



REPORT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KOSOVO

2023-2024

Prishtine, 2025



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Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure



AGJENCIA PËR MBROJTJEN E MJEDISIT TË KOSOVËS
KOSOVSKA AGENCIJA ZA ZAŠTITU SREDINE
KOSOVO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REPORT
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ABBREVIATIONS

MESPI	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure
KEPA	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit German Agency for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
AI	Administrative Instructions
AKM	The Association of Kosovo Municipalities
MW	Municipal waste
BW	Bulky Waste
C&D	Construction and demolition
CoW	Commercial waste
WL	Waste Law
MPWM)	Municipal plan for waste management
PAMKOS	Association of regional waste management companies
WMP	Waste management plan
MRWM	Municipal regulation for waste management
RL	Regional landfill
RWC	Regional waste company
PC	Private company
KSA	Kosovo Statistics Agency
WMS	Waste Management Strategy
CLMK	Company for Landfill Management in Kosovo
WM	Waste management



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. *Purpose of the report*

Based on the provisions of Law No. 03/L-025 on Environmental Protection, specifically Article 60, the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) has key and detailed responsibilities in the field of environmental monitoring, assessment and reporting at the national level.

In full compliance with Law No. 04/L-060 on Waste and subsequent amendments to Law No. 08/L-071 on Amending and Supplementing Law No. 04/L-060 on Waste, the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) has the responsibility for preparing and publishing a report on the State of Waste in Kosovo, which should comprehensively reflect the current situation, challenges, and goals for improving the environmental situation, providing a solid information base for decision-makers and the public.

These legal provisions emphasize the importance of the role of KEPA as the main institution responsible for financing and coordinating systematic environmental monitoring, as well as for creating a reliable database and analysis that helps guide public policies and achieve environmental sustainability objectives in the Republic of Kosovo.

KEPA has prepared the report on the state and management of municipal waste in Kosovo for the year 2023-2024. This report reflects a comprehensive database on municipal waste management in Kosovo. The report reflects the current status of waste management, the main challenges, as well as the measures recommended by responsible institutions and authorities to improve the environmental situation in this area. This responsibility includes the collection, analysis and presentation of relevant data related to waste management at the national level, including aspects of waste collection, generation, treatment, recycling and disposal.

This report is of particular importance for monitoring the implementation of environmental policies and legislation, as well as for providing reliable and transparent information to stakeholders, including state institutions, the scientific community and the public. KEPA undertakes this role as part of its legal mandate, to ensure the best ways of waste management and to contribute to the improvement of the quality of the environment in the Republic of Kosovo, in accordance with international standards and best practices of environmental sustainability.

One of the objectives of this report is that the data and findings presented in this report are used by policymakers both at the central and local levels, in order to plan and direct municipal waste management policies.

Following the adoption of the Strategy for Integrated Waste Management in Kosovo (2024-2035) and the Action Plan (2024-2026); a new and more visionary approach is planned with strategic objectives, which will also play an important role in terms of economic improvement and living standards.

These objectives are planned to develop and improve integrated waste management services and infrastructure, grow and advance the waste recycling sector, increase accountability and enforcement control, and promote best waste management practices, especially by giving a stronger focus to the circular economy.



Meanwhile, at the local level of government, municipalities have also intensified their efforts to improve the situation in this segment of government, where waste management is now seen as one of the priorities in their development planning.

Most municipalities have reviewed and approved municipal waste management plans, allocated specific budgets for waste management, undertaken direct activities in cleaning up illegal landfills, activities to promote environmental values, actively participated in various environmental projects, cooperated with donors, etc.

Also, from year to year, a significant improvement has been observed in the provision of waste management services to citizens and other clients, as well as a greater willingness on the part of municipalities to undertake actions and implement projects, with the aim of improving the situation in this sector. We expect positive developments in the field of waste management in the coming years, as from donors such as the EU, GIZ, JICA, etc. have given positive signals of continued support through investments in the field of waste management. These investments will be of a direct nature, but also through building professional capacities through training, developing research and other aspects of technical support.

However, investments in large projects require comprehensive analysis and they should be based on documents such as the `Strategy for Integrated Waste Management in Kosovo` and the `Action Plan 2024-2026`, but also on the approach and trends that are currently being developed in the EU.

We emphasize that in this report we reflect the real situation that Kosovo and its municipalities face in terms of municipal waste management. In certain circumstances, some municipalities are better off in this regard, while some other municipalities face difficulties, challenges and lack of proper planning.

To reflect progress in this sector, the methodology of comparing data with previous years has been used. This methodology allows for the assessment of developments and improvements in waste management at the local and national level, highlighting challenges and points that require further improvement.

1.2. Scope of the report



The report reflects the fulfillment of the requirements of environmental legislation and municipal waste management planning documents. Data are presented on the state of municipal waste generated at the national level, including: household waste and commercial waste (CoW).

The report presents a current overview of the state of municipal waste management, including:

- Implementation of legislation;
- Coverage of waste collection and transport services;
- Billing and collection;
- Registration of illegal landfills (small, medium and large);
- Amount of municipal waste collected and generated by municipalities;
- Amount of waste landfilled;
- Data on municipal initiatives for waste separation at source;
- Management of special waste (hospital);
- Circular economy.

1.3 Data collection methodology

Data reporting was done through the Web Application, where data for the two years 2023-2024 were reported. Verification of the authenticity of the reported data was done through the exchange of additional data and other relevant documents, which were provided through cooperation with municipalities and RWCs, but also through comparison with the database of previous years, which KEPA has already built.

This report presents data provided by Kosovo municipalities, regional and local licensed companies dealing with municipal waste collection and transportation (WMC), the landfill management company (CLMK), and the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KSA), which have reported to the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) for the years 2023 and 2024. This data includes information related to waste management, compliance with legal requirements, the situation with illegal landfills, billing and collection rates for services, as well as the progress of various processes in this sector, providing a complete overview of the status and development of waste management at the local and national levels.

The report was compiled using data reported by:

- Municipalities, through municipal officials, responsible for waste management;
- Waste collection and transport operators (RWC, Municipal Units, etc.);
- Landfill management companies (CLMK, RWC, etc.);
- Data from KAS, as well as;
- Other additional data during the assessment and verification process.



2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KOSOVO

Waste management in Kosovo is regulated by Law No. 04/L-060 on Waste, respectively by Law No. 08/L-071 on Amending and Supplementing Law No. 04/L-060 on Waste.

The main purpose of this law is to prevent and significantly reduce waste generation, promote the reuse of usable components, and promote sustainable development through the protection and conservation of natural resources. The law also aims to prevent the negative impacts of waste on the environment and public health, by ensuring the final disposal of waste in an environmentally acceptable and sustainable manner.

A number of administrative instructions have also been adopted, which are based on this law. The administrative instructions that are directly related to the regulation of municipal waste management are as follows:

- Administrative Instruction (GRK) No.08/2017 on Waste Landfill Management;
- Administrative Instruction (MESPI) No.03/2024 on Criteria for Selecting Landfill Locations and Technical Conditions according to Their Destination;
- Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 04/2025 on Amending and Supplementing Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 07/2023 on Packaging and Packaging Waste,
- Administrative Instruction (MESPI) - No. 20/2014 on Biodegradable Waste Management;
- Administrative Instruction No. 13/2013 on the State Waste Catalog, etc.

Waste planning and management is also regulated by strategic documents such as:

- Strategy for Integrated Waste Management in Kosovo (2024-2035) and Action Plan (2024-2026);
- Municipal waste management plans;
- Municipal waste management regulations;
- Waste management plans by waste holders;
- Waste management plans by licensed persons, etc.



3. MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KOSOVO

3.1 *The current situation*

KEPA conducts regular monitoring in the field, in order to assess the state of the environment, and also collects data from various actors such as: municipalities, licensed operators for waste management, CLMK. It processes and evaluates this data, and based on it, it assesses the situation in the waste management sector..

The data we have received from the reporting of municipalities and licensed operators, we have processed through a well-evaluated process, with an inclusion of the entire waste management cycle, starting from generation to their final treatment, and based on the obtained results we see an improvement in key is observed in this sector.

Based on the data trend, with some limited exceptions, it is assessed that there is a significant advancement of the relevant indicators in waste management at the general level.

- Total waste collection at the national level has decreased from 471,278.00 tons in 2023 to 449,707.93 tons in 2024 (a decrease of 21,570.07 tons) while waste generation per capita has increased significantly in most municipalities from 240.15 kg/capita/year to 293.60 kg/capita/year, – this indicates that the number of new residents (since the last census in 2024) is lower than the previous estimate.
- In almost all municipalities, a significant improvement has been noted in the elimination of illegal landfills, an increase in the number of small landfills is observed, while large and medium-sized landfills have decreased at the regional level of the country. This shows progress towards a more focused and controlled waste management, due to the cleaning actions undertaken, the increase in inspections, the imposition of fines on citizens and operators, as well as the installation of awareness-raising and information signs to prevent littering.
- In terms of the coverage rate, with waste collection service for households at the national level, the data show a small change, a decrease of around 2.7% compared to the previous year. This change, although relatively small, reflects the challenges faced by waste management systems and should be analyzed in relation to demographic changes, population distribution and operational factors at the national level.
- Financial indicators of billing and collection for household services in the regions show significant changes compared to 2023. At the national level, billing has increased from around 19 million euros to 20.2 million euros, while collection has improved the rate from 16.9 to 18.2 million euros. Based on these data, the trend of increasing the collection rate for households has marked an improvement for 2024 compared to 2023 in several key regions.
- The level of compliance with legal requirements for waste management has reached an average of 65 - 66% of compliance, remaining the same compared to the previous year.



- Unlike 2023, when the total amount of waste deposited in sanitary landfills was 493,116.48 tons, in 2024 this amount has decreased to 468,111.50 tons. This represents a decrease of approximately 4.9%. This positive trend shows efforts and results towards reducing waste in sanitary landfills..

Based on regular monitoring by the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA), it is estimated that sanitary landfills in Kosovo face a number of operational and environmental problems that require attention. The current state of these landfills is far from European standards for waste management. Among the most important problems are: lack of a wastewater treatment system, insufficient ventilation of gases, non-daily coverage of waste, lack of a separation system, fires, as well as lack of fencing and danger signs. The presence of stray dogs, insects and unauthorized persons is also observed in the landfill areas.

Regarding the provision of municipal infrastructure for the treatment of special waste, such as animal, medical, construction and bulky waste, based on the reports collected and the analysis of the WPMPs, it is estimated that municipalities encounter difficulties in this regard. Also, regarding initiatives for waste separation at source, municipalities have not made any significant progress.

From the central level, there are initiatives for the implementation of projects foreseen with strategies and action plans, such as feasibility studies for sanitary landfills, in addition, the implementation of the deposit return system for bottles and cans is in the initial phase, with the aim of promoting recycling and reducing plastic waste. According to official data from Kosovo Customs, a decrease in the import and export of plastic bags and sacks has been observed, which can be directly linked to the implementation of Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 04/2025 on Packaging and Packaging Waste. Many businesses have carefully implemented this preventive measure, while citizens have shown an increased awareness in the use of biodegradable bags. Kosovo still faces the lack of genuine initiatives, whether at the local or national level, towards waste management, following the circular economy. Municipalities have not created conditions for waste separation at source, a step that precedes waste recycling.

Some private operators are carrying out activities in the collection of classified waste, however, this process is mostly covered by the informal sector, making monitoring unclear and difficult. Cooperation and coordination of activities with the central and inter-municipal levels must be increased, cooperation with various donors must be increased, in order to increase investments and implement sustainable projects in waste management.



3.2 Generation of municipal waste

After verifying and analyzing the collected data, representative results have been prepared that reflect the level of municipal waste generation by municipality and at the national level for the years 2023 and 2024. However, it should be noted that based on these reporting data, it is not possible to draw a differentiated picture of the amount of waste generated by rural and urban areas during these years. Based on the data provided by the reports of municipalities and operators, from the total amount of waste generated, an average waste generation per inhabitant can be calculated at the level of municipalities, regions and at the national level.

Despite the fact that reporting by municipalities has not been complete, and some of them have not submitted data for the relevant reporting period, The Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) has conducted a careful assessment of the data received. This assessment aims to provide a more consistent and realistic picture of the amount of municipal waste generated at the national level.

The Kosovo Municipal Waste Management Report for 2023 and 2024 shows significant changes in the amount of waste collected and generated per capita in several municipalities.

Based on the data, it is noted that total waste collection has decreased from 471,278.00 tons in 2023 to 449,707.93 tons in 2024 (a decrease of 21,570.07 tons).

Considering the number of residents served, the municipal waste generation rate per capita in Kosovo for 2023 has been calculated, and is 240.15 kg/inhabitant/year or 0.66 kg/inhabitant/day. For 2024, this rate has increased to 0.80 kg/inhabitant/day, respectively 293.60 kg/inhabitant/year.

It is worth noting that for 2023, the assessment of municipal waste generation per capita per day and per year was made using the population number according to the 2011 census, while for 2024, the 2024 population census was used, which reflects the most recent demographic changes and is expected to be more accurate.

This increase in the waste generation rate shows a trend of increasing municipal waste production by residents, which is reflected in the need for more effective and sustainable waste management and treatment in the country.

In assessing the amount of municipal waste generated for 2023, it should be taken into account that there may have been some unavoidable inaccuracies. This is because official data from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) were used for this year, based on the 2011 population census¹.

In some municipalities, the number of residents according to official statistics does not match the real number of residents who benefit from waste collection services. Furthermore, some municipalities have not reported for 2023, which adds uncertainty to the overall assessment.

Meanwhile, for the year 2024, data from the last population census, which was conducted during 2024, was used.² This census provides a more realistic and reliable picture of the number of residents and households, significantly improving the accuracy of waste indicators.

¹ Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), *Population, Households and Housing Census in Kosovo 2011*

² Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), *Population, Households and Housing Census in Kosovo 2024*



On the other hand, although there is a lack of data for municipalities for 2024, the use of this new data improves the quality of the analyses and the reflection of the new demographic reality.

Therefore, the changes between 2023 and 2024 should be taken into account, given the substantial difference in the sources and quality of the data used.

Across Kosovo, the average waste generation between 2023-2024 shows an increase of 53.45 kg/capita/year. This significant increase may indicate an intensification of municipal waste production, which may be due to changes in consumer behavior, continued urbanization, and improvements in waste collection and reporting systems in Kosovo.

So, municipal waste generation is increasing in many regions of Kosovo, and this is an important indicator for more effective waste management and the need for better recycling and waste treatment policies.

- The Gjiilan and Mitrovica regions have a clear increase in waste generated per capita in 2024 compared to previous years, with 411.31 and 364.48 kg/capita/year.
- The Pristina region also has an increase to 284.89 kg/capita/year in 2024 from 252.13 kg in 2023, an increase of 32.76 kg/capita/year.
- Other regions such as Peja, Prizren, Ferizaj and Gjiilan have also had a large increase.
- The Gjakova region has had a decrease of 19.09 kg/capita/year, from 197.91 to 178.82 in 2024.

At the national level, the average is 293.60 kg/capita/year in 2024, which is an increase from 240.15 kg/capita/year in 2023.

