37%	49%	55%	59%	59%	100%
1.4. Implementation of the plan based on the number of inhabitants – not included in WM system						
Coverage of households	3.062	1.959	1.024	541	-	6.586
In %	46%	30%	16%	8%	0%	100%
1.5. Implementation of the plan based on generated waste						
Generated waste /new clients /	782	427	187	138	-	1.535

Table 18. Factors of financial impact – table of implementation and monitoring for the period 2016-2020

Categories/implementation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
2.1. Estimated income for the period 2016-2020						
Households	472	301	157	83	-	1.013
Estimated income (5 Euro fee) per year	28.338	18.060	9.438	4.968	-	60.804
Exempted from payment	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	0%
Households/active	22.670	14.448	7.550	3.974	-	48.643
Annual income	**22.670**	**14.448**	**7.550**	**3.974**	**-**	**48.643**
Total income (Cumul.)	**22.670**	**37.118**	**44.669**	**4.643**	**48.643**	
2.2. Investments planned for the period 2016-2020						
Investments						
Containers 1,1 m³	4.200	4.200	-	-	-	8.400
Transport means/garage	35.000	-	-	-	-	35.000
Administration equipments	4.350	-	-	-	-	4.350
Public awareness raising	120	120	120	120	120	600
Other means	3.000	-	-	-	-	3.000
Total: Investments	**46.670**	**4.320**	**120**	**120**	**120**	**51.350**

6. ACTION PLAN, BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

The following action plan includes general objectives as well as measures, purposes of investments, responsible persons, timeline, approximate cost, as well as potential investment sources.

Objective 1: Sustainable enhancement of quality service and compliance with standard by all service recipients.

Objective 2: Increased coverage with waste collection service and improvement of financial situation related to the waste collection and removal.

Table 19. Plani i veprimit, buxheti dhe koha e implementimit /2016-2020 /

Measures	Activity	Purpose of investment	Authority	Suggested sources	Time period	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
O1 M1-5	Management	Improvement of citizens' satisfaction; • Increasing the level of cleanliness at public spaces; • Maintaining green spaces in urban centre; • Cleaning sidewalks and streets in urban centre;	DPS		2 5 5 5	x X X X	x X X X	 x X X	 X X X	 x X X
O1 M2	Management	• Sustainable provision of waste collection service and complying with service standard; • Establishment of a public company for waste management; • Placing waste containers in all settlements or neighbourhoods; • Establishment of waste collection system in rural areas; • Mapping the location for industrial waste; • Determining a site for construction waste.	DPS							
O1M2 O2 M1	INVESTMENT INVESTMENT	Elimination of illegal/wild landfills and transformation of illegal landfills in green spaces; Increasing the number of households benefiting from this service; Increasing the number of households/neighbourhoods covered with service; Financial sustainability of company – increasing the level of fee collection;	Municipality and companies MESP Municipality, Waste company	Municipality, companies Municipality Donor						

O2M2	INVESTMENT	Increasing the number of settlements/ households covered with service; Provision of waste collection service by private operators, or establishment of public enterprise.		Municipality Donor							
O2M3 O2M4	INVESTMENT Management	Financial sustainability of company – increasing the level of fee collection; Setting the fee and increasing fee collection for waste collection;	Municipality, Company Municipality	Municipality							
O1O2M1 O1M4	INVESTMENT Monitoring	Gradual increase of inclusion of population in the waste treatment system, through initiatives; Establishment of central database and information on state of waste management;	Municipality, MESP Municipality	Municipality, donors Municipality Donor							
O2M3 O2M4	INVESTMENT	Ensure purchasing of metallic waste containers, with a capacity of 1.1 m3 to distribute them in the territory of municipality according to the study realized for this purpose; Ensure purchasing of the machinery necessary for waste collection;	Municipality, company Company	Municipality, company, donors Municipality, company, donor							
O1M5	Management	Completion of municipal waste management regulations in accordance with the law;	Municipality	Municipality							
O1 O2M1 investment	INVESTMENT	Gradual reduction of waste at the source before disposal and recycling.	Municipality	Municipality, donor	2016-2020	x	x	x	x	x	
	Awareness-raising		Private companies								

