



TAIEX/ECRAN Regional Training Seminar on assessment of GHG Inventories in Waste

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Sarajevo, BiH
24-25 November 2015

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OVERVIEW



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CONVENTION AND PROTOCOLS



- Albania ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol on the 3rd October 1994 and the 1st April 2005, respectively.
- Albania The ratified the Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Convention on the 2nd December 2005.
- In order to comply to the commitments coming from the above mentioned international conventions, Albania has to yearly produce and officially transmit the national air emissions inventory, containing updated data on **emissions of greenhouse gases** and all atmospheric pollutants relevant for LRTAP Convention.

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ALBANIA'S NCS TO UNFCCC



First National Communication (FNC)
– July 2002

Technology Needs Assessment –
November, 2004

Second National Communication
(SNC)– November 2009

Self Assessment for the Third National
Communication (September, 2011)

Third National Communication (TNC)
(2012 – 2015)

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INSTITUTIONS



1- Ministry of Environment (MoE), It is the main institution involved in management and policymaking in the field of waste. The Ministry of Environment.

- (i) Drafts rules/laws on waste management for all phases (distribution, reuse, recycling, composting, disposal and burning),
- (ii) Assesses and provides permits for transfer and export of waste,
- (iii) Sets rules for monitoring and inspection/control for the implementation of decisions in the field of waste, and
- (iv) Organise and manage the registers associated with different waste issues, through the NEA.

2- Ministry of Urban Development and Tourism (MoUDT), implements national and regional policies on territorial planning for waste disposal of relevant urban and regional areas for the sustainable development of the territory. In fulfillment of legal obligations and to achieve internal targets, the ministry uses bilateral relations between line ministries, subordinate institutions and Local Government Units (LGUs).

3- Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI), in the management of solid waste's mission is to lead, plan, coordinate and monitor the activity of the treatment and disposal of solid urban waste and construction waste at all stages of development such as the design, execution of works and use of regional landfills and plants for incineration of urban waste by setting rules, techniques and methods of treatment, at any stage, including creation, separation, collection, storage, transportation, recycling, treatment and disposal, which lead to the reduction of waste and the reduce of their impact.

4- Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)

5- Other data providers and NGO-s

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POLICY AND LEGISLATION



- **Policy**

1- National Strategy for Waste Management and National Waste Management Plan approved through DCM **No.175, date 19.1.2011** "On approval of the National Strategy and Plan of the Waste Management" (2010-2025)

- *Review of the National Strategy and Plan of Waste Management, after administrative-territorial reform.*

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POLICY AND LEGISLATION



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Legislation:

- Low No. 10463, date 22.09.2011 "On integrated waste management" has Directive 2008/98/EC.
- Low, No.10 431, date 9.6.2011 "On environmental protection"
- Low No. 8094 date 21.03.1996 "On public waste removal"
- Low, No. 107/2014 date 31.07.2014 "On the planning and development of the territory"
- Low No. 115/2014 "On the administrative-territorial division of Local Government Units in Republic of Albania " (New administrative division)
- DCM No.1189, date 18.11.2009 "For rules and procedures for the design and implementation of the National Programme of Environmental Monitoring"
- DCM No.333 date 26.01.2011 "On the management of regional waste landfills".
- DCM No. 452, date 11.07.2012 "On waste landfills" has fully approximated Directive 1999/31/EC
- DCM No. 229 date 23.04.2014 "On approval of rules for the transfer of non-hazardous waste and information that should be included in the transfer document".
- DCM No. 418 date 25.06.2014 "On separate waste collection at the source".
- DCM No. 687 date 29.07.2015 "On approval of rules for maintaining, updating and publication of statistics to waste"
- Manual No.1250 date 23.02.2009 and 406/1 date 03.03.2009 of MoEFWA and MoPATT "On the project-study criteria for closure and the construction of dumps of solid waste"
- Law No.7687 date 16.03.1993 "On Statistics" defines INSTAT as the unique central institution in the country under the Council of Ministers, which approves the National Statistical Program.