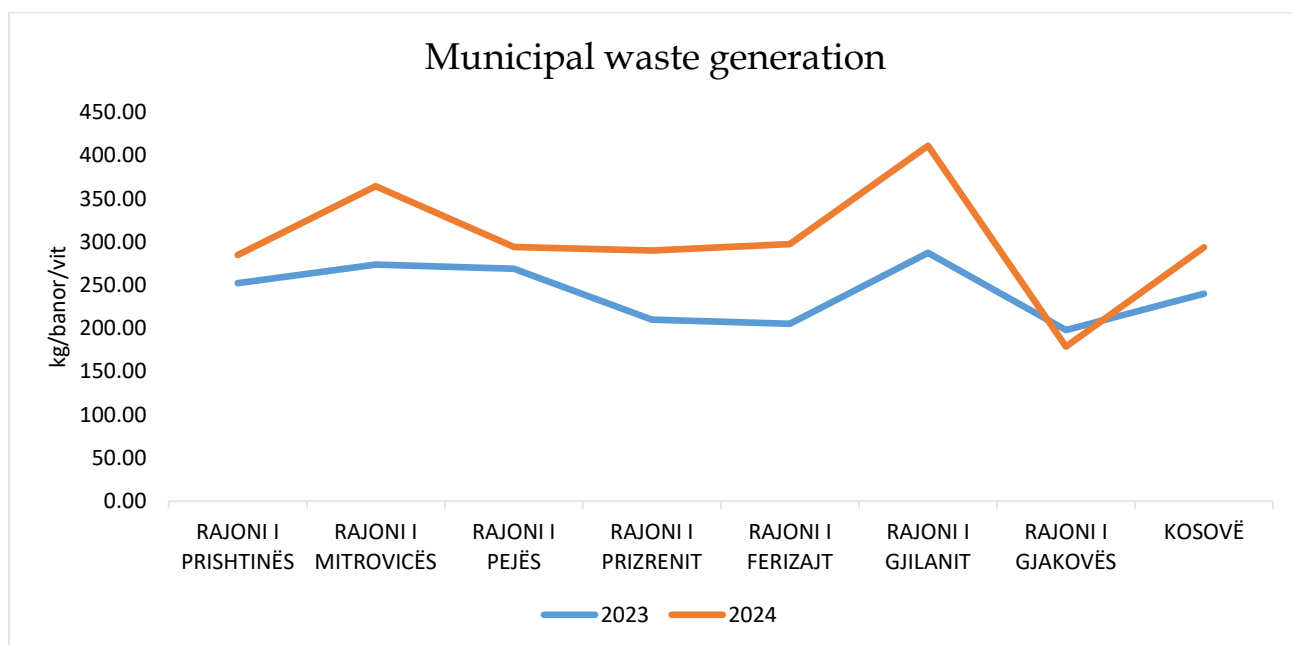


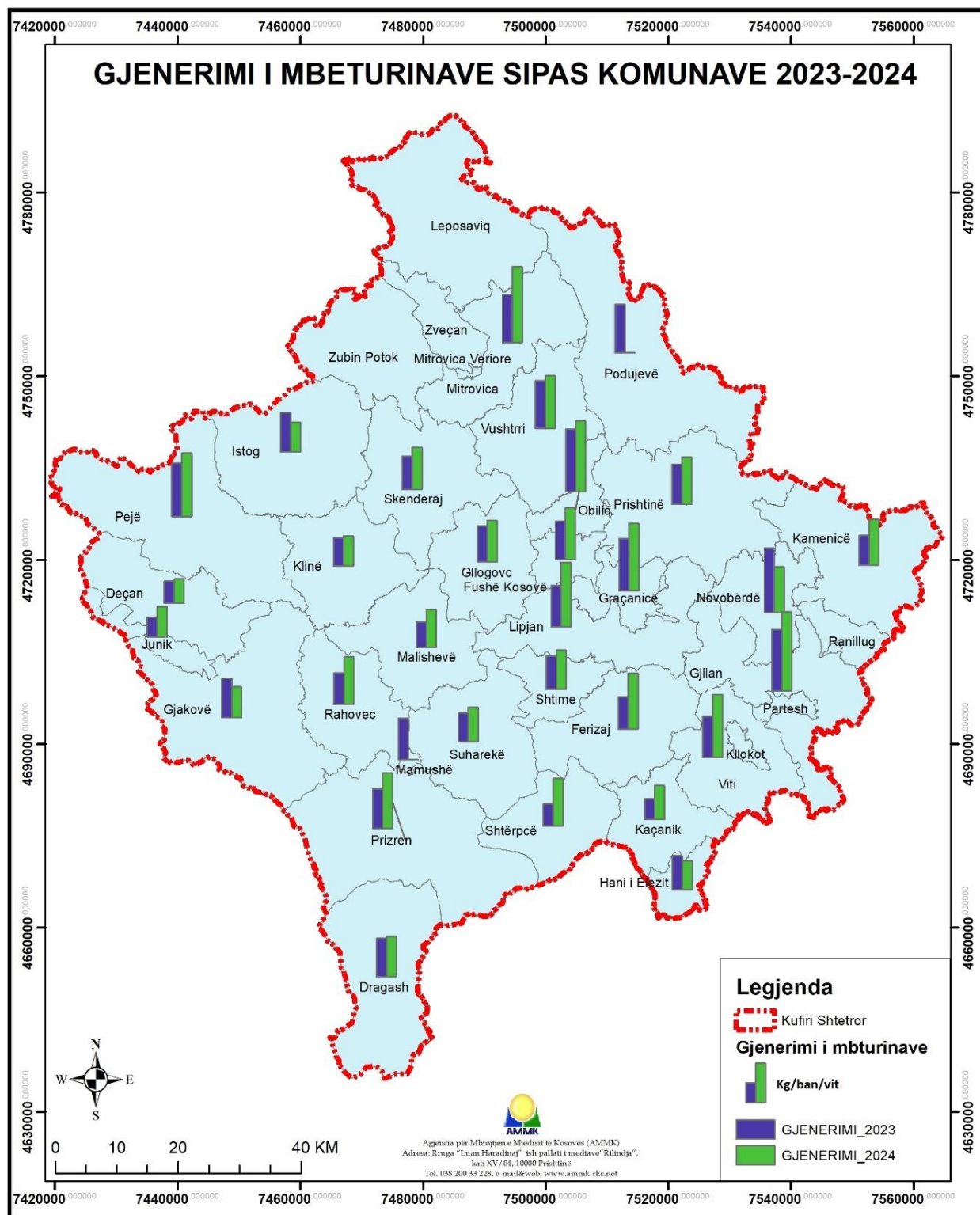
Figure 1. MW generation by region and at country level expressed in kg/capita/year, (2023 & 2024)

Detailed data regarding the amount of waste collected and generated are provided in Annexes 1 and 2 of the report.

**Table 1.** Amount of MW generated and accumulated 2023 & 2024

Collection and generation of MK³						
<i>Region</i>	(2023)			(2024)		
	Collected mixed municipal waste (kg/year)	Waste generation per capita (kg/ year)	Waste generation per capita (kg/day)	Collected mixed municipal waste (kg/year)	Waste generation per capita (kg/ year)	Waste generation per capita (kg/day)
<i>R. of Prishtina</i>	160,996,000.00	252.13	0.69	139,818,000.00	284.89	0.78
<i>R. of Mitrovica</i>	55,200,000.00	273.60	0.75	51,167,930.00	364.48	1.00
<i>R. of Peja</i>	52,384,000.00	269.97	0.74	47,541,000.00	293.97	0.81
<i>R. of Prizren</i>	95,348,000.00	210.05	0.58	93,801,000.00	290.13	0.79
<i>R. of Ferizaj</i>	37,624,000.00	205.30	0.56	49,736,000.00	297.53	0.82
<i>R. of Gjilan</i>	39,033,000.00	287.39	0.79	41,103,000.00	411.31	1.13
<i>R. of Gjakova</i>	30,693,000.00	197.91	0.54	26,541,000.00	178.82	0.49
Kosova	471,278,000.00	240.15	0.66	449,707,930.00	293.60	0.80

³ The generation is based on the amount of municipal waste collected, here the calculation does not include waste that is not collected and bulky waste.



Map 1. MW generation in municipalities, expressed in kg/inhabitant/year (2023 & 2024)



3.3 Municipal waste disposal

According to the reporting on the KEPA online Web Application, the amounts of waste deposited in the 7 sanitary landfills in Kosovo during 2023 and 2024 have changed, increasing in some regions and decreasing in others.

The state of waste disposal in the seven main sanitary landfills of the country, showing the dynamics and different regional impacts, is graphically presented in (Figure 2). In 2024, the amount of waste deposited in total in all landfills (managed by CLMK and RWCs) has decreased compared to 2023, from 493,116.48 tons in 2023 to 468,111.50 tons in 2024.

In landfills managed by CLMK, the amount of waste disposed of in 2024 is 362,318.90 tons, which represents a decrease of 17,372.60 tons compared to 2023 (379,691.50 tons).

In landfills managed by RWCs, a slight decrease is also observed from 113,424.98 tons in 2023 to 105,792.60 tons in 2024.

At the regional level, several countries have reported significant decreases in landfilled waste, including Gjilan and Prizren, while some countries such as Prishtina and Podujeva have recorded a small increase. These changes may indicate an overall decrease in the amount of waste disposed of, which may be related to improvements in management or to other sectors that affect waste management at the country level. It should be noted that this amount of waste does not include the amount of waste deposited in landfills in the northern part of Kosovo such as: (landfill in Zvečan, Zubin-Potok, Leposaviq) as there is no data reported for the years 2023 -2024.

Table 2. Amount of MW deposited/expressed in tons

Sanitary Landfills	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Prishtinë (Mirash)</i>	152,215.43	181,215.42	182,701.49	191,644.72	193,698.74
<i>Gjilan (Velekinçë)</i>	67,075.81	58,651.52	57,548.62	53,343.76	48,746.68
<i>Podujevë (Dumnicë)</i>	16,194.56	17,793.01	17,451.09	17,239.00	18,103.20
<i>Prizren (Landovicë)</i>	105,305.18	118,323.04	128,832.09	117,464.02	101,770.28
Subtotal in landfills managed by CLMK:	340,790.98	375,982.99	386,533.29	379,691.50	362,318.90
<i>Mitrovicë (Gërmovë)</i>	47,415.38	49,027.54	52,857.09	54,063.48	42,273.33
<i>Pejë (Sferk)</i>	52,496.00	57,752.00	56,007.40	51,882.50	53,015.27
<i>Dragash (Sharr)</i>	5,630.00	7,193.00	7,490.00	7,479.00	10,504.00
Subtotal in landfills managed by RWM:	105,541.38	113,972.54	116,354.49	113,424.98	105,792.60
<i>Landfill in Zvečan*</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Zubin-Potokut (Lluçkarekë)*</i>	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Landfill in Leposaviq*</i>	*	*	*	*	*
Total	446,332.36	489,955.53	502,887.72	493,116.48	468,111.50

* No data has been reported for these landfills.

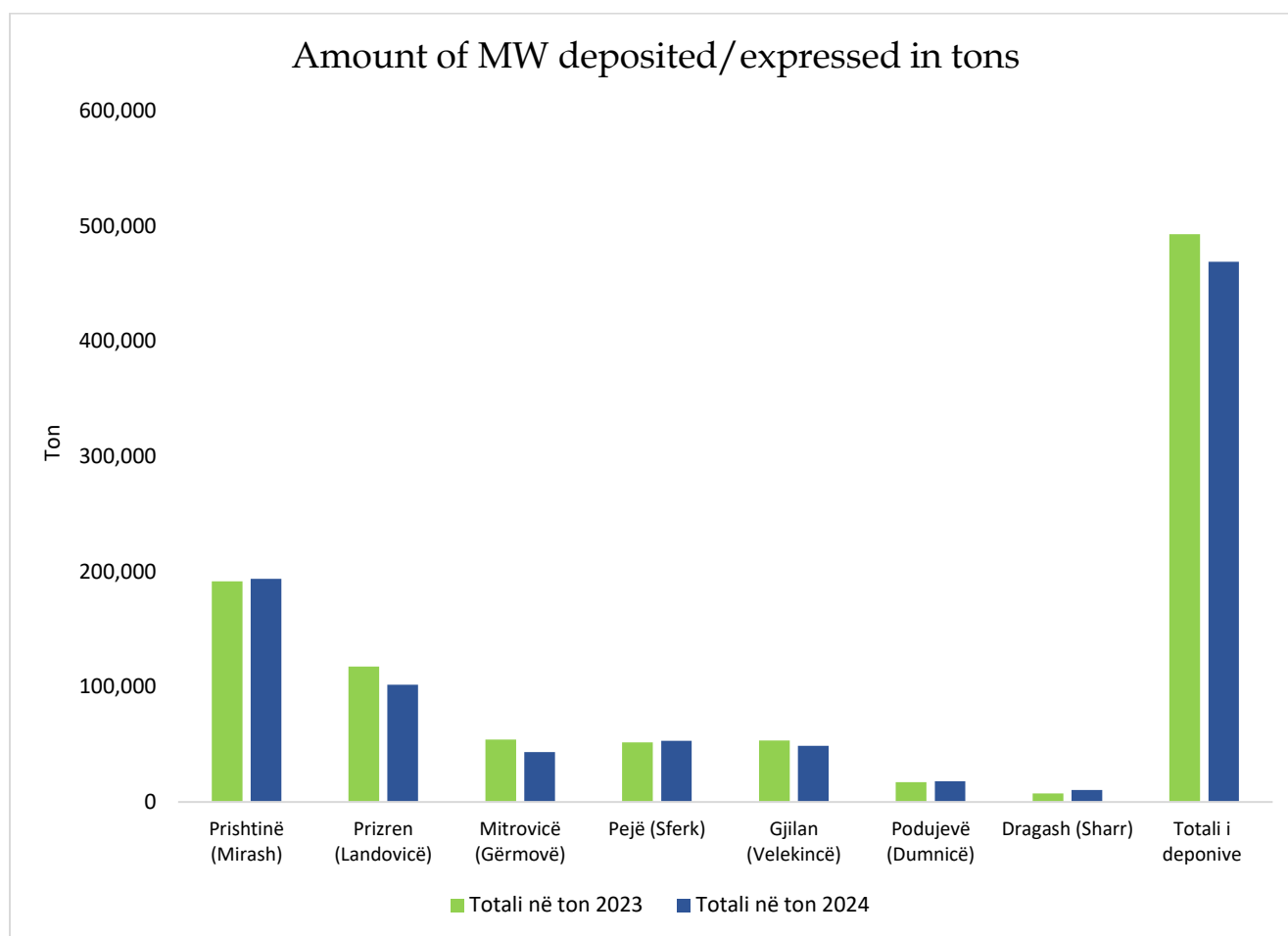


Figure 2. Sanitary Municipal Waste Landfills

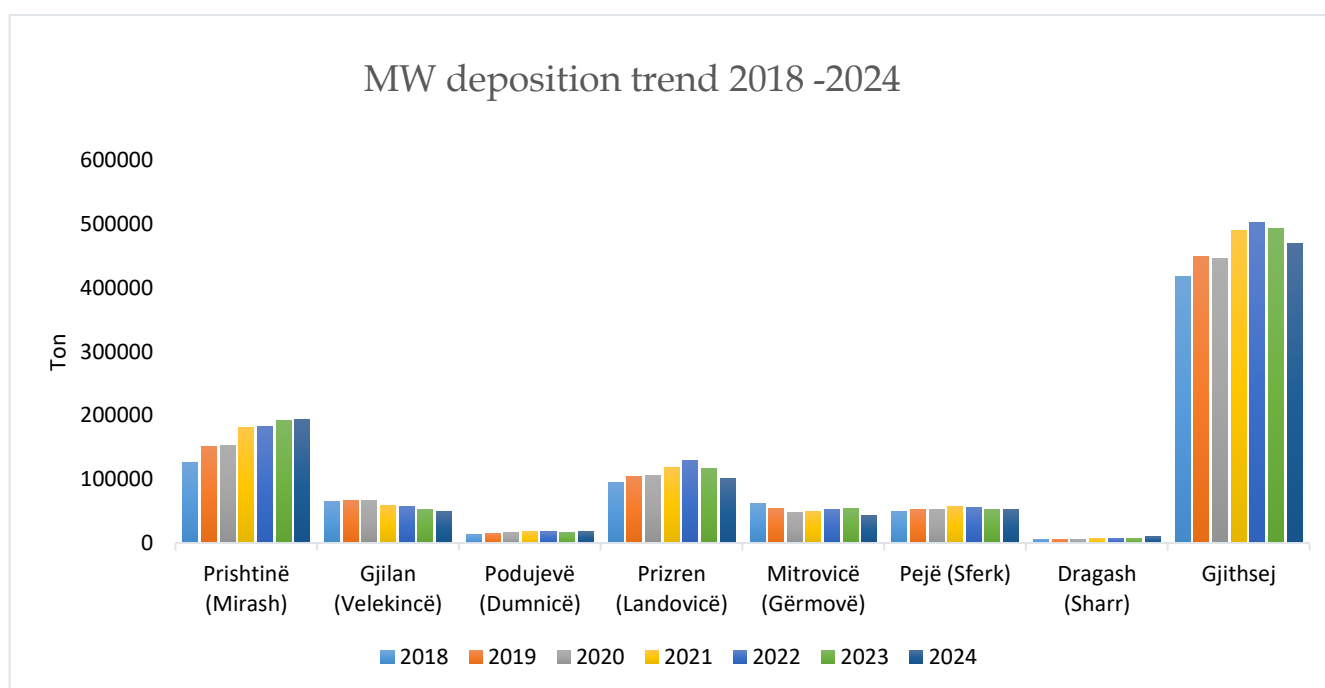
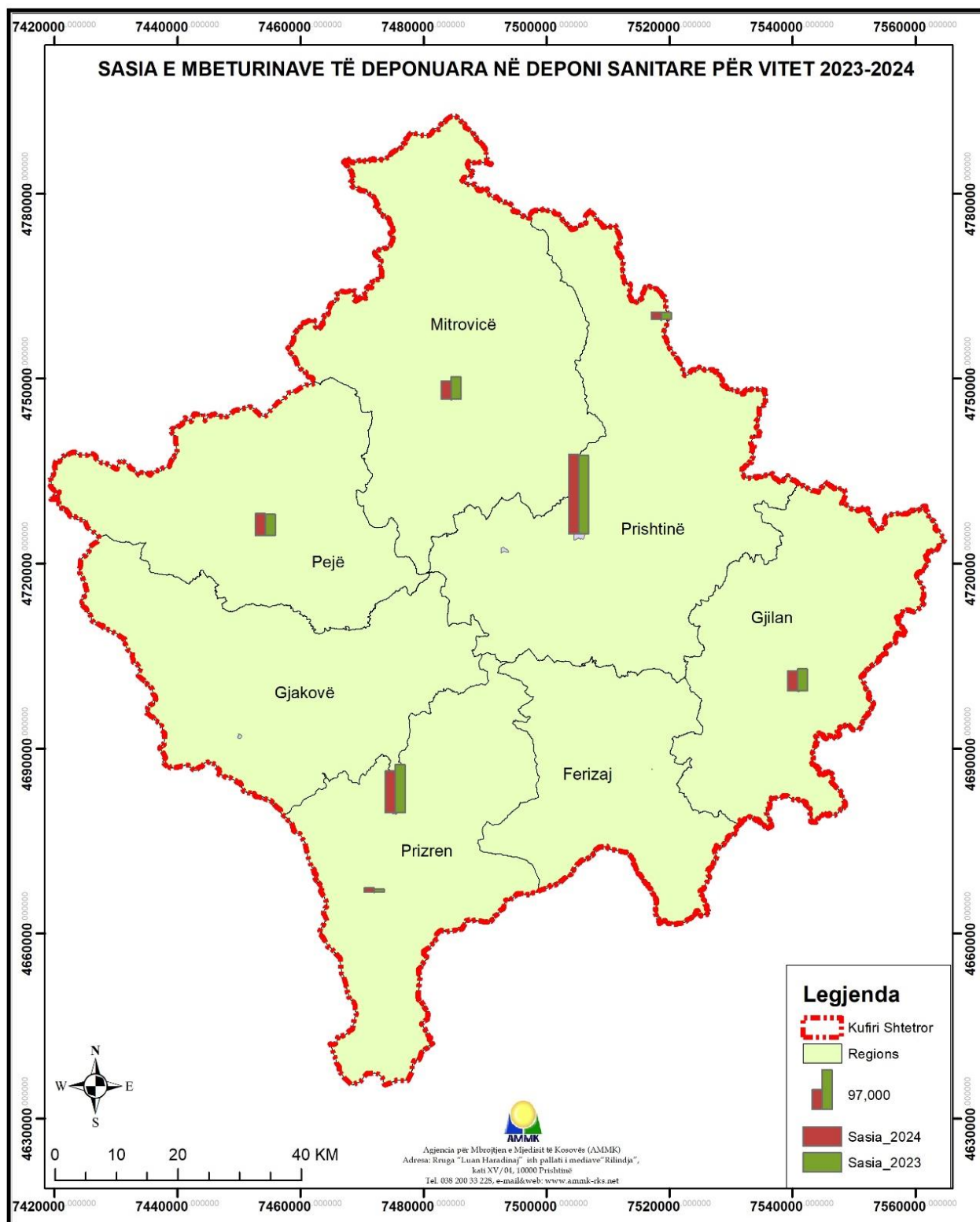


Figure 3. Municipal Waste Landfill Trend 2018 - 2024



Map 2. Spatial extent of sanitary landfills and the amount of MW deposited 2023 & 2024



3.4. Coverage with municipal waste collection service

The basic service of collection and transport of municipal waste and their transfer to sanitary landfills for disposal in municipalities is carried out by licensed public and private operators. Tables 3, 4 and 5 show the level of coverage with municipal waste collection services by regions, respectively by municipalities.

