



# Decentralization and Territorial Reform: opportunities for policy making at sectorial level

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## Field of activity and responsibilities of the MoSLI

- According to the DCM No. 1012, dated 11.22.2013 the II. Minister of State for Local Government, in accordance with the Constitution and applicable legislation, coordinates policy development and preparation of legal acts to prevent and fight against corruption, **decentralization of governance and administrative-territorial reform.**
- 13. **Coordinate and follow up the implementation** of the general state policy in the field of **decentralization and local governance.**
- 14. **Designs and / or coordinates** the work on **draft legal acts** in the field of **decentralization and local governance.**

# Guiding strategic policies

- Decentralisation process and the related strategy
- Administrative and territorial reform

# Competences and functions of the LG

Organic law	Sectorial law (waste management)
Law 8652, date 31.07.2000, as amended	Law on integrated waste management No. 10 463, dated 09.22.2011 as amended by Law no. 156 dated 10.10 2013
<b>Own functions</b> Communes and municipalities exercise own functions ...f) <b>collect, remove and treat manage the waste</b>	Article 12, paragraph 2 stipulates that: <b>Every local government unit or group of units of local government local plan designs integrated waste management for the territory under its jurisdiction, in accordance with the national plan and the regional plan of integrated waste management</b>
<b>Joint functions</b> Communes and municipalities exercise joint functions...d) <b>protect the environment</b>	Sets standards and requirements such as:



# Providing the service: situation of service vs standards

## Requirements by the standard and obligations set by the law

- Integrated Waste Management plan in compliance with regional WMP
- Waste separation of by 31 December 2018;
- Recycling packaging within 2017;
- Implement a three bins system;
- Landfill no dumpsite
- Polluters pay principle as cost recovery mechanism.

## Overall, current situation of service performance

- LGU are collecting waste, not in the whole territory., and not necessary based on IWMP
- Simple one stream bin collection practices
- No appropriate infrastructure supporting national requirements
- Dumping of waste
- Tariff system reflect the principle

# Financial resources and means

## Local capacities

- As a sample, currently, a medium size Municipality which provides the service at 90% of the territory, spends in investment , OM about **930 lek/inh./year**
- The given LGU covers only 60% of the cost by tariff, **560 lek/inh/year ;**

## Requirements by the strategy

- Requires from the regional and local level to invest **403 lek/inh./year** for 15 years to comply with the Strategy and EU standards;
- Requires from the regional and local level to spent in OM **2400 lek/inh./year** by the year 13 after the implementation of the investments;

- Funds generated from tariffs and unconditional transfer
- Right to enter in concession and PPP
- Right to extend the contract
- Manuals on planning, costing and tariff management
- Obligation of the National Government to support LGUs, in case of financial incapacity to fulfill the standards

