

# Municipal waste management



**Kosovo\*** 

September 2018

\* Under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99.

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Kosovo (4)</b>
<b>General facts</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface area 10 887 km<sup>2</sup>; population 1 883 018; population density (inhabitants/square km) 172.9; total gross domestic product (GDP) USD 18.49 billion, GDP per capita USD 9 600. Economy (% of GDP): agriculture 12.9 %; industry 22.6 %; services 64.5 %</li> </ul>	
<b>Status quo</b>	
<p>The waste management system in Kosovo is neither efficient nor well developed. Insufficient treatment and reuse of waste, no investments in the waste sector and a lack of cooperation between the institutions mean that local authorities struggle to effectively deliver basic services in both urban and rural areas. Private and public waste collection companies face many operational problems, resulting from insufficient infrastructure. Also, there is no waste monitoring system and a significant need for recycling projects.</p>	
<b>Legal framework</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2012 Law on Waste, No 04-L060</li> <li>• Strategy on Waste Management 2012-2020</li> <li>• Kosovo Waste Management Plan 2012-2016</li> <li>• 2014 Waste Management Master Plan</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the waste management system</li> <li>• Invest in areas that are problematic in waste and infrastructure</li> <li>• Raise the level of consciousness, awareness and information</li> <li>• Reduce the amount and risks from waste, reuse and treatment</li> <li>• Decrease the level of pollution in accordance with the requirements of national and EU legislation and other international standards</li> <li>• Decrease waste generation at source and decrease of the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of</li> <li>• Construct the infrastructure to build an integrated waste management system to create the conditions for an effectively functioning system</li> <li>• Decrease the risk from waste</li> <li>• Build capacity for waste management</li> <li>• Improve the municipal waste collection service</li> <li>• Draft legislation and instructions for waste management</li> <li>• Precisely determine and inventory hazardous waste</li> <li>• Manage inherited hazardous waste</li> <li>• Increase the responsibility of the producers of products and waste generated from products</li> </ul>	
<b>Specific targets</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the amount of waste being landfilled from 90 % to 60 % (2021)</li> <li>• Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste in municipal waste from 95 % to 40 % (2021)</li> <li>• Increase the amount of waste being separated from 0 % to 50 % (2021)</li> <li>• Increase the amount of treated waste from 10 % to 40 % (2021)</li> <li>• Increase municipal waste collection from 50 % to 90 % (2021)</li> </ul>	
<b>Waste management</b>	

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- 2009: 167 kg/capita generated
- 2010: 193 kg/capita generated
- 2011: 335 kg/capita generated
- 2012: 334 kg/capita generated  
→ Measured as quantity of municipal waste collected
- Waste composition 2012: biodegradable 42 %, wood 7 %, paper 8 %, plastic 11 %, glass 6 %, metal 6 %, hazardous 1 %, textile 7 %, other 12 %
- 2012: industrial waste generation of 580 154 tonnes, of which 36 241 tonnes was hazardous waste
- Industrial waste is mainly generated by mining and quarrying and by producing food, beverages and tobacco

#### Recycling

- Companies collect recyclables to a limited extent, mainly from institutions and businesses
- Collecting recyclables is largely done by the informal waste sector
- Few recycling facilities
- Mostly plastic and paper waste is recycled
- Some plastic waste recycling companies have the capacity to produce new products out of recycled material, mainly nylon or PVC
- Several small companies are using paper packaging and toilet paper from recycled paper
- 27 licensed operators

#### Landfilling

- 2009: 247 206 tonnes landfilled
- 2010: 255 546 tonnes landfilled
- 2011: 270 788 tonnes landfilled
- 2012: 264 309 tonnes landfilled
- 2013: 285 209 tonnes landfilled
- Municipal and regional landfills managed by public enterprises face operational problems, non-compliance with waste disposal standards, lack of supervision and mismanagement of their assets
- 8 sanitary landfills
- 400 illegal landfills with a total area of 301.18 ha

#### Incineration

- Some small incineration plants are burning without generating energy, aiming to reduce the amount of infectious waste
- Open burning of wastes at illegal landfills

#### Other problems

- No data on construction waste generation; there are no specific landfills for this waste stream: it is mainly dumped on agricultural land and along rivers

#### Initiatives taken to improve municipal waste management

- Project for collecting and recycling water bottle caps to provide wheelchairs for people with disabilities
- Construction of a transfer station of municipal waste in Drenas
- Removing asbestos waste from the Lepenac river
- Supply of containers for municipal waste
- Supply of trucks and equipment for a waste collection system for Prizren region and the municipality of Prishtinë by JICA
- Local waste management plan for the municipality of Prishtinë by GIZ
- Local waste management plan for the municipality of Hani i Elezit by LOGOS
- Feasibility study for the state of waste in the municipality of Pejë by the United

States Agency for International Development

- Drafting the Law on Biocide Products and the Waste Management Strategy 2011-2020, supported by TAIEX
- Twinning project — institutional support for MESP from the European Commission

#### **Possible future trends**

No information

#### **Sources**

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