Map 3 provides an overview of the level of coverage with waste collection services by municipalities. Meanwhile, in more detail, Annex 3 presents the level of coverage with waste services for municipalities that have reported waste management data for the years 2023 and 2024.

In general, the comparison of the level of coverage with waste collection services for households between 2023 and 2024, shows positive and negative trends in some municipalities. Some municipalities maintain full coverage, some have deteriorated, while others have improved their waste collection services in 2024.

After verifying the data, it is estimated that these municipalities have achieved 100% coverage with waste collection services in both years (2023 and 2024), such as (Prishtina, Fushë Kosovë, Gračanica, Mitrovica, Vushtrri, Peja, Istog, Klina, Prizren, Suhareka, Malisheva, Rahovec, Kaçanik, Hani i Elezit, Shtërpçë, Gjakova, Deçan and Junik) see (figure 5).

The municipality of Novobërd has achieved a significant improvement in waste collection service coverage, from 78.0% in 2023, to a full coverage of 100% in 2024 see (figure 5).

In some municipalities we have observed a significant decrease in coverage such as the Municipality of Glllogovc (Drenas) from 82.7% to 74.5%, the Municipality of Lipjan from 91.4% to 61.1%, the Municipality of Obiliq from 87.5% to 70.6%, the Municipality of Podujevo from 68.9% to 56.5%, and the Municipality of Gjilan from 85.8% to 65.8% (Figure 5).

The municipalities that have not reported for both years are: North Mitrovica, Zveçan, Zubin-Potok, Leposaviq, Klllokot, while in 2024 the municipalities of Mamushë, Ranilugë and Partesh did not report (Figure 5).

In 2024, the coverage of household waste collection services at the national level reached a rate of 90.93%, marking a decrease of about 2.7% compared to 2023, when the level was 93.6% (see Table 3).

The data show a small change in the coverage rate, which should be analyzed in the context of demographic changes, population distribution and operational challenges in waste management systems in Kosovo.

The data show fluctuations in some regions in the service coverage rate during the period 2023-2024. The regions of Prishtina, Mitrovica, Prizren, and Gjilan show a decrease in the coverage rate, with the most significant decrease in the Gjilan region (-11.36%) see (table 3).

This may reflect different local challenges in service provision or changes in the number of households covered by the service. The Ferizaj region is followed by a significant increase (+3.51%), indicating an improvement in service provision.



Rajonet e Peja and Gjakova mbeten të qëndrueshme me 100% mbulim, duke reflektuar stabilitet në ofrimin e shërbimeve për ekonomi familjare.

The regions of Peja and Gjakova remain stable with 100% coverage, reflecting stability in the provision of services to households.

Regarding the indicator of waste collection service coverage, it should be noted that until 2024 we had some unavoidable inaccuracies, due to the use of outdated data from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), specifically from the 2011 population census. These data, meanwhile, no longer reflected the current number of residents and households in Kosovo municipalities, due to major demographic changes and population movement trends during these years.

However, for 2024, the latest updated data from the new population and household census were used, according to official KAS reports. This update has eliminated many of the previous inaccuracies, providing a more reliable and up-to-date basis for the number of inhabitants and households in Kosovo's municipalities. As a result, the overview of the level of waste collection service coverage in 2024 is more accurate and realistic.

This fundamental change increases the accuracy of the analyses and data, better reflecting the current demographic reality and the new structure of the population and households in the country.

Regarding the reporting of municipalities on the level of provision of waste collection service coverage for the category of businesses and institutions, it should be noted that many municipalities have not yet managed to filter active and passive businesses and in the other case have not provided calculable data according to the reporting format, which has affected the impossibility of an adequate assessment of the indicator for 2023 and 2024.

The following definition was used to calculate waste collection service coverage:

$$SHm = \frac{N_{ef. sh}}{N_{p. ef.}} \times 100\%$$

* SHm Coverage rate

* N ef.sh. – The number of family households served/ invoiced in 2023

* N ef.sh. – The number of family households served/ invoiced for the year 2024

* N p.ef. – Total number of households, according to the KAS-2011 population census for the year 2023,

* N p.ef. – Total number of households, according to the KAS-2024 population census for the year 2024.

Detailed data regarding the level of coverage with municipal waste collection services are provided in Annex 3 of the report.

Table 3. Coverage with the MW collection service, (2023 & 2024)

	Level of coverage with waste collection service
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REGION	Level of service coverage for households (2023)	Level of service coverage for households (2024)	Increasing or decreasing the coverage rate for households 2023 -2024 (point %)
<i>R. of Prishtina</i>	94.50%	90.48%	-4.02%
<i>R. of Mitrovica</i>	96.20%	95.37%	-0.83%
<i>R. of Peja</i>	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
<i>R. of Prizren</i>	99.20%	97.41%	-1.79%
<i>R. of Ferizaj</i>	93.50%	97.01%	3.51%
<i>R. of Gjiilan</i>	76.10%	64.74%	-11.36%
<i>R. of iGjakova</i>	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Kosova	93.60%	90.93%	-2.7%

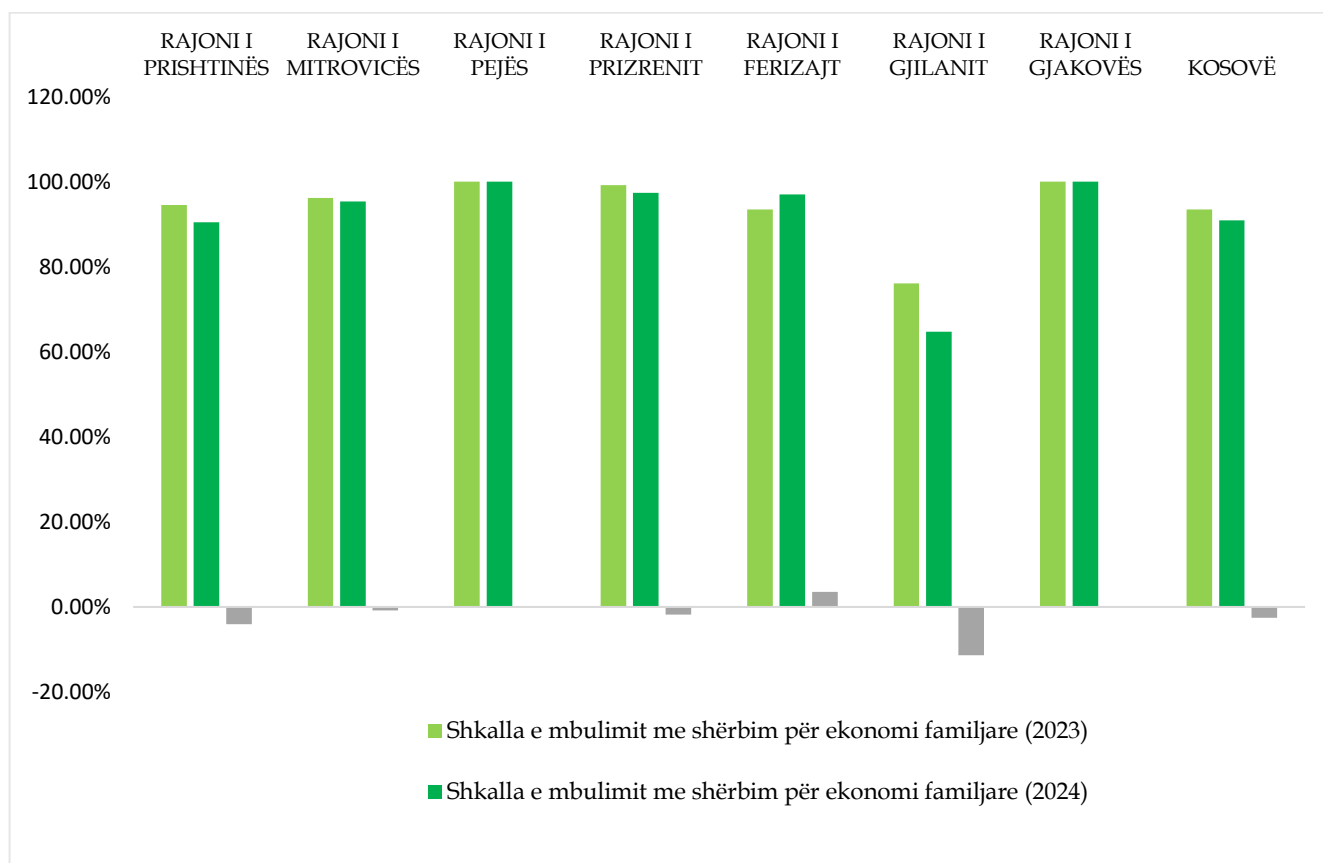


Figure 4. Coverage of municipal waste services for households by regions (2023 & 2024)

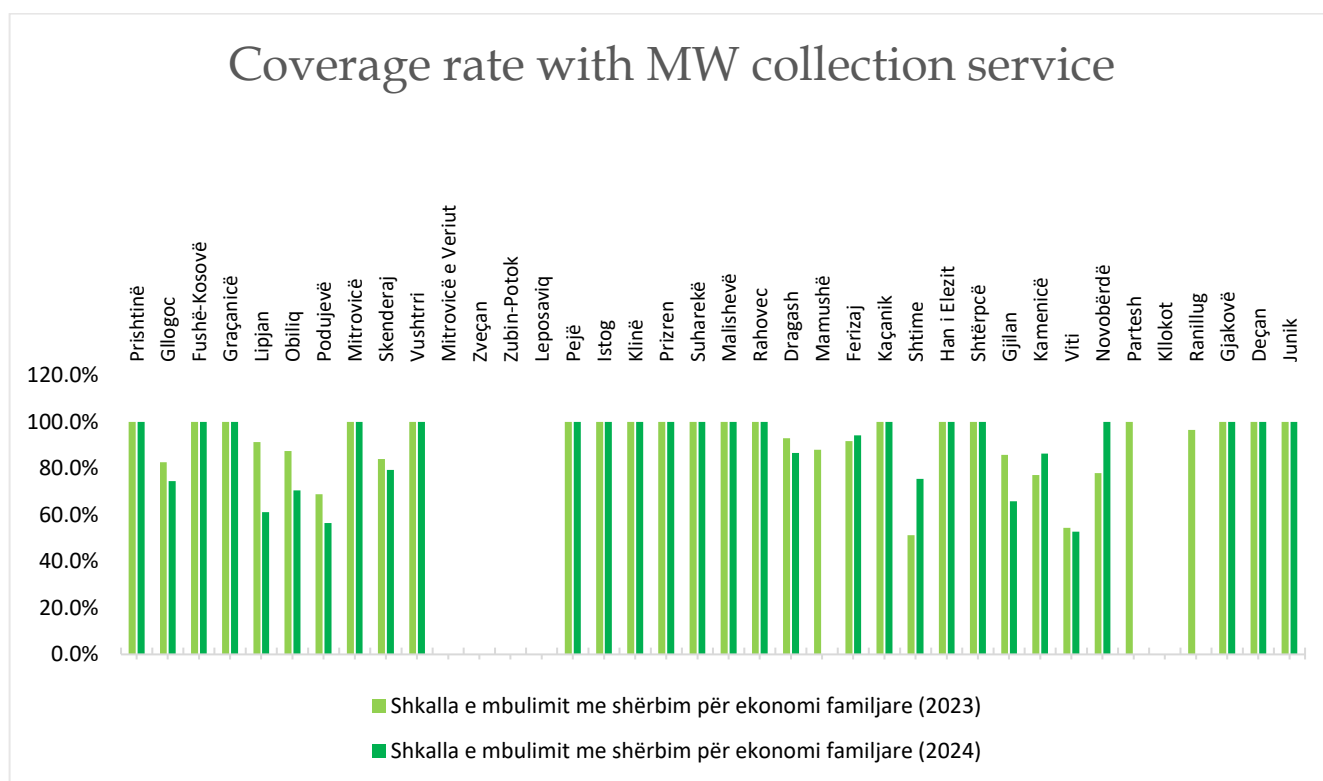
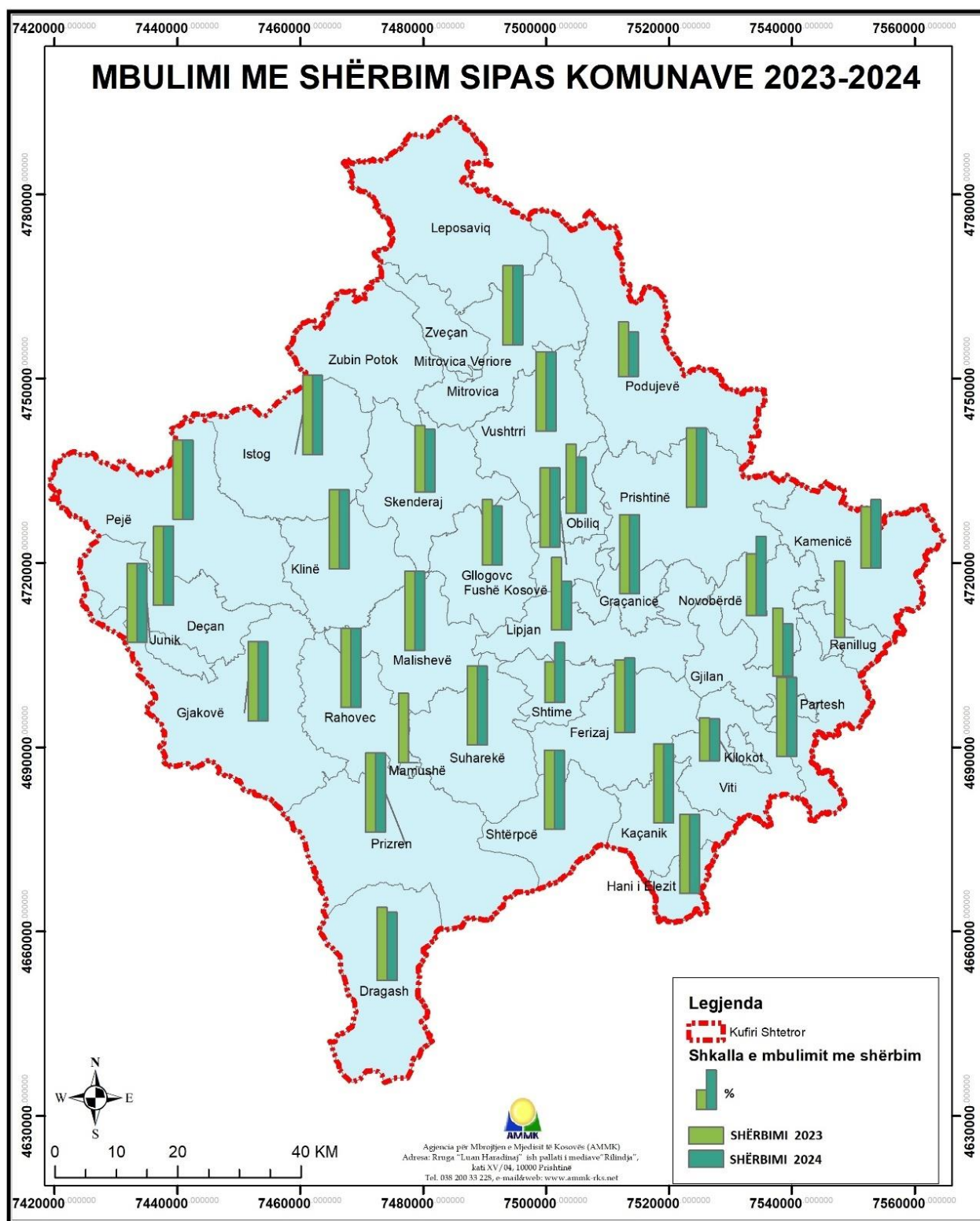


Figure 5. Coverage rate of municipal waste service by households, (2023 & 2024)



Map 3. Coverage rate of MW collection and transport services, by municipalities, (2023 & 2024)



3.5. Billing and Cashing

During 2024, municipalities and licensed operators dealing with the collection and transportation of municipal waste have faced financial difficulties and instability, which has been particularly pronounced due to the increase in inflation and difficult economic conditions during this year. This instability has been even more evident in the capital, where a failed process in waste management has been recorded.