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COMPLETENESS



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- First, Second and Third National Communications of Albania to UNFCCC, prepared by the Climate Change Programme of UNDP, in the frame of the projects 'Enabling activities for the preparation of national communications of Albania related to the UNFCCC'. Available at http://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/environment_energy/
- The Third National Communications of Albania to UNFCCC is in draft version.
- The core focus of the INC was the preparation of the GHG emissions inventory for the year 1995, considering **seven main GHG-emitting sectors**: (i) energy, (ii) industrial processes (iii) agriculture and livestock, (iv) land use change and forestry (LUCF); (v) waste; (vi) solvents; and (vii) international bunkers. The inventory was the basis for the GHG mitigation analysis, which projected GHG emissions for each year up to the end of 2020.
- The SNC built on the results of the INC and the 2004 Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) extended the inventory of anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals to the period 1990-2000, with **2000 being the base year**. The SNC considered **six main GHG-emitting sectors**: i) energy, ii) industrial processes, iii) agriculture, iv) waste, v) LUCF, and vi) solvent and other product uses.(Uncertainties particularly on fuel wood consumption) The inventory was again the basis for the GHG mitigation analysis, which was extended to 2025 and had a pronounced focus on energy and transport (the main emitting sectors).
- TNC (draft) has narrower and deeper analysis than the previous inventory (i.e., more detailed activity levels, data permitting) with the **baseline year of 2005**. The inventory adopted the higher tiers of the IPCC methodology and maintained a strong data validation focus on the energy and transport sectors. The inventory covers the refined time-series for the period **2000-2009**. TNC is developed using the 1996 revised IPCC Guidelines

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GAPS FOR ESTIMATION



The activity data for the waste sector are generated mainly from the “Annual register of urban and inert waste production according to municipalities and districts”. However, those data were not fully complete due to:

- *lack of measure of daily amount of the waste production;*
- *lack of their registration; contradictory data with regards to the population figures registered by Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and figures declared by Municipalities;*
- *lack of solid waste data produced by industry/private enterprises related to industry of steel and ferro-chromium, food industry, cement production, textile industry/ confection production; leather processing/leather confection production, tyre industry (especial in cover up of used tyres), plastic industry/production of different articles through plastic waste recycle, and detergents industry.*
- *Actually in Albania the urban solid wastes are disposed in open dumps only and we have problems to use the IPCC methodology in the case of burning waste.*
- *Only two WWTP (Kavaja and Korça) are working so the urban waste waters are discharged directly into surface waters, without any treatment.*
- *System for collection of solid waste are equipped only to the cities but not into the rural areas.*
- *Only 10 % of urban waste go for recycling.*
- *Albania lacks a modern system of waste collection, disposal and recycling.*

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3 MOST CRITICAL ISSUES (AD, EF, METHOD)



Alternative data:

- 1- Data from INSTAT, from Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure,
- 2- Municipalities, Institutes and other relevant bodies;
- 3- Different studies from International Institutions like the World Bank, UNDP, EBRD, KfW and others
- 4- Different studies from different NGOs

Supported by the following methodologies:

To help with, the results of the “Waste characterization survey” were also taken into consideration, as providing a national waste profile, in accordance with the European Commission SWA-Tool - Methodology for the Analysis of Solid Waste, (March 2004).

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Progress made and planned /wanted improvements



- Finally, in view of their importance to national policy, statistics on emissions should become part of the regular production and dissemination process of official statistics at national level with appropriate institutional arrangements firstly established in the Ministry of Environment and INSTAT.
- Industrial waste water should be reported separately. Their treatment systems should be constructed according to the quantities and composition of this waste water. The industrial waste water register should contain data at least regarding the quantities, time and location of generation, treatment system technology and respective treatment time and the treated water receiving environment.

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THANK YOU!

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