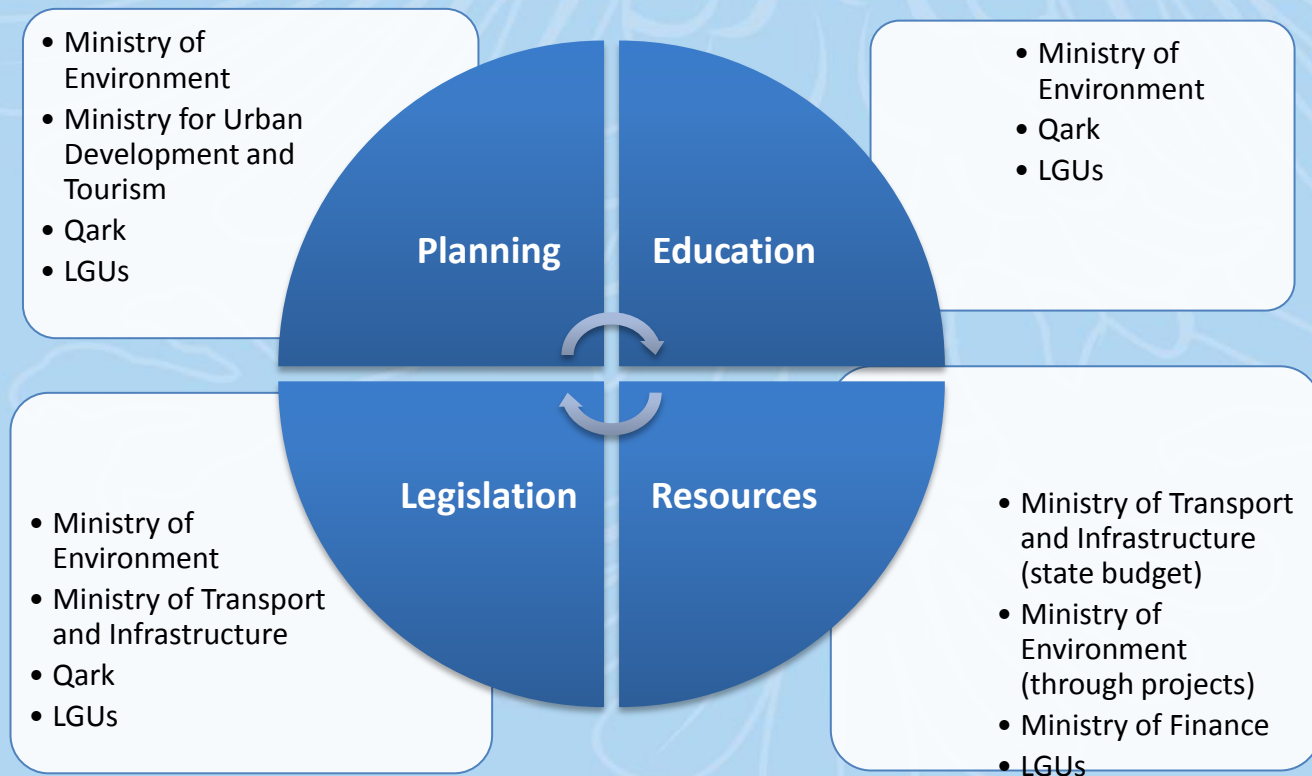
# Recommendations

- Central government further support the LGUs on regional facilities for landfill and transfer stations (as in Bushat, Korce, Vlora, Rreshen, Tropoje, etc.) on achieving the required standards;
- Further strengthen mechanisms which support the LGUs to better collect the tariff and execute sanctions for bad practices;
- Sequences the implementation of National Strategy by establishing local standards, agreed between all the 3 levels.
- Means towards cost recovery by a tariff regulatory policy, to encourage, support (through bonuses), subsidy to achieve the standard, etc.;
- Assess the possibility for better access, on cadaster and civil register, or decentralizing, in order to create accurate databases for tax/tariff payers
- Build a standard billing system in order to insure **transparency and communication**
- Establish a good knowledge transfer at technical and decision making levels



# Institutional framework on waste management

- Schematically the main institutions based on the PERL framework set by the Strategy of Waste Management