Improving the level of collection by municipalities and operators, as well as better financial planning and reducing operating costs, are important factors that positively affect the performance of waste services. These measures contribute to increasing the quality of service and improving the state of the environment, directly affecting the improvement of conditions for citizens.

Overall, investments in infrastructure and efficient financial management can be the key to overcoming the current difficulties and achieving sustainability of the waste management sector in Kosovo.

Based on reporting data for 2024, financial indicators of billing and collection for household services in the regions show significant changes compared to 2023.

At the national level, billing has increased from around 19 million euros to 20.2 million euros, while collection has improved the rate from 16.9 to 18.2 million euros.

Based on these data, the trend of increasing the collection rate for households has marked an improvement for 2024, compared to 2023 in several main regions, however in some cases, such as in the Prishtina region, a decrease in the collection rate has been observed.

- In the Prishtina region has seen an increase in billing from €7,536,810 to €7,978,410, but collection has decreased from €7,175,762 to €6,674,297.
- In the Mitrovica region has seen an increase in collection from €850,788 to €1,088,553, while billing has increased slightly from €1,221,382 to €1,310,421.
- In the Peja region has also seen an increase in billing and collection, reaching over 2 million euros.

Any decline in the collection level directly affects the ability of operators to provide adequate waste collection and transportation services. A major challenge remains the fact that operators have not been able to separate the collection of invoices for the relevant year and old debts, which makes it difficult to reflect the real collection rate for the years 2023-2024.

The collection rate data was calculated using the following formula:

$$SHa = (sh.f.l.v) / (sh.f.a) \times 100\%$$

*SHa - Cashing rate

*shf.l.v - Amount of invoices issued per year

*shf.a – The amount of invoices collected in the relevant year

Detailed data related to the collection rate are provided in annex 4, in the report.

Table 4. Invoicing and collection for MW collection and transportation services, (2023 & 2024)



REGION	Billing for household services 2023	Collection for household service 2023	Billing for household services 2024	Collection for household service 2024
<i>R. of Prishtina</i>	€ 7,536,810.00	€ 7,175,762.00	€ 7,978,410.00	€ 6,674,297.00
<i>R. of Mitrovica</i>	€ 1,221,382.00	€ 850,788.00	€ 1,310,421.00	€ 1,088,553.00
<i>R. of Peja</i>	€ 1,967,194.00	€ 1,764,213.00	€ 2,190,966.00	€ 2,055,013.00
<i>R. of Prizren</i>	€ 3,233,148.00	€ 2,786,978.00	€ 3,202,800.00	€ 3,162,781.00
<i>R. of Ferizaj</i>	€ 2,043,962.00	€ 1,549,325.00	€ 2,010,867.00	€ 2,056,036.00
<i>R. of Gjilan</i>	€ 1,655,407.00	€ 1,471,507.00	€ 1,839,173.00	€ 1,718,472.00
<i>R. of Gjakoca</i>	€ 1,361,526.00	€ 1,329,602.00	€ 1,680,861.00	€ 1,534,992.00
KOSOVA	19,019,429.00	16,928,175.00	20,213,498.00	18,290,144.00

Based on data on the collection rate of fees for household waste collection services in 7 regions, for the years 2023 and 2024 at the national level, the collection rate has improved slightly from 89.00% to 90.48% (see Table 5).

- In 2023, the highest collection rate was recorded in the Gjakova Region with 97.66%, followed by the Prishtina Region with 95.21%.
- In 2024, the highest collection rate was recorded in the Ferizaj Region, exceeding 100% (101.34%), an increase was also observed in Prizren, Mitrovica, Peja, Gjilan and Gjakova.
- The lowest collection rate in 2023 resulted in the Mitrovica Region with 69.66%, while during 2024 the lowest collection rate was recorded in the Mitrovica Region with 83.07% and Prishtina with 83.65%.

Table 5. Collection rate (%) for MW collection and transport service, (2023 & 2024)

REGION	Collection rate 2023	Collection rate 2024
<i>R. of Prishtina</i>	95.21%	83.65%
<i>R. of Mitrovica</i>	69.66%	83.07%
<i>R. of Peja</i>	89.68%	93.79%
<i>R. of Prizren</i>	86.20%	98.75%
<i>R. of Ferizajit</i>	75.80%	101.34%
<i>R. of Gjilan</i>	88.89%	93.44%
<i>R. of Gjakova</i>	97.66%	91.32%
Kosova	89.00%	90.40%



Collection rate for MW collection service

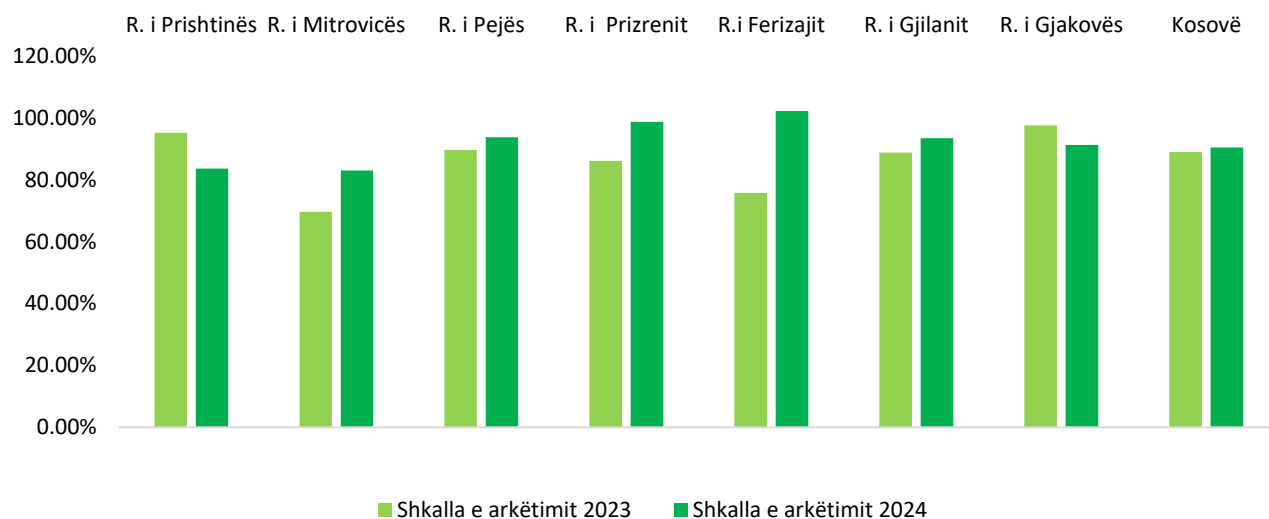


Figure 6. Collection rate for MW collection and transport service, by regions and at the country level (2023 & 2024)

Household collection rate by municipality%

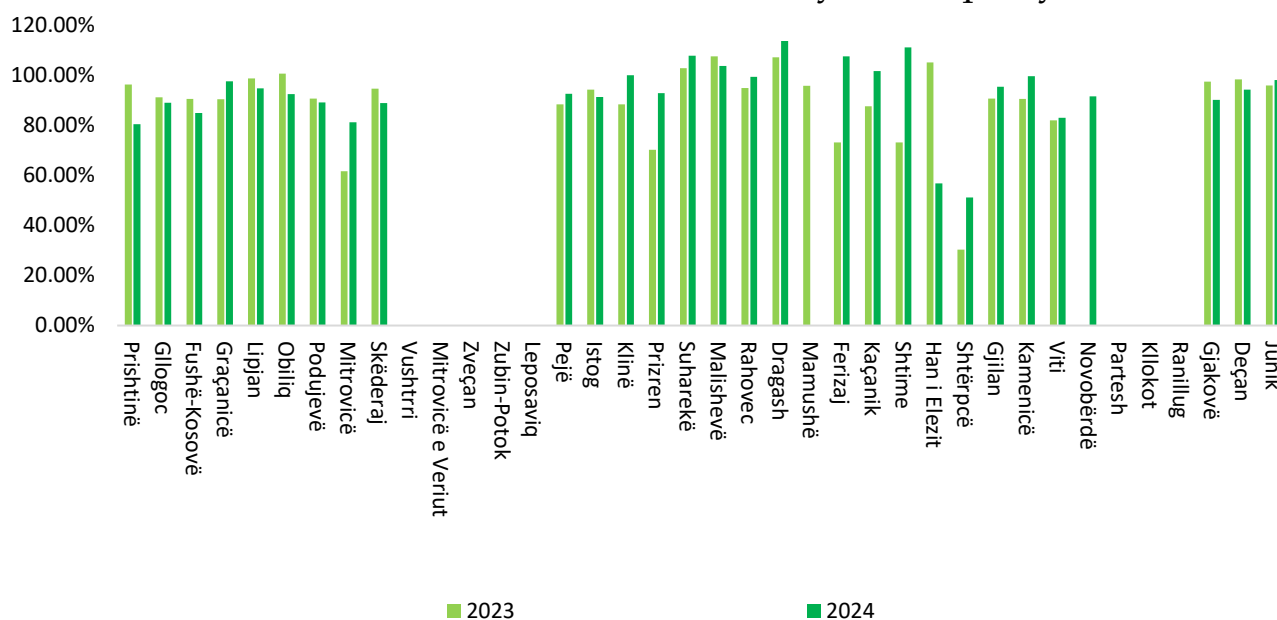
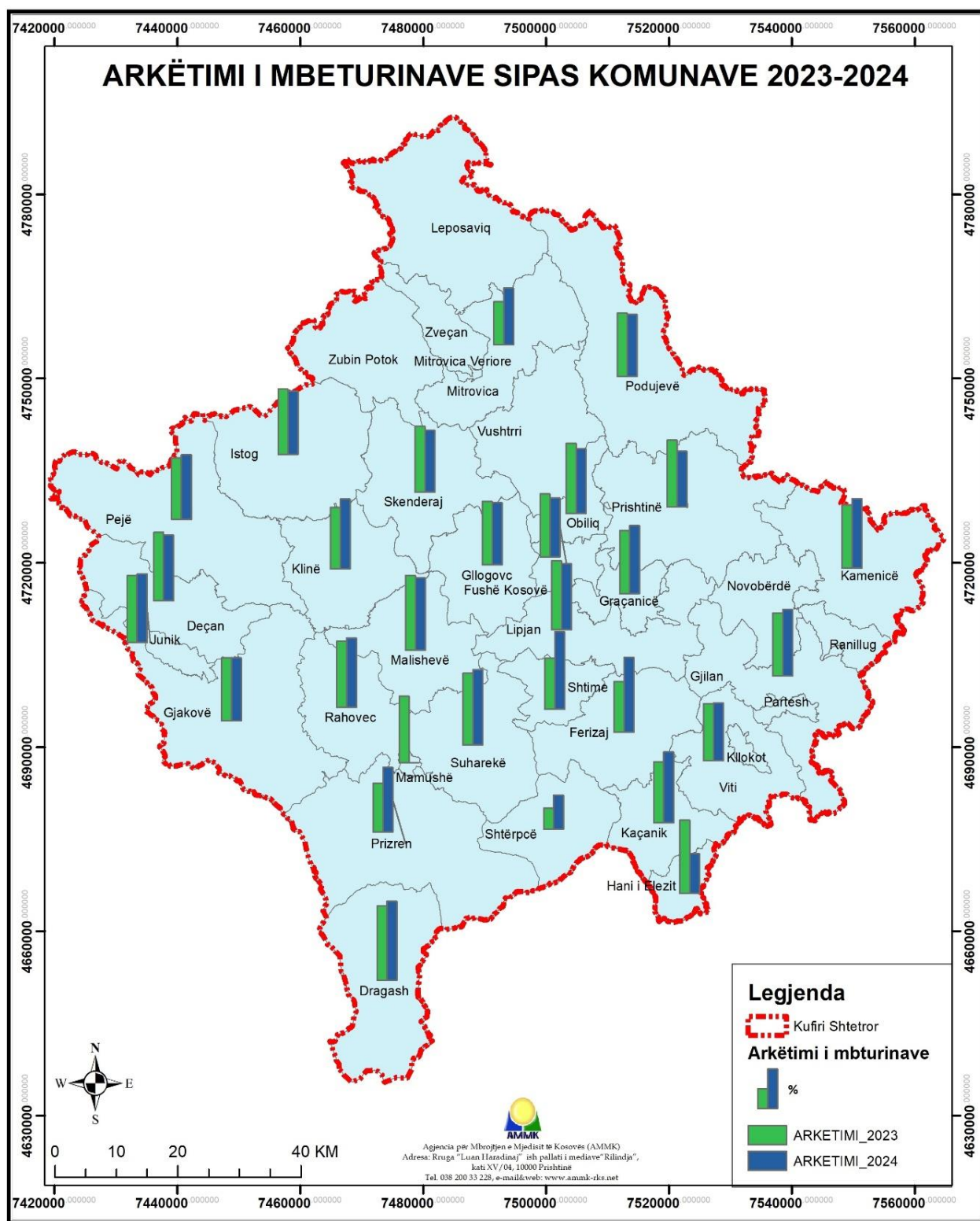


Figure 7. Collection for MW collection and transport service, according to municipalities, (2023 & 2024)



Map 4. Collection rate for municipal waste collection service, (2023 & 2024)



3.6. Illegal landfills

According to data reported on the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) Web Application, it is noted that, despite significant efforts to reduce illegal landfills in Kosovo during the recent period, the problem still remains present, requiring continuous monitoring and implementation of additional measures for their management and elimination.

Data for the period 2020–2024 show fluctuations in the number of illegal landfills, which proves that this environmental challenge continues to be present in some regions and municipalities of the country (see Table 6).

According to size, landfills are classified into three categories: large, medium and small, being visually assessed according to their volume. Regarding the composition of waste, landfills are divided into the following categories: (a) municipal waste landfills; (b) construction and demolition waste landfills; (c) hazardous waste landfills; (d) bulky waste landfills; and (e) other waste landfills.

Compared to 2023, there has been an increase in the total number of illegal landfills, from 403 to 458, an increase of 55 landfills. This increase is mainly due to the increase in small landfills, while the number of large and medium-sized landfills has decreased.

In the Prishtina region, the number of illegal landfills decreased from 277 in 2020 to 116 in 2023, but increased again to 154 landfills in 2024. This shows that although there were efforts to reduce illegal landfills by 2023, an increase was observed in 2024.

The Gjilan region had the lowest number of illegal landfills in 2023 with only 13, however this number increased to 38 landfills in 2024, indicating a significant increase in illegal landfills in this region.

At the local level, the number of illegal landfills decreased significantly from 1189 in 2020 to 403 in 2023, but increased in 2024 to 458 illegal landfills.

Detailed data on illegal landfills are provided in Annex 5 to the report.