Table 21. Planning the achievement of objectives

Objectives versus timeframe	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ensure sufficient number of containers for waste collection and transport	By the end of the year	ü	–	–	–
Closure of municipal illegal waste landfills (in number)	40%	60%	80	90	100
Recycle voluminous plastic (not package)	5%	10%	20%	30%	50%
Reduce the amount of organic waste disposed in landfills (in comparison with the amount in % with 2015)	10%	20%	40%	50%	70%
Composting organic waste	10%	20%	40%	50%	60%
Glass recycling (in % by weight)	5%	10%	30%	40%	50%
Paper and cardboard recycling (in % by weight)	20%	30%	50%	70%	80%
Metal recycling (in % by weight)	40%	50%	50%	70%	80%
Plastic recycling (in % by weight)	5%	10%	20%	40%	50%

7. PUBLIC AWARENESS RAISING

7.1. Communication and Promotion Strategy:

Objectives:

- Increased importance for waste prevention and reduction;
- Establishment of strong relations with media;
- Creating and maintaining a reliable and respectful identity for waste management;
- Improving communication skills for marketing in Civil Service Offices for waste management.

Participants in promoting the environmental care and improving the waste management:

- Corporate and private businesses in municipality;
- Business associations in municipality;
- Business associations of Chamber of Commerce of Kosovo;
- Employees;
- Citizens of municipality /women, families, youth/;
- Representatives of local media;
- Representatives of NGOs.

Communication from the marketing is in view of promoting key messages of environmental care and waste reduction campaign:

- Waste prevention and reduction;
- Promotion of benefits from healthy and friendly environment as a result of the care given in generating and managing all types of waste.

Awareness raising campaign for reduction of the amount of waste:

- Awareness raising of the citizens is achieved through various communication channels and means on successful practices for reducing the amount of waste;
- Presentation of simple experiences that change the behaviour of citizens towards waste management, by raising their awareness on the use of eco-friendly products, which result in reduction of amount of waste for every family;
- Awareness raising campaign for informing the citizens about the opportunities of waste recycling in every family;
- Awareness about the importance of separation/systemization of waste in various categories, which can be recycled afterwards.

ANNEX I: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COVERAGE OF THE AREAS FOR THE PERIOD 2016-2021 BASED ON DETERMINED CRITERIA

Table 1. Implementation of WM – Main categories for the period 2015-2020

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Households	472	301	157	83	-	1.013
No. of settlements	2	2	2	3	1	10
Number of inhabitants	3.062	1.959	1.024	541	-	6.586
Generated waste (in tons)	782	427	187	138	-	1.535

Table 2. Implementation of WM - Households

Area	Year/Implementation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	2016	202					202
Paldenicë/Paldenice	2016	270					270
Seçishtë/Secishte	2017		154				154
Gorancë/Gorance	2017		147				147
Rezhancë/Rezance	2018			115			115
Pustenik	2018			42			42
Krivenik	2019				47		47
Dimcë/Dimce	2019				33		33
Dramjak	2019				3		3
Neçavc/Necavce	2020					-	-
Total		**472**	**301**	**157**	**83**	**-**	**1.013**

Table 3. Implementation of WM – Number of inhabitants

Area	Year/ implementation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	2016	1.312					1.312
Paldenicë/Paldenice	2016	1.750					1.750
Seçishtë/Secishte	2017		1,002				1.002
Gorancë/Gorance	2017		957				957
Rezhancë/Rezance	2018			749			749
Pustenik	2018			275			275
Krivenik	2019				306		306
Dimcë/Dimce	2019				215		215
Dramjak	2019				20		20
Neçavc/Necavce	2020					-	-
Total		3.062	1.959	1.024	541	-	6.586

Table 4.Implementation of WM – Generated waste

Area	Year/ implementation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	2016	335					335
Paldenicë/Paldenice	2016	447					447
Seçishtë/Secishte	2017		183				183
Gorancë/Gorance	2017		245				245
Rezhancë/Rezance	2018			137			137
Pustenik	2018			50			50
Krivenik	2019				78		78
Dimcë/Dimce	2019				55		55
Dramjak	2019				5		5
Neçavc/Necavce	2020					-	-
Total		782	427	187	138	-	1.535

LOCAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016–2021

HELVETAS
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KOSOVO

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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