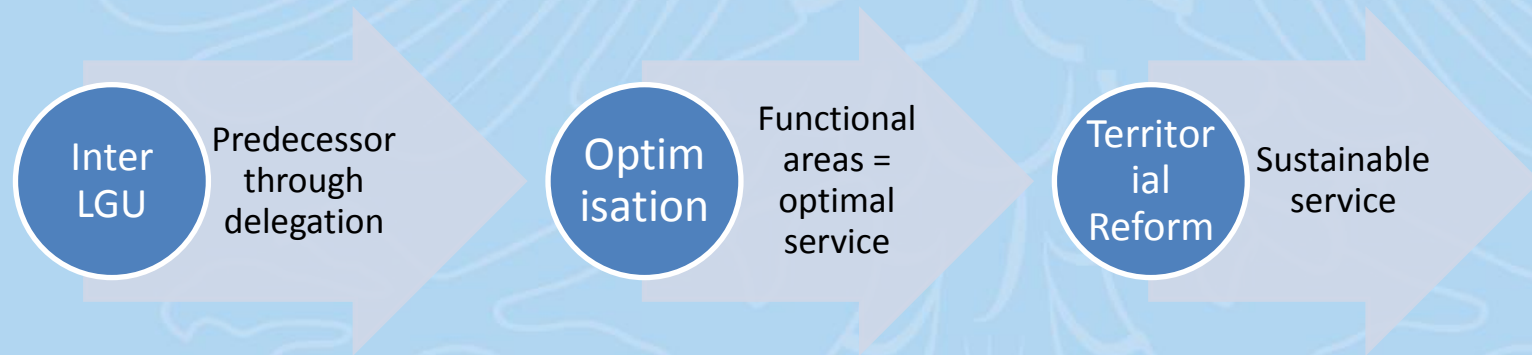




# Recommendations at institutional level

- Further clarification of roles and responsibilities in planning, investments and controlling
- Proposed authorities could facilitate the implementation :
  - Regulatory Entity (tariffs)
  - Agency for Investments
  - Environmental Fund
- LGUs consider the need for a national Masterplan on investments in the sector