Table 6. Number of illegal landfills over the years by region

REGION	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Region of Prishtina	277	150	144	116	154
Region of Mitrovica	101	118	110	45	45
Region of i Peja	156	68	56	46	39
Region of Prizren	256	187	187	74	78
Region of Ferizaj	118	99	93	62	60
Region of Gjilan	242	111	119	13	38
Region of Gjakova	39	30	37	47	44
Kosova	1189	763	746	403	458

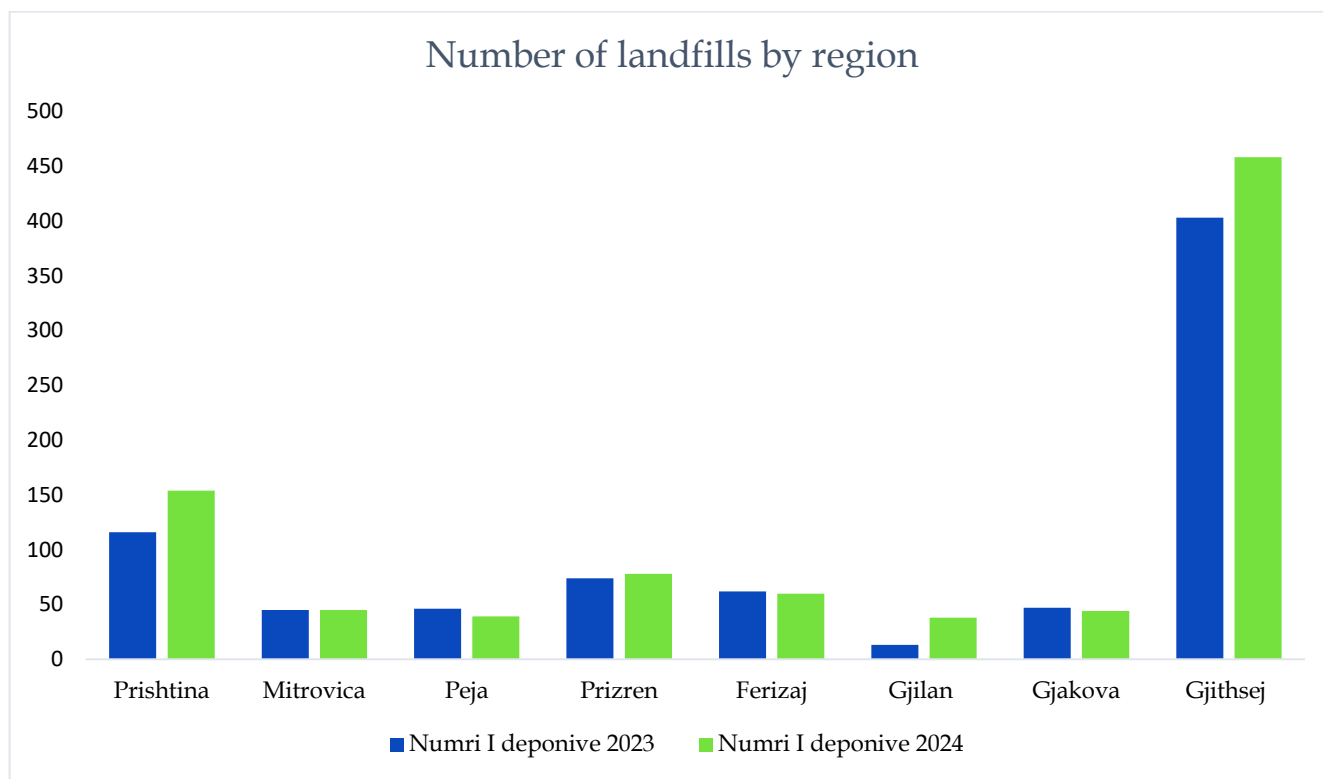


Figure 8. The number of illegal dumps by regions and at the country level

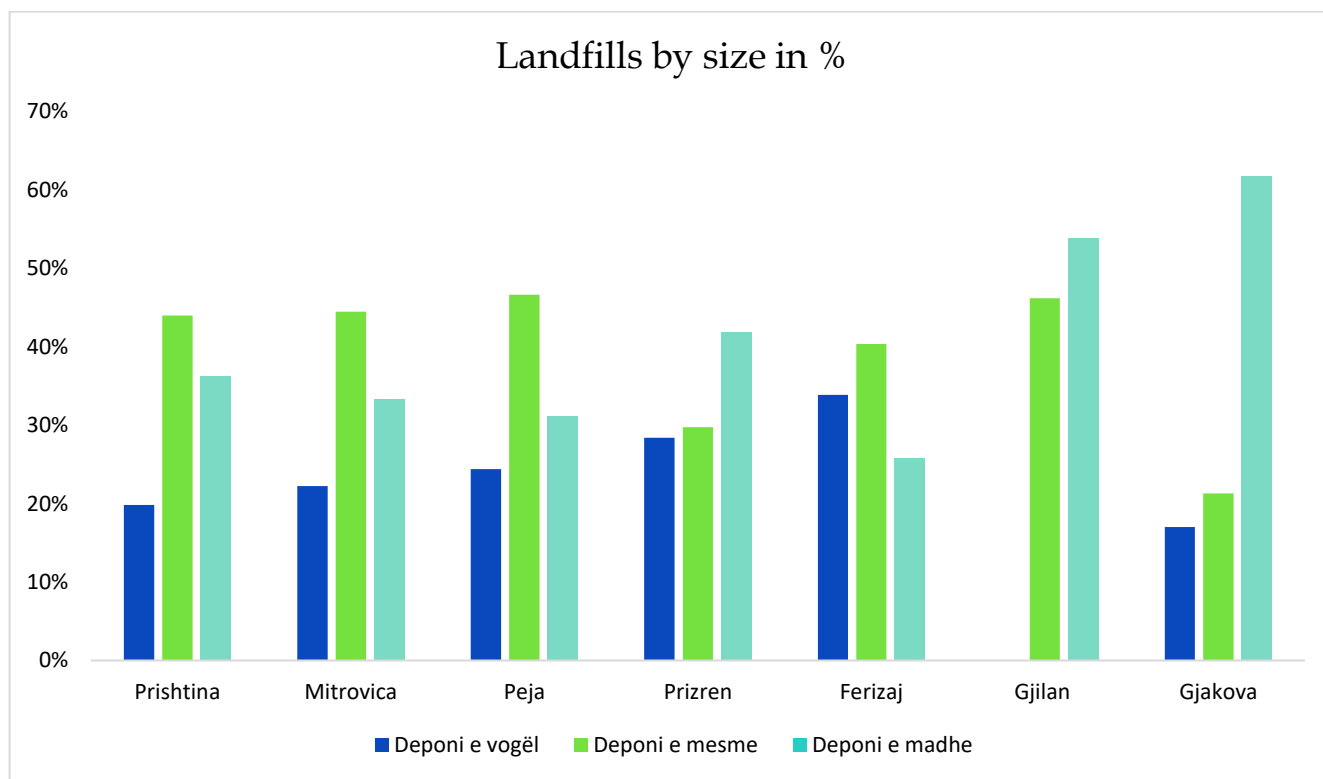
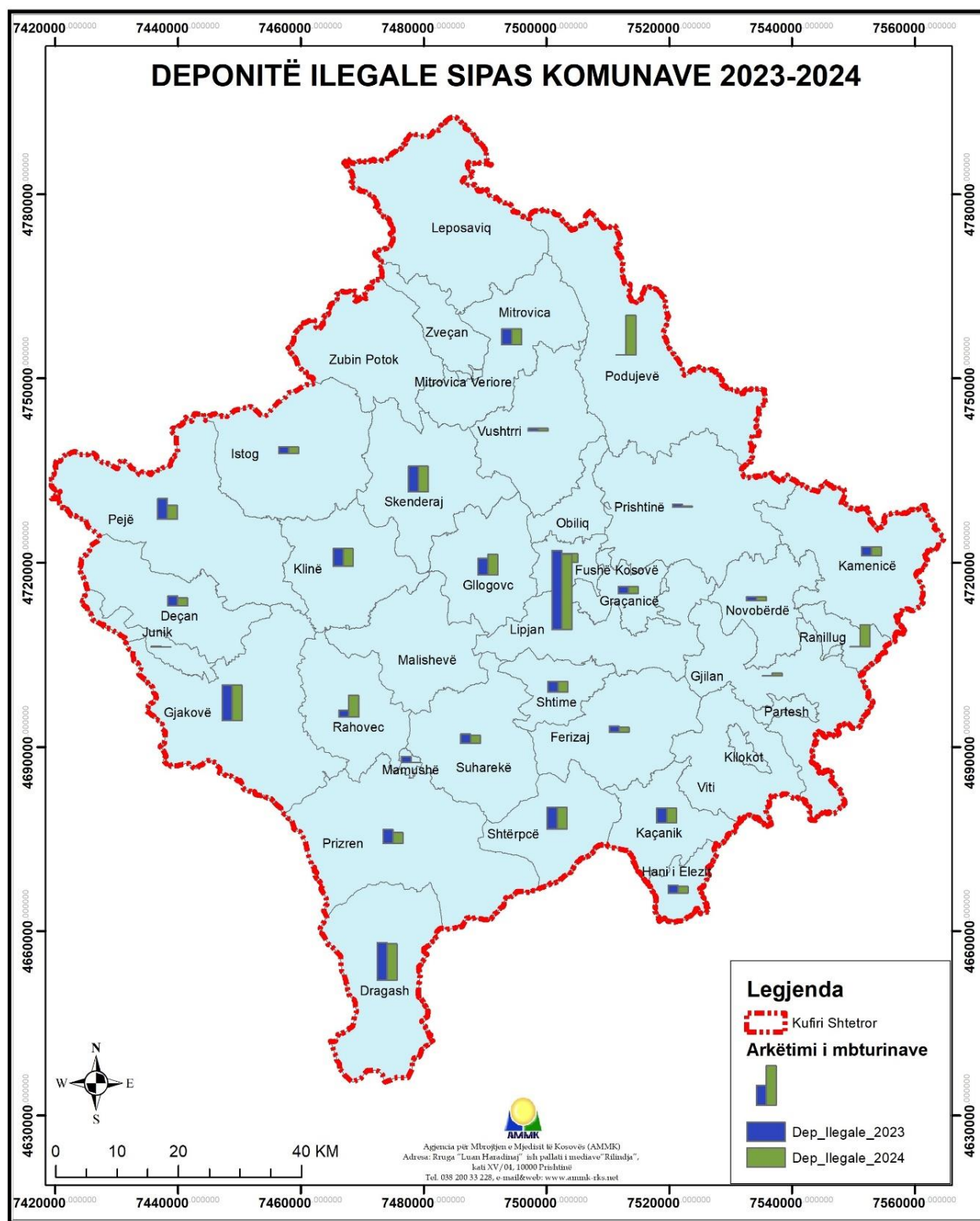


Figure 9. Wild landfills according to composition at the country level (%)

**Table 7.** Illegal landfills by composition

REGION	Municipal waste	Construction and demolition waste	Industrial and hazardous waste	Bulky waste	Other wastes
<i>Region of Prishtina</i>	27.0%	41.1%	0.0%	0.6%	31.3%
<i>Region of Mitrovica</i>	46.4%	19.5%	1.2%	1.4%	31.5%
<i>Region of Peja</i>	46.3%	19.3%	0.3%	0.0%	34.0%
<i>Region of Prizren</i>	8.2%	33.5%	0.4%	0.0%	57.9%
<i>Region of Ferizaj</i>	27.3%	37.2%	0.0%	1.1%	34.3%
<i>Region of Gjilan</i>	28.8%	24.3%	0.0%	0.9%	46.1%
<i>Region of Gjakova</i>	5.0%	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%	67.5%



Map 5. Illegal landfills by municipality, (2023 & 2024)



3.7. Separation of waste at source - Recycling

The EU is developing waste policies that keep products in use for as long as possible and has set strict standards for how to dispose of them when they are no longer useful. Policies and initiatives also focus on preventing waste generation in the first place, for example by reducing food waste and making products easier to repair. Many reuse and recycling initiatives can contribute to reducing the loss of natural resources in the EU.⁴

Waste management in Kosovo is one of the main challenges for both central and local levels of government. When we talk about municipal waste management based on the legislation in force, the responsibility falls directly on the local level. This process includes the collection, transportation and integrated treatment of waste.

Due to the high operational cost of building recycling centers in the country, waste separation at source still remains one of the aspects of waste management, where municipalities have not yet started to take initiatives to start implementing this step, that represents a key towards the start of integrated waste management.

In the absence of the implementation of waste separation at source, a sustainable waste recycling system cannot be developed, which is one of the main links in the development of the circular economy.

From the data reported by municipalities and waste management operators for the years 2023 and 2024, KEPA has assessed that no concrete steps have been taken to separate waste at source, as in recent years residents have also encountered difficulties in regular collection of municipal waste by contracted companies.

In order to implement a sustainable system of waste separation at source and collection, detailed planning is required, including here primarily infrastructural changes, the construction of a waste treatment system and especially coordination with the recycling sector, raising awareness among citizens, etc.

In Kosovo, there are several operators that deal with the recycling of a certain amount of waste, there is no reported data on the level of recycling, but KEPA has made an assessment that somewhere around 3% of the waste generated in Kosovo within a year is recycled by these operators.

Although the activity of these operators is greater, they mainly collect and prepare recyclable waste for export abroad through the informal sector. Therefore, in the absence of data from the reporting, we have referred to the data from the KAS surveys regarding the amount of waste treated for the year 2023 and they are presented in (table 8) below:

Table 8. Waste treated (tons) by type for the year 2023, (KAS)⁵

Wastes	Deposited	Recycled	Sterilized	Total
Hospital waste	/	/	2,540	2,540

⁴ European Environment Agency, *Waste and recycling*, 2025

⁵ KAS, *Treated Waste Survey*, 2023



Paper and cardboard waste	/	16,869	/	16,869
Waste from metals	/	4,646	/	4,646
Plastic waste	/	4,221	/	4,221
Waste from households and similar	490,316	/	/	490,316
Total	490,316	25,736	2,540	518,592

Clarification:⁶ KAS surveys regarding the amount of treated waste for 2024 have not yet been published and in their absence we have only presented data for 2023, which were published in the report 'Survey of Treated Waste - KAS'⁷.

Policies for sustainable environmental development at the central and local levels should focus on and create mechanisms for the development and advancement of the recycling process, which, in addition to minimizing the burden on landfills with waste, will also improve the environmental situation, and will also have a positive impact on the socio-economic aspect.

However, achieving the EU waste targets requires considerable efforts. Non-recyclable products should be gradually removed from our daily uses and waste should be collected separately so that it can be recycled.

Actions related to waste and the circular economy contribute to reducing the need for new primary materials and greenhouse gas emissions, associated with the extraction and processing of natural resources. The inclusion of circular economy and waste activities in reporting on policies and measures for climate change mitigation, can help provide a more complete picture of a country's efforts to mitigate them. This approach can further reveal policy opportunities to unlock additional greenhouse gas emission reductions and help countries achieve their targets. Some form of circular economy policies and measures are included in 6% of climate policies reported by European countries (with a focus on waste).⁸ The waste sector accounts for about 3% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, better use of waste as a resource can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in other sectors.⁹

3.8. Hospital waste

Hospital wastes are treated through a sterilization process in seven sterilizers installed in seven regional hospitals. Mainly, syringes, infusions and various equipment used during health treatments are treated through sterilization. After sterilization and shredding, these wastes are placed in containers for urban solid waste and then disposed in landfills.

Hospital and medical wastes are categorized into several groups and treated in specialized ways to ensure proper management and environmental protection.

⁶ KAS surveys regarding the amount of waste treated for 2024 have not been published ,

⁷ KAS, Treated Waste Survey , 2023

⁸ European Environment Agency, Waste and recycling, 2025

⁹ European Environment Agency, Waste and recycling, 2025



Part of the hospital wastes, mainly expired medicines, various supplements, etc., are disposed in metal melting furnaces, in companies certified with environmental permits. Another group of wastes consists of pathological wastes, such as placentas, embryos, amputations, body fluids, etc., which hospital centers, through contracted companies, bury in cemeteries and disinfect with lime.

Chemical wastes, used in healthcare, are not separated and not treated in a special way according to legislation, and is assumed to be disposed of or managed improperly. As for pharmaceutical waste, including cytostatic medications, these are deposited in significant quantities in the central warehouse in Prishtina, while a part is also stored in regional hospitals. Table 9 presents an overview of the amount of recycled waste, sterilized in the relevant plants, deposited and treated in total during 2024. This process highlights the importance of improving the treatment and management of hospital and medical wastes, to minimize environmental and health impacts.

Table 9: Amount of sterilized hospital waste in the 8 regional hospital centers

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
<i>Prishtinë</i>	360,819.10	487,169.60	766,347.40	465,335.00	610,564.20	756,882.00	838,359.00
<i>Prizeren</i>	100,175.70	97,195.20	96,227.50	96,290.80	106,782.70	74,262.00	57,010.7
<i>Pejë</i>	49,215.00	45,720.00	50,480.00	47,560.00	44,678.00	44,488.00	59,317.0
<i>Ferizaj</i>	35,465.90	39,215.00	37,664.40	39,934.30	38,914.80	30,014.50	34,818.00
<i>Gjilan</i>	26,460.40	29,859.80	40,748.00	42,046.00	39,689.00	47,687.00	42,425.00
<i>Gjakovë¹⁰</i>	2,951.00	3,357.00	3,159.00	3,284.00	1,288.00	0.00 ¹¹	689.0
<i>Mitrovicë</i>	72,323.00	85,149.00	68,214.00	67,174.00	76,250.00	73,798.00	77,320.3
<i>Vushtrri</i>	2,504.00	2,580.35	632.61	1,185.74	2,613.55	2,541.21	1,622.36
Total	649,914	790,245	1,063,472	762,809	920,780	1,029,672	1,111,561

The hospital waste treated by these centers shows an increase in the amount processed of 81,889 kg in 2024, compared to 2023, reflecting an overall improvement in the performance of the plants. At the national level, an increase of 8% is observed in the total amount processed/treated between 2023 and 2024. During 2024, it is observed that the overall increase in the amount of processed waste is mainly concentrated in the UCCK-Prishtina plant. This plant has treated the largest amount at the national level, with a total of 838,359 kg.

Subsequently, the Mitrovica hospital plant treated 77,320.3 kg, while the smallest amount of 689 kg was processed at the Gjakova plant (Table 9). These data indicate the concentration of

¹⁰ Within the framework of waste management, a total of 1,658 kg of waste were treated in Gjakova, of which 969 kg of waste were treated in the hospitals of Peja and Ferizaj.



the greatest activity in the main hospital centers and the need for continuous monitoring to optimize waste management in all plants.

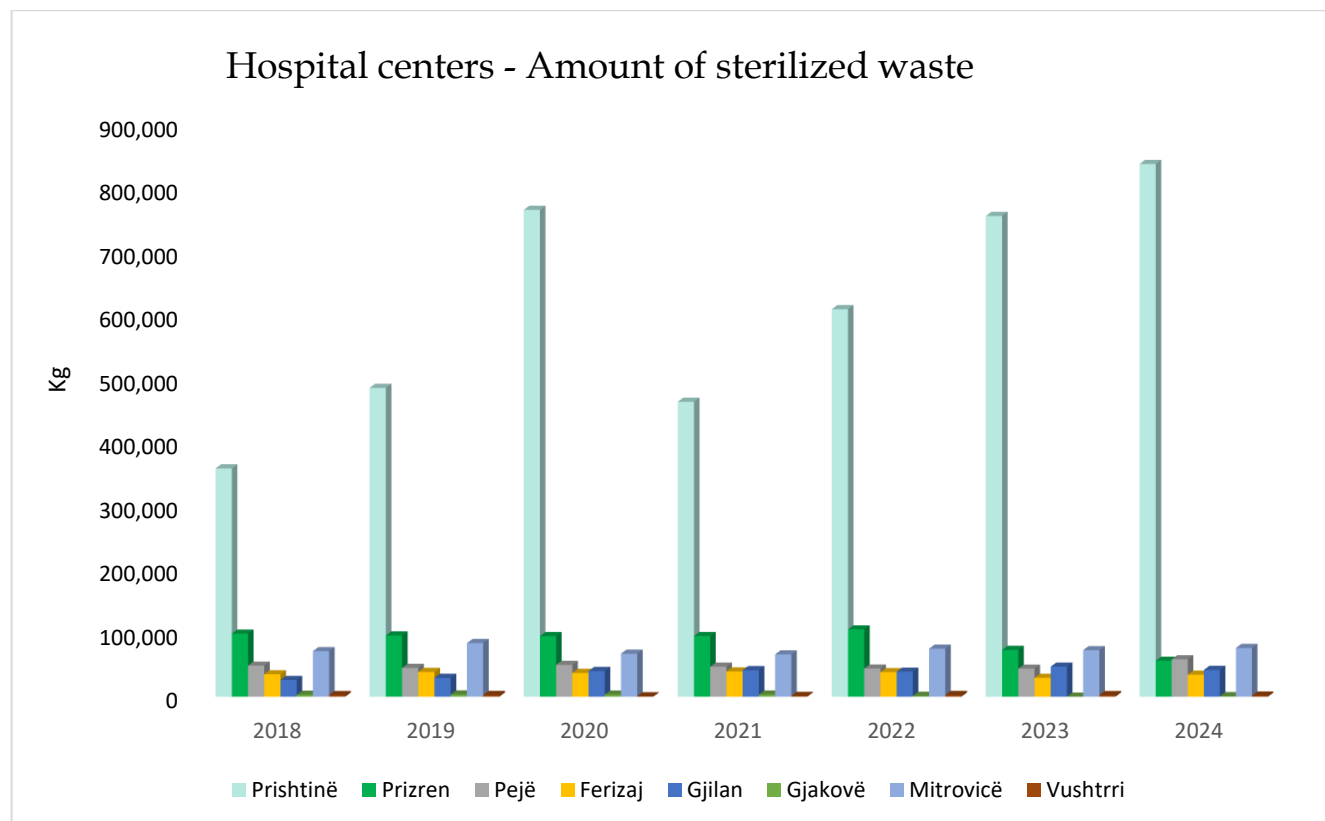


Figure 10. Trend and quantity of sterilized hospital waste in the 8 regional hospital centers

3.9. Import and export of plastic bags and sacks, as well as waste

Plastic pollution is one of the most serious environmental challenges, both globally and locally. It poses a direct threat to natural ecosystems, biodiversity, human health and sustainable development. In our country, this problem has become increasingly visible, especially through the uncontrolled spread of plastic waste produced and used every day, mainly from single-use products, such as plastic bags.

Plastic waste is found everywhere on roads, sidewalks, rivers, agricultural fields, forests, lakes and other public or natural spaces, indicating the alarming rate of its spread. Fundamental factors in this situation are the lack of proper waste management, the still low level of civic awareness, as well as the failure to



include sustainable alternatives, worsening this situation and turning plastic pollution into a permanent threat to the environment and public health.

Plastic bags, although used for a very short time, have a very long environmental lifespan, which can reach hundreds of years. Due to their non-biodegradable composition, they remain in nature for decades, contributing to the long-term pollution of soil, surface and groundwater, as well as harming fauna and flora.

In Kosovo, one of the main sources of plastic pollution is the import and widespread and continuous use of plastic bags, which are widely distributed in shopping malls, grocery stores and various economic activities. Most of them are not recycled or reused, and the most common end up in open landfills, in nature or on river banks. Also, a significant part of the municipal waste generated by households and businesses consists of plastic bags and sacks. Due to their non-biodegradable nature, this waste contributes significantly to long-term environmental pollution. This indicates a systemic problem in the way we produce, consume and manage plastic materials in our daily lives.

Based on official data from Kosovo Customs, the trend of import and export of plastic bags and sacks has seen significant changes from 2018 to 2024.

2021 saw the highest import value of over 10 million kg, a much larger increase compared to previous and subsequent years. However, after this year, imports have suffered a significant decline, decreasing to around 959 thousand kg in 2022, and further to 820 thousand in 2023. This trend reflects ongoing efforts to reduce the use of single-use plastics, with an unusual exception in 2021, and suggests a shift towards more sustainable environmental policies in recent years (Figure 11).

It is also worth noting that during 2024, 258,936 kg of plastic bags and sacks were imported, marking a decrease of 68.4% compared to 2023 when 820,099 kg were imported.

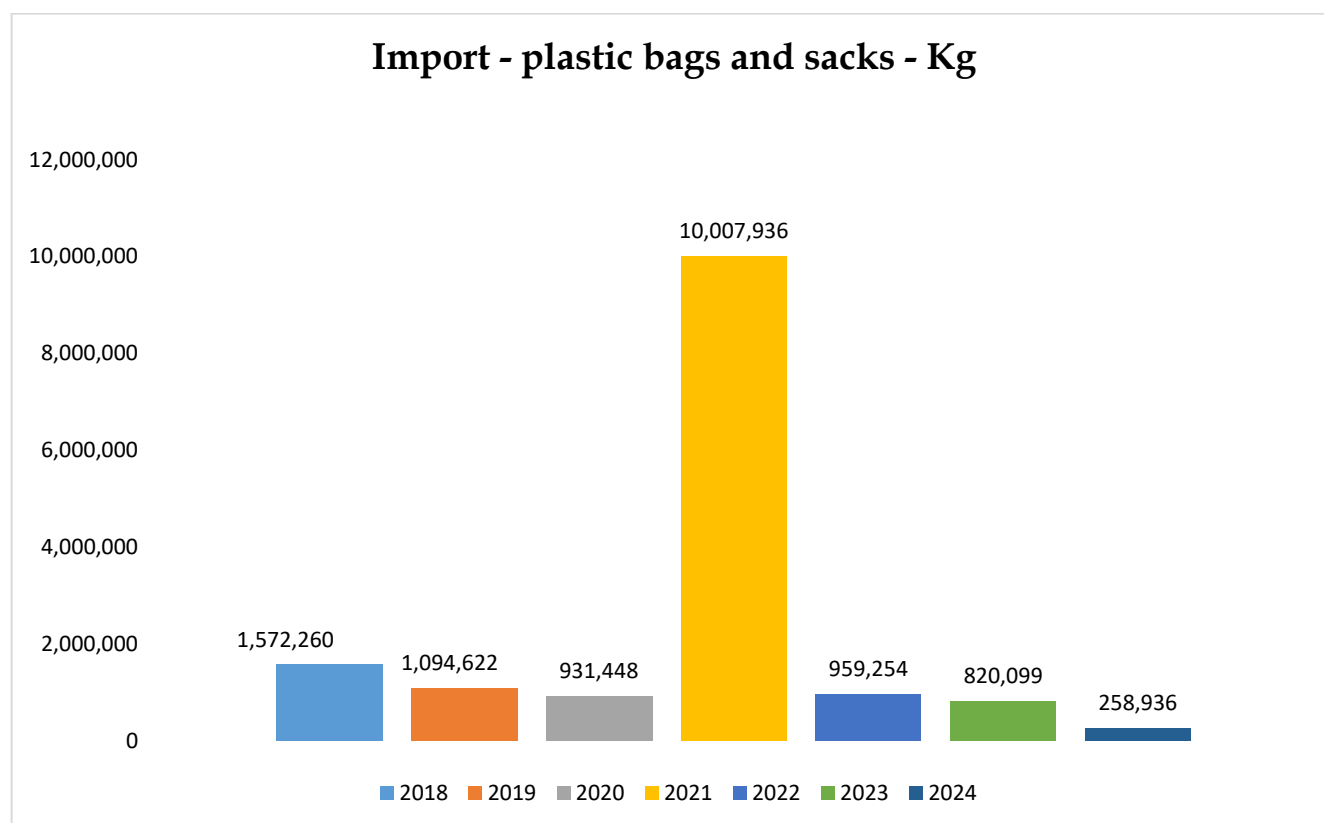


Figure 11. Quantity of imported plastic bags and sacks 2018 – 2024

During the period 2018–2024, the export of plastic bags and sacks from Kosovo has shown a continuous and significant increase. This trend reflects the sustainable development of local production capacities, as well as the strengthening of the presence of Kosovo products in international markets. The slight decline in exports in 2024 can be interpreted as a stabilization phase after a rapid growth in previous years (Figure 12).

On the other hand, during 2024, 3,091,778 kg of plastic bags and sacks were exported, marking a decrease of 3.4% compared to 2023, when this amount was 3,200,686 kg.

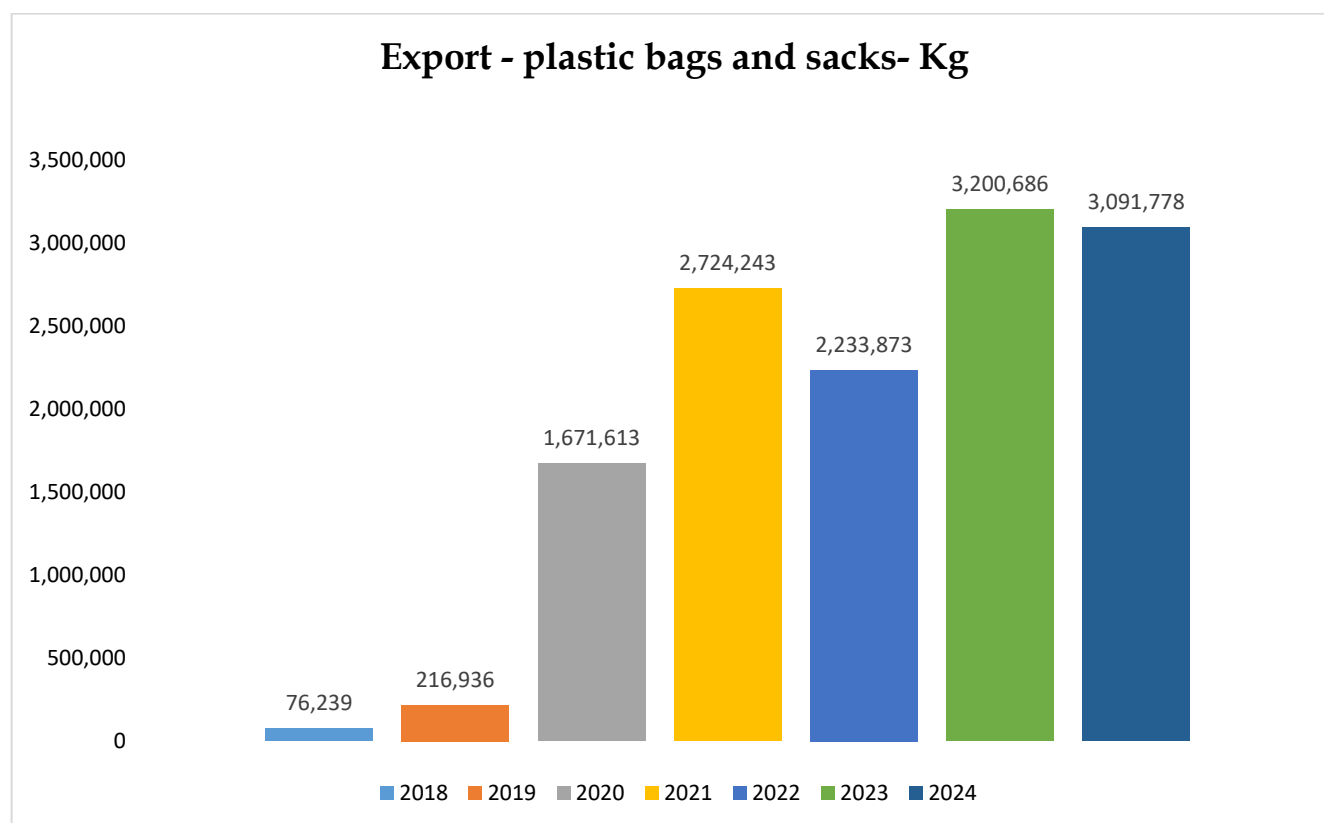


Figure 12. Quantity of plastic bags and sacks exported 2018 – 2024

The data show a significant decrease in imports and a slight decrease in exports of plastic bags and sacks in 2024, compared to the previous year.

This decrease in both imports and exports may be a consequence of the positive impact of the implementation of Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 04/2025 on Packaging and Packaging Waste. This instruction served as the basis for the decision of the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure, dated October 5, 2023, to impose a fee of 5 cents for each plastic bag used.

Reporting on the Production of Plastic Bags by Local Producers

According to the Administrative Instruction on Plastic Bags, Article 42, Point 1, plastic bag producers are obliged to report to the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) the number of bags produced during the previous year.

This reporting is in line with legal and administrative requirements aimed at protecting the environment and managing the sustainable use of plastic in Kosovo. Furthermore, these measures contribute to the implementation of policies to reduce the use of plastic bags and promote more ecological alternatives, in line with the practices of European Union countries.

Table 10. Production of plastic bags by several local companies 2024

Production of plastic bags by local companies



Production 2024	Packaging bag/ Plastic storage bag 25 - 50 microns	Bag 50 microns/ Plastic storage bag over 50 microns	Quantity/ Piece
Total	17,206,986.00	55,713,868.20	Piece

The table presents partial data on the production of plastic bags in Kosovo, by local producers for the year 2024. The reporting does not include all data from companies engaged in this manufacturing activity in Kosovo, due to non-reporting and difficulties in collecting data.

In total, data reported by local producers show that the production of plastic bags for both size categories (25-50 microns and over 50 microns) for 2024 amounts to around 17.2 million pieces for the smallest bags and over 55.7 million pieces for the largest bags, demonstrating a significant volume of local production (see Table 10).

3. Compliance with the legal and planning framework for Waste Management WM

Based on the legislation in force regulating the field of waste management and especially the Municipal Waste Management Act, the duties and responsibilities of municipalities for waste management within their territory have been defined. From this legal basis, planning documents at the central and local levels are also derived, which provide a framework for the development of the waste sector. Therefore, by



implementing legal duties and obligations, as well as by achieving the objectives of planning documents, municipalities improve the situation in the waste management sector.

Within the indicator: ***Compliance with the legal and planning framework for waste management, during 2023 and 2024***, the municipalities that reported included several key elements that make up this indicator.

1. Drafting and approval of the MPWM;
2. Drafting and approval of the Municipal Regulation on Waste Management;
3. Permanent employment of a waste management officer, whose job description ensures that at least 50% of the responsibilities are for waste management;
4. Employment of an environmental inspector, whose job description ensures responsibility in the field of waste management;
5. Contracting licensed operators for the collection and transport of municipal waste;
6. Contracting licensed operators for the collection and transport of waste from construction and demolition of construction facilities, implementing procurement procedures;
7. Setting service tariffs by going through the tariff process for the collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste, through the calculation of service costs, customer profiling and setting service tariffs;
8. Designation of a center for the collection, treatment and disposal of waste from construction and demolition of construction facilities;
9. Imposition of mandatory fines.

Municipalities are responsible for fulfilling the legal obligation to report within the deadline set by 31 March of the following year, for the previous reporting year. After reviewing the data reported for this indicator, evaluating and verifying them with supporting documents, a general overview of the implementation of processes in accordance with the legal and planning framework for waste management was drawn up.

During the years 2023 and 2024, a different level of fulfillment of legal processes was observed in Kosovo in different regions, related to waste management, but what is noticeable is that **no municipality has reached the level of 100% fulfillment of legal processes.**

The Gjilan region has marked the lowest level of compliance with legal processes with 44% in 2023, while a decrease to 41% is also observed in 2024.