# Relevance of territorial reform for waste management



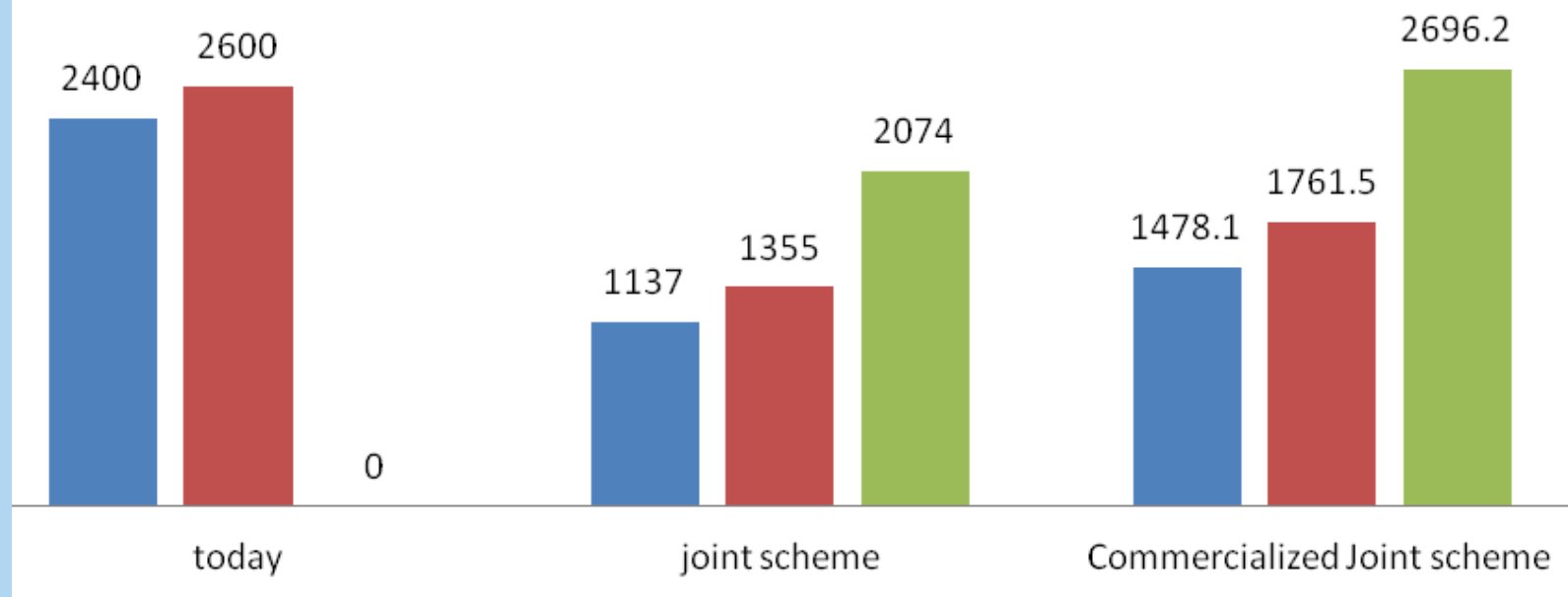
# cost recovery increased by 60%

## Economic benefits- operating costs (ALL/ton)

Municipality Koplik

Commune Kastrat

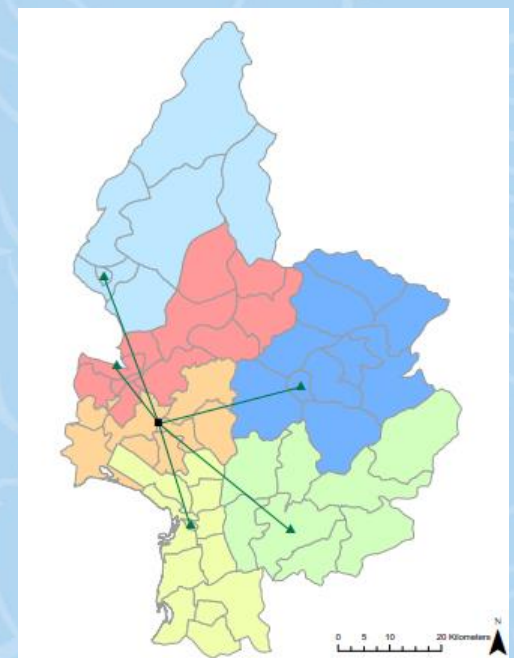
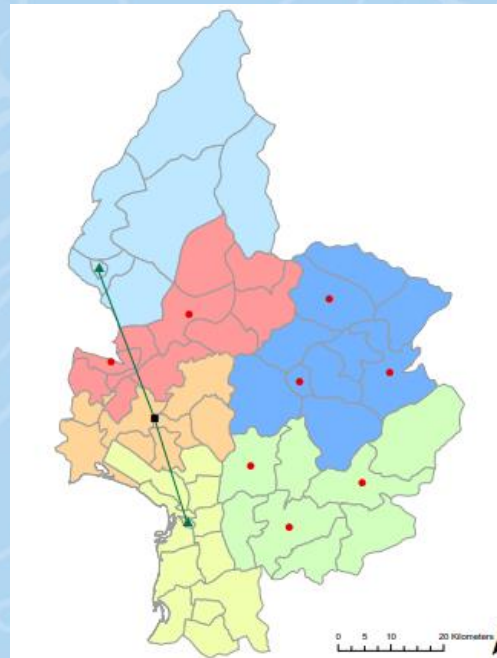
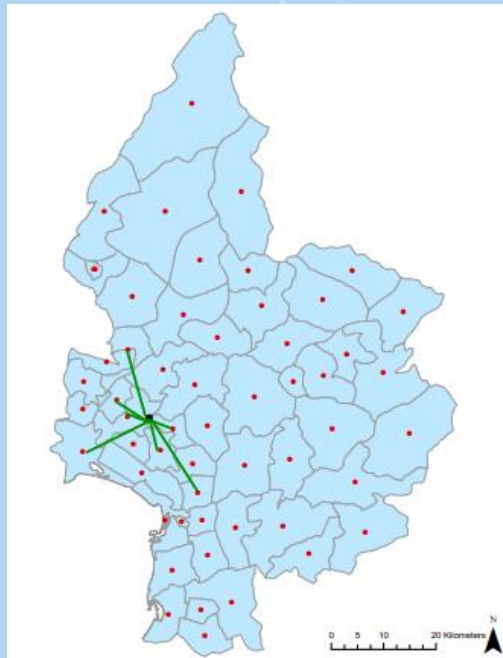
Commune Shkrel





# Possible evolution of regional waste management

(image of North Albania – theoretical)



## Present situation

(theoretical)

Few waste reach the landfill

One or more dumpsites in each LGU

## Intermediate situation

Some transfer stations functions

Progressive reduction of  
dumpsites

## Final situation

Regional transports function

Dumpsites are closed



transport to landfill

# Post reform measures

- Support to **shift from fragmented** into **integrated** service:
  - Planning
  - Form of organisation and capacities
  - Integrate PPP
  - Financial mechanisms (cost and tariff)
- Revise the competence of Qark:
  - Strengthen monitoring role (operations and territory)
  - Enhance inter-LGU collaboration