The Ferizaj region has marked the highest level of compliance with legal processes with 81% in 2023 and 2024.

At the national level, during the years 2023-2024, the level of implementation of legal processes-requirements for waste management has reached an average of about 65 -66% of compliance.

This indicates that municipalities must show a continuous commitment to meeting legal requirements in this sector.

Table 11. Compliance with the legal and planning framework for MW management, (2023 & 2024)



REGION	YEAR	1.MPWM	2.MRWM	3. Waste Management Officer	4. Environmental inspector	5. Operating company with license/MW	6. Operating company with license ¹²	7. Tariff process	8. Center for MCD waste	9. Mandatory fines	Average of implemented processes
PRISHTINA	2023	100%	100%	86%	86%	71%	0%	86%	71%	57%	73%
	2024	86%	86%	71%	71%	71%	0%	86%	57%	86%	68%
MITROVICA	2023	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	0%	75%	75%	75%	67%
	2024	75%	75%	75%	50%	75%	0%	75%	75%	75%	64%
PEJA	2023	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	33%	33%	33%	67%
	2024	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	0%	100%	67%	100%	78%
PRIZRENI	2023	83%	100%	67%	83%	100%	0%	67%	83%	83%	74%
	2024	83%	100%	83%	83%	83%	0%	83%	83%	67%	74%
FERIZAJ	2023	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	0%	100%	50%	100%	81%
	2024	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	0%	100%	75%	75%	81%
GJILANI	2023	57%	43%	57%	57%	57%	0%	43%	43%	43%	44%
	2024	71%	29%	43%	71%	57%	0%	43%	29%	29%	41%
GJAKOVA	2023	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	67%	33%	78%
	2024	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	67%	78%
Municipalities that have implemented the process	2023	30	30	27	28	27	0	24	21	21	23
	2024	30	28	25	27	24	0	27	21	23	23
Average completion rate of the process(es)	2023	85.7%	85.7%	77.1%	80.0%	77.1%	0%	68.6%	60.0%	60.0%	66%
	2024	85.7%	80.0%	71.4%	77.1%	68.5%	0%	77.1%	60.0%	65.7%	65%

As in previous years, for the years 2023-2024, the process that has not been implemented by the municipalities is **process no. 6, and this is already known to be happening due to the failure to contract licensed companies for the collection and transport of construction and demolition waste.** This phenomenon is related to the lack of licensed companies for the management of construction and demolition waste. However, it is estimated that some municipalities have taken steps to manage this waste, by contracting public companies operating in the territory of the municipalities, private construction companies or some other form.

During the years 2023 - 2024, the most advanced processes implemented by the municipalities were: Process 1: Drafting and approving the Municipal Waste Management Plan (MPWM), and process 2: Drafting and approving the Regional Waste Management Regulation (RWMR).

¹² So far, there are no licensed companies, therefore the contracting of authorized operators for the collection and transportation of waste from construction and demolition of construction facilities is zero.



The process that was least implemented during 2023 and 2024 is: Process 8: Designation of a center for the collection, treatment and disposal of waste from construction and demolition of construction facilities, which was implemented by only 21 municipalities that reported.

This shows that although municipalities have made efforts in most waste management processes, there are still significant challenges **in the field of treatment of the construction and demolition waste, which requires special attention and continuous improvement to reach the 100% implementation level.**

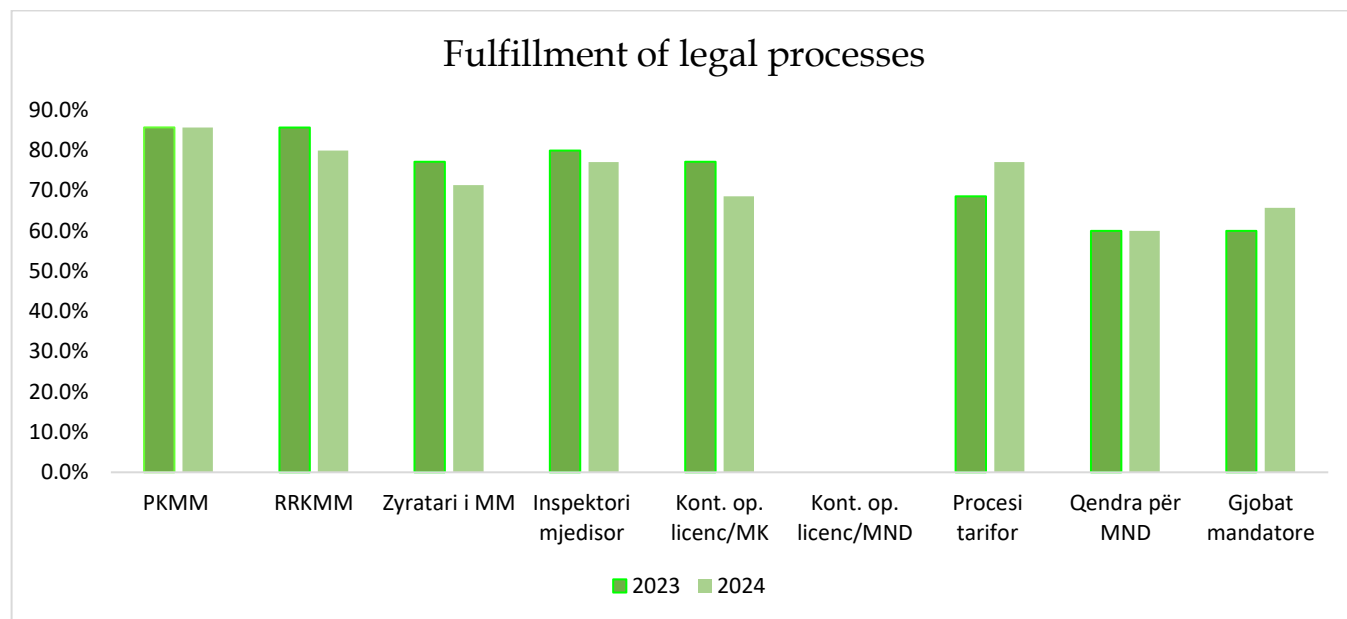


Figure 13. Level in (%) of completion of required processes at country level, (2023 & 2024)

Detailed data regarding the level of implementation of the processes are provided in Annex 6 - 7 of the report.

3.11 Waste management and circular economy¹³

¹³ European Environment Agency, *Capturing the climate change mitigation benefits of circular economy and waste sector policies and measures*, 2024



Waste management and the circular economy have great potential to contribute to climate change mitigation, and therefore Kosovo can benefit from integrating Climate Management Plans (CMPs) in these areas as part of national climate policies.

In this overview, we have further explored this dimension by analysing how European countries include the circular economy and waste management in their reporting on climate change mitigation policies and measures, as well as how additional measures can help accelerate future reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Integration into the European family for Kosovo is closely linked to the key role that the circular economy and waste management can play in achieving climate objectives. Understanding and assessing this potential allows for more complete reporting and integration of existing emission reduction activities, regardless of whether these are already reported or not. This integrated approach is key for Kosovo to effectively use the circular economy in the fight against climate change, including waste management as an important pillar for reducing emissions and improving environmental sustainability.

The extraction and processing of materials such as fossil fuels, biomass, metals and non-metallic minerals account for approximately 50% of global greenhouse gas emissions. The main goal of the circular economy is to maintain the value of products and materials during their use for as long as possible, thereby reducing the demand for natural resources and the emissions associated with their extraction and processing.

For example, recycling glass waste and using it as a secondary raw material in the production of new glass requires less energy than using new materials, thus reducing emissions. This is a concrete example of circular economy actions in the glass production sector.

Returning waste to the economy through recycling is essential for the implementation of the circular economy. Greenhouse gas emissions in the waste sector are mainly generated by the treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste. Solid waste can be recycled, landfilled, incinerated or treated biologically. Methane from landfills accounts for about 70% of emissions from the waste sector. In European countries, these emissions are projected to decrease significantly, by up to 58% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels.

European countries are committed to adopting and implementing effective policies and measures to reduce emissions in all sectors, including the waste sector.

In this context, Kosovo should develop integrated policies for the efficient collection and processing of waste into recyclable materials. This not only helps in sustainable waste management, but also reduces the need for new materials, which require more energy during production, bringing environmental and economic benefits.

Success in this area requires cross-sectoral cooperation, including state institutions, municipalities, businesses, non-governmental organizations and the community. Cooperation should ensure coordination in waste management policy, infrastructure, investments and public education..

Additionally, markets for the purchase and use of recycled materials in the manufacturing industry require development and improvement. This includes investments in technology and capacity, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for businesses that use recycled materials..



Only through this shared commitment and continued improvements in materials markets can Kosovo build an effective and economically sustainable recycling system.

REPORT FINDINGS

- Total waste collection has decreased from 471,278.00 tons in 2023 to 449,707.93 tons in 2024 (a decrease of 21,570.07 tons).
- Waste generation per inhabitant has increased significantly in most municipalities from 240.15 kg/inhabitant/year to 293.60 kg/inhabitant/year, – this indicates that the number of new inhabitants (since the last census in 2024) is lower than the previous estimate.



- In almost all municipalities, a significant improvement has been noted in the elimination of illegal landfills, an increase in the number of small landfills is observed, while large and medium-sized landfills have decreased at the regional level of the country.
- In the coverage rate, with waste collection service for households at the national level, the data show a small negative change, a decrease of about 2.7% compared to the previous year.
- The financial indicators of billing and collection for household services in the regions show significant changes compared to 2023. At the national level, billing has increased from about 19 million euros to 20.2 million euros, while collection has improved the rate from 16.9 to 18.2 million euros.
- The trend of increasing the collection rate for households has marked an improvement for 2024 compared to 2023 in several main regions.
- The level of compliance with legal compliance for waste management has reached an average of 65 - 66% of applicability, remaining the same compared to the previous year.
- Unlike 2023, when the total amount of waste deposited in sanitary landfills was 493,116.48 tons, in 2024, this amount decreased to 468,111.50 tons, a decrease of approximately 4.9%.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Municipalities, waste management operators, and central institutions, should develop policies that encourage the prevention of waste generation and invest in waste treatment-recycling;
- Municipalities and licensed operators that deal with the collection and transportation of waste must increase their efforts to increase the coverage of waste collection services to 100%;
- Municipalities and operators contracted for the waste collection service should increase the collection rate, because it still remains low.
- Municipalities, in coordination with licensed and contracted operators, should invest in technical capacities in order to reduce operational costs. The waste collection and transport equipment of most contracted municipalities-operators, is already very outdated with an average of 15 years;



- The presence of illegal landfills remains an ugly phenomenon for the environment, therefore Municipalities and mandated operators must increase their commitment to completely eliminate these landfills;
- Progress must be made and move from linear waste management to a circular economy, this is achieved by making a deep analysis of the potential for reuse and recycling;
- Cooperation and coordination with licensed recycling operators, the informal sector and sanitary landfill management companies should be encouraged;
- Municipalities should be maximally engaged in the fulfillment of legal obligations (processes presented in Annex 6 and 7 in the report);
- Central policies and donor support should be properly oriented to ensure balanced development in waste management in all regions and municipalities;
- Municipalities should be oriented towards inter-municipal cooperation in the implementation of waste management projects, because this form is more effective and more affordable;
- Municipalities must review MPWM and MRWM, harmonizing them with national level planning documents such as WMS and WMP;
- Municipalities and institucionet qendrore duhet të angazhohen në promovimin e menaxhimit të integruar të mbeturinave përmes iniciativave konkrete, realizimin e kampanjave vetëdijësuese and aktivitete tjera që e mundësojnë menaxhimin e qëndrueshëm të mbeturinave;
 - Encourage waste separation at source through subsidies for containers in urban neighborhoods;
 - Develop expansion plans for rural coverage, in cooperation with regional waste companies;
 - Provide financial support to municipalities with difficult terrain for logistical access (e.g. subsidies for fuel and vehicles) for waste collection;
 - Strengthen electronic billing and collection systems, to reduce delays and administrative errors;
 - Organize training for municipal officials on the implementation of environmental legislation with a focus on waste and reporting to KEPA;
 - Expand and promote waste recycling and composting to avoid landfilling of recyclable waste;

Overall, the results show steady progress in financial and environmental terms, but require focus on expanding service coverage and strengthening legal compliance.



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REPORT

MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KOSOVO 2023-2024

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ANNEXES

- Annex 1.** Amount of municipal waste collected and generated in Kosovo, 2023;
- Annex 2.** Amount of municipal waste collected and generated in Kosovo, 2024;
- Annex 3.** Overview of municipal waste service coverage for the years, 2023 - 2024;
- Annex 4.** Collection rate for MW collection service, 2023 and 2024;
- Annex 5.** Illegal landfills 2023 – 2024;
- Annex 6.** Compliance with the legal and planning framework for MW (Municipal Waste), 2023;
- Annex 7.** Compliance with the legal and planning framework for WM (Waste Management), 2024;

Annex 1. Amount of waste collected and generated in Kosovo, 2023

Amount of waste collected and generated in Kosovo, 2023									
		General data and service				Amount of accumulated waste (2023)		Waste generation (2023)	
	Municipalities /REGION	Number of inhabitants (KAS -2011)	Number of residents served	Number of households (KAS - 2011)	Number of households served (12/2022)	Mixed municipal waste collected (ton/year)	Mixed municipal waste collected (kg/year)	Waste generation per capita (kg/ year)	Waste generation per capita (kg/ day)
1	Prishtinë	198,897	368,284	40,528	75,043	89,840.00	89,840,000.00	243.94	0.67
2	Glogoc	58,531	48,378	8,786	7,262	10,685.00	10,685,000.00	220.86	0.61
3	Fushë- Kosovë	34,827	79,843	6,580	15,085	18,913.00	18,913,000.00	236.88	0.65
4	Graçanicë	10,675	15,777	2,421	3,578	5,022.00	5,022,000.00	318.32	0.87
5	Lipjan	57,605	52,625	9,497	8,676	13,213.00	13,213,000.00	251.08	0.69
6	Obiliq	21,549	18,847	3,852	3,369	7,217.00	7,217,000.00	382.93	1.05
7	Podujevë	88,499	54,792	13,440	8,321	16,106.00	16,106,000.00	293.95	0.81
RWC "Pastrimi"		470,583	638,546	85,104	121,334	160,996.00	160,996,000.00	252.13	0.69
R1	REGION OF PRISHTINA	470,583	63546	85,104	121,334	160,996.00	160,996,000.00	252.13	0.69
8	Mitrovicë	71,909	88,809	13,173	16,269	25,924.00	25,924,000.00	291.91	0.80
9	Skenderaj	50,858	42,728	7,682	6,454	8,683.00	8,683,000.00	203.22	0.56
10	Vushtrri	69,870	70,217	11,866	11,925	20,593.00	20,593,000.00	293.27	0.80
RWC "Uniteti"		192,637	201,755	32,721	34,648	55,200.00	55,200,000.00	273.60	0.75
11	North Mitrovica	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12	Zveçan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	Zubin- Potok	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14	Leposaviq	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R2	REGION OF MITROVICA	192,637	201,755	32,721	34,648	55,200.00	55,200,000.00	273.60	0.75
15	Pejë	96,450	100,912	17,682	18,500	33,077.00	33,077,000.00	327.78	0.90
16	Istog	39,289	48,084	6,741	8,250	11,569.00	11,569,000.00	240.60	0.66
17	Klinë	38,496	45,038	5,843	6,836	7,738.00	7,738,000.00	171.81	0.47
RWC "Ambienti"		174,235	194,034	30,266	33,586	52,384.00	52,384,000.00	269.97	0.74
R3	REGION OF PEJA	174,235	194,034	30,266	33,586	52,384.00	52,384,000.00	269.97	0.74

18	Prizren	177,781	202,313	29,625	33,713	49,166.00	49,166,000.00	243.02	0.67
19	Suharekë	59,722	77,439	9,145	11,858	13,484.00	13,484,000.00	174.12	0.48
20	Malishevë	54,613	64,259	6,879	8,094	9,968.00	9,968,000.00	155.12	0.42
21	Rahovec	56,208	73,567	8,221	10,760	14,051.00	14,051,000.00	190.99	0.52
22	Dragash	33,997	31,590	6,215	5,775	7,479.00	7,479,000.00	236.75	0.65
RWC "Ekoregjioni"		382,321	449,169	60,085	70,200	94,148.00	94,148,000.00	209.60	0.57
23	Mamushë	5,507	4,758	566	489	1,200.00	1,200,000.00	252.22	0.69
R4	REGION OF PRIZREN	387,828	453,927	60,651	70,689	95,348.00	95,348,000.00	210.05	0.58
24	Ferizaj	108,610	99,582	18,359	16,833	24,427.00	24,427,000.00	245.29	0.67
25	Kaçanik	33,409	38,191	5,547	6,341	4,770.00	4,770,000.00	124.90	0.34
26	Shtime	27,324	22,974	4,158	3,496	4,691.00	4,691,000.00	204.19	0.56
RWC "Pastërtia"		169,343	160,747	28,064	26,670	33,888.00	33,888,000.00	210.82	0.58
27	Han i Elezit	9,403	9,649	1,452	1,490	2,016.00	2,016,000.00	208.93	0.57
28	Shtërpcë	6949	12,869	1,485	2,750	1,720.00	1,720,000.00	133.66	0.37
R5	REGION OF FERIZAJT	185,695	183,265	31,001	30,910	37,624.00	37,624,000.00	205.30	0.56
29	Gjilan	90,178	77,406	17,115	14,691	25,557.00	25,557,000.00	330.17	0.90
30	Kamenicë	36,085	27,855	6,419	4,955	5,061.00	5,061,000.00	181.69	0.50
31	Viti	46,987	25,562	7,520	4,091	6,451.00	6,451,000.00	252.37	0.69
32	Novobërdë	6,729	4,997	1,449	1,076	1,964.00	1,964,000.00	393.05	1.08
RWC "Ekohigjiena"		179,979	135,820	32,503	24,813	39,033.00	39,033,000.00	287.39	0.79
33	Partesh	1,787	*	418	*	*	*	*	*
34	Kllokot	2556	*		*	*	*	*	*
35	Ranillug	3,866	*	956	*	*	*	*	*
R6	REGION OF GJILAN	188,188	135,820	33,877	24,813	39,033.00	39,033,000.00	287.39	0.79
36	Gjakovë	94,556	94,736	16,303	16,334	22,544.00	22,544,000.00	237.97	0.65
RWC "Çabratia"		94,556	94,736	16,303	16,334	22,544.00	22,544,000.00	237.97	0.65
37	Deçan	40,019	52,554	5,887	7,731	7,211.00	7,211,000.00	137.21	0.38
38	Junik	6,084	7,799	770	987	938.00	938,000.00	120.28	0.33
R7	REGION OF GJAKOVA	140,659	155,089	22,960	25,052	30,693.00	30,693,000.00	197.91	0.54
KOSOVA		1,739,825	1,962,435	296,580	341,032	471,278.00	471,278,000.00	240.15	0.66
* The municipality has not submitted the report to KEPA for the reporting year 2023									

Annex 2. Amount of waste collected and generated in Kosovo, 2024

Amount of waste collected and generated in Kosovo , 2024									
		General and service data				Amount of waste collected (2024)		Waste generated (2024)	
	Municipalities /REGION	Number of inhabitants (KAS - 2024)	Number of residents served	Number of households (KAS-2024)	Number of households served (2024)	Collected mixed municipal waste (ton/year)	Collected mixed municipal waste (kg/year)	Waste generated per capita (kg/ year)	Waste generated per capita (kg/day)
1	Prishtinë	227,466	280,822	58,320	72,000	81,797.00	81,797,000.00	291.28	0.80
2	Glogoc	48,079	35,810	9,871	6,302	9,125.00	9,125,000.00	254.82	0.70
3	Fushë- Kosovë	63,949	64,411	16,056	16,172	20,438.00	20,438,000.00	317.31	0.87
4	Graçanicë	18,486	19,913	4,080	3,201	8,216.00	8,216,000.00	412.59	1.13
5	Lipjan	55,044	33,643	12,127	7,412	13,216.00	13,216,000.00	392.83	1.08
6	Obiliq	22,815	16,104	4,940	3,487	7,026.00	7,026,000.00	436.28	1.20
7	Podujevë	70,975	40,080	14,829	8,374	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RWC "Pastrimi"		506,814	490,783	120,223	116,948	139,818.00	139,818,000.00	284.89	0.78
R1	REGION OF PRISHTINA	506,814	490,783	120,223	116,948	139,818.00	139,818,000.00	284.89	0.78
8	Mitrovicë	64,742	55,417	15,323	13,116	25,729.00	25,729,000.00	464.28	1.27
9	Skenderaj	40,664	32,271	8,435	6,694	8,268.00	8,268,000.00	256.21	0.70
10	Vushtri	61,528	52,699	13,854	11,866	17,170.93	17,170,930.00	325.83	0.89
RWC "Uniteti"		166,934	140,387	37,612	31,676	51,167.93	51,167,930.00	364.48	1.0
11	North Mitrovica	2,326	*	728	*	*	*	*	*
12	Zveçan	434	*	105	*	*	*	*	*
13	Zubin- Potok	763	*	191	*	*	*	*	*
14	Leposaviq	3,185	*	1,181	*	*	*	*	*
R2	REGION OF MITROVICA	173,642	140,387	39,817	31,676	51,167.93	51,167,930.00	364.48	1.0
15	Pejë	82,745	86,973	19,611	20,613	33,854.00	33,854,000.00	389.25	1.07
16	Istog	33,008	39,916	7,583	9,170	7,256.00	7,256,000.00	181.78	0.50
17	Klinë	30,503	34,831	6,752	7,710	6,431.00	6,431,000.00	184.63	0.51
RWC "Ambienti"		146,256	161,720	33,946	37,493	47,541.00	47,541,000.00	293.97	0.81

R3	REGION OF PEJA	146,256	161,720	33,946	37,493	47,541.00	47,541,000.00	293.97	0.81
18	Prizren	147,246	151,821	32,701	33,717	52,072.00	52,072,000.00	342.98	0.94
19	Suharekë	45,749	54,074	11,216	12,084	11,354.00	11,354,000.00	209.97	0.58
20	Malishevë	43,888	43,903	8,548	8,551	10,100.00	10,100,000.00	230.05	0.63
21	Rahovec	41,799	48,455	9,169	10,629	14,065.00	14,065,000.00	290.27	0.80
22	Dragash	28,896	25,059	6,988	6,060	6,210.00	6,210,000.00	247.82	0.68
RWC "Ekoregjioni"		307,578	323,312	68,622	71,041	93,801.00	93,801,000.00	290.13	0.79
23	Mamushë	5,607	0	871	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R4	REGION OF PRIZREN	313,185	323,312	69,493	71,041	93,801.00	93,801,000.00	290.13	0.79
24	Ferizaj	109,255	102,964	24,314	22,914	35,138.00	35,138,000.00	341.26	0.93
25	Kaçanik	27,716	29,418	5,896	6,258	6,123.00	6,123,000.00	208.14	0.57
26	Shtime	24,308	18,344	4,842	3,654	4,422.00	4,422,000.00	241.06	0.66
RWC "Pastërtia"		161,279	150,726	35,052	32,826	45,683.00	45,683,000.00	303.09	0.83
27	Han i Elezit	8,533	6,553	1,737	1,334	1,173.00	1,173,000.00	178.99	0.49
28	Shtërpçë	10,771	9,883	2,997	2,750	2,880.00	2,880,000.00	291.40	0.80
R5	REGION OF FERIZAJT	180,583	167,162	39,786	36,910	49,736.00	49,736,000.00	297.53	0.82
29	Gjilan	82,980	54,617	19,871	13,079	26,425.00	26,425,000.00	483.82	1.33
30	Kamenicë	22,868	19,759	5,928	5,122	5,544.00	5,544,000.00	280.58	0.77
31	Viti	35,566	18,796	7,885	4,167	7,241.00	7,241,000.00	385.25	1.06
32	Novobërdë	4,493	6,761	1,038	1,562	1,893.00	1,893,000.00	279.98	0.77
RWC "Ekohigjiena"		145,907	99,933	34,722	23,930	41,103.00	41,103,000.00	411.31	1.13
33	Partesh	3,240	*	930	*	*	*	*	*
34	Kllokot	3,041	*	665	*	*	0.00	*	*
35	Ranillug	2,481	*	659	*	*	0.00	*	*
R6	REGION OF GJILANI	154,669	99,933	36,976	23,930	41,103.00	41,103,000.00	411.31	1.13
36	Gjakovë	94,556	24,168	16,303	18,448	20,267.00	20,267,000.00	189.42	0.52
RWC "Çabрати"		94,556	24,168	16,303	4,167	20,267.00	20,267,000.00	189.42	0.52
37	Deçan	27,775	37,110	5,909	7,895	5,474.00	5,474,000.00	147.51	0.40
38	Junik	3,943	4,317	895	980	800.00	800,000.00	185.29	0.51
R7	REGION OF GJAKOVA	126,274	65,596	23,107	27,323	26,541.00	26,541,000.00	178.82	0.49
KOSOVA		1,601,423	1,433,583	363,348	348,738	449,707.93	449,707,930.00	293.60	0.80
* The municipality has not submitted the report to KEPA for the reporting year. 2024									

Annex 3. Overview of municipal waste service coverage for the years 2023-2024

No.	Municipalities / REGION	General information			Coverage with waste collection services			
		Number of inhabitants (KAS -2024)	Number of households (KAS -2024)	Number of households receiving the service (2023)	Number of households receiving the service (2024)	Service coverage rate for households (2023)	Service coverage rate for households (2024)	Increasing or decreasing the coverage rate for households 2023 - 2024 (point %)
1	Prishtinë	227,466	58,320	75,043	72,000	100.0%	100.0%	0%
2	Drenas	48,079	9,871	7,262	7,352	82.7%	74.5%	-8%
3	Fushë-Kosovë	63,949	16,056	15,281	16,172	100.0%	100.0%	0%
4	Graçanicë	18,486	4,080	16,058	4,395	100.0%	100.0%	0%
5	Lipjan	55,044	12,127	8,676	7,412	91.4%	61.1%	-30%
6	Obiliq	22,815	4,940	3,369	3,487	87.5%	70.6%	-17%
7	Podujevë	70,975	14,829	9,263	8,374	68.9%	56.5%	-12%
RWC "Pastrimi"		506,814	120,223	134,952	119,192	94.5%	87.4%	-7.1%
R1	REGION OF PRISHTINA	506,814	120,223	134,952	119,192	94.5%	87.4%	-7.1%
8	Mitrovicë	64,742	15,323	16,269	13,116	100.0%	100.0%	0%
9	Skenderaj	40,664	8,435	6,454	6,694	84.0%	79.4%	-5%
10	Vushtrri	61,528	13,854	11,925	11,866	100.0%	100.0%	0%
RWC "Uniteti"		166,934	37,612	34,648	31,676	96.2%	95.4%	-0.8%
11	North Mitrovica	2,326	728	*	*	*	*	0%
12	Zveçan	434	105	*	*	*	*	0%
13	Zubin-Potok	763	191	*	*	*	*	0%
14	Leposaviq	3,185	1,181	*	*	*	*	0%
R2	REGION OF MITROVICA	173,642	39,817	34,648	31,676	96.2%	95.4%	-0.8%
15	Pejë	82,745	19,611	18,500	20,613	100.0%	100.0%	0%
16	Istog	33,008	7,583	8,250	9,170	100.0%	100.0%	0%
17	Klinë	30,503	6,752	6,836	7,710	100.0%	100.0%	0%

RWC "Ambienti"		146,256	33,946	33,586	37,493	100.0%	100.0%	0%
R3	REGION OF PEJA	146,256	33,946	33,586	37,493	100.0%	100.0%	0%
18	Prizren	147,246	32,701	33,713	33,717	100.0%	100.0%	0%
19	Suharekë	45,749	11,216	11,858	12,084	100.0%	100.0%	0%
20	Malishevë	43,888	8,548	8,094	8,551	100.0%	100.0%	0%
21	Rahovec	41,799	9,169	10,760	10,629	100.0%	100.0%	0%
22	Dragash	28,896	6,988	5,775	6,060	92.9%	86.7%	-6%
RWC "Ekoregjioni"		307,578	68,622	70,200	72,214	103.8%	99.9%	-3.9%
23	Mamushë	5,607	871	498	0	88.0%	0.0%	-88%
R4	REGION OF PRIZREN	313,185	69,493	70,698	72,214	99.2%	97.4%	-1.8%
24	Ferizaj	109,255	24,314	16,833	22,914	91.7%	94.2%	3%
25	Kaçanik	27,716	5,896	6,341	6,258	100.0%	100.0%	0%
26	Shtime	24,308	4,842	2,130	3,654	51.2%	75.5%	24%
RWC "Pastërtia"		161,279	35,052	25,304	32,826	90.2%	93.6%	3.4%
27	Han i Elezit	8,533	1,737	1,490	1,334	100.0%	100.0%	0%
28	Shtërpçë	10,771	2,997	3,469	2,750	100.0%	100.0%	0%
R5	REGION OF I FERIZAJT	180,583	39,786	30,263	36,910	93.5%	97.0%	3.5%
29	Gjilan	82,980	19,871	14,691	13,079	85.8%	65.8%	-20%
30	Kamenicë	22,868	5,928	4,955	5,122	77.2%	86.4%	9%
31	Viti	35,566	7,885	4,091	4,167	54.4%	52.8%	-2%
32	Novobërdë	4,493	1,038	1,130	1,562	78.0%	100.0%	22%
RWC "Ekohigjiena"		145,907	34,722	24,867	23,930	76.5%	68.9%	-7.6%
33	Partesh	3,240	930	380	*	100.0%	*	-100%
34	Kllokot	3,041	665	*	*	0.0%	*	0%
35	Ranillug	2,481	659	923	9	96.5%	*	-96.5%
R6	REGION OF GJILAN	154,669	36,976	26,170	23,930	76.1%	64.7%	-11.4%
36	Gjakovë	94,556	16,303	16,334	18,448	100.0%	100.0%	0%
RWC "Çabratë"		94,556	16,303	16,334	18,448	100.0%	100.0%	0%
37	Deçan	27,775	5,909	7,731	7,895	100.0%	100.0%	0%
38	Junik	3,943	895	1,957	980	100.0%	100.0%	0%
R7	REGION OF GJAKOVA	126,274	23,107	26,022	27,323	100.0%	100.0%	0%

KOSOVA	1,601,423	363,348	356,339	347,565	93.6%	90.9%	-2.7%
* Municipalities have not reported the data							

Annex 4. Collection rate for MW collection service, 2023 and 2024

General overview of billing/collection for waste collection and transportation services							
	Municipalities / REGION OF RWC	Billing for household services (2023)	Collection for household services (2023)	Collection rate for household services (2023)	Billing for household services (2024)	Collection for household services (2024)	Collection rate for household services (2024)
1	Prishtinë	€ 4,910,800.00	€ 4,730,800.00	96.33%	€ 5,011,200.00	€ 4,011,200.00	80.04%
2	Glogoc	€ 406,916.00	€ 374,313.00	91.99%	€ 412,087.00	€ 366,752.00	89.00%
3	Fushë-Kosovë	€ 823,741.00	€ 746,139.00	90.58%	€ 1,031,063.00	€ 874,647.00	84.83%
4	Graçanicë	€ 216,974.00	€ 196,020.00	90.34%	€ 308,924.00	€ 301,485.00	97.59%
5	Lipjan	€ 516,260.00	€ 509,666.00	98.72%	€ 525,911.00	€ 498,342.00	94.76%
6	Obiliq	€ 189,025.00	€ 190,185.00	100.61%	€ 229,225.00	€ 211,871.00	92.43%
7	Podujevë	€ 473,094.00	€ 428,639.00	90.60%	€ 460,000.00	€ 410,000.00	89.13%
	RWC "Pastrimi"	€ 7,536,810.00	€ 7,175,762.00	95.21%	€ 7,978,410.00	€ 6,674,297.00	83.65%
R1	REGION OF PRISHTINA	€ 7,536,810.00	€ 7,175,762.00	95.21%	€ 7,978,410.00	€ 6,674,297.00	83.65%
8	Mitrovicë	€ 923,586.00	€ 569,192.00	61.63%	€ 981,175.00	€ 796,146.00	81.14%
9	Skenderaj	€ 297,796.00	€ 281,596.00	94.56%	€ 329,246.00	€ 292,407.00	88.81%
10	Vushtrri	*	*	*	*	*	*
	RWC "Uniteti"	€ 1,221,382.00	€ 850,788.00	69.66%	€ 1,310,421.00	€ 1,088,553.00	83.07%
11	Mitrovicë e Veriut	*	*	*	*	*	*
12	Zveçan	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	Zubin-Potok	*	*	*	*	*	*
14	Leposaviq	*	*	*	*	*	*
R2	REGION OF I MITROVICA	€ 1,221,382.00	€ 850,788.00	69.66%	€ 1,310,421.00	€ 1,088,553.00	83.07%
15	Pejë	€ 1,117,746.00	€ 987,227.00	88.32%	€ 1,195,476.00	€ 1,106,926.00	92.59%
16	Istog	€ 454,700.00	€ 428,346.00	94.20%	€ 547,467.00	€ 499,924.00	91.32%
17	Klinë	€ 394,748.00	€ 348,640.00	88.32%	€ 448,023.00	€ 448,163.00	100.03%

RWC "Ambienti"		€ 1,967,194.00	€ 1,764,213.00	89.68%	€ 2,190,966.00	€ 2,055,013.00	93.79%
R3	REGION OF PEJA	€ 1,967,194.00	€ 1,764,213.00	89.68%	€ 2,190,966.00	€ 2,055,013.00	93.79%
18	Prizren	€ 1,578,696.00	€ 1,107,592.00	70.16%	€ 1,629,701.00	€ 1,511,854.00	92.77%
19	Suharekë	€ 515,479.00	€ 529,906.00	102.80%	€ 529,748.00	€ 570,917.00	107.77%
20	Malishevë	€ 360,872.00	€ 388,000.00	107.52%	€ 438,463.00	€ 454,837.00	103.73%
21	Rahovec	€ 560,222.00	€ 531,512.00	94.88%	€ 434,975.00	€ 432,037.00	99.32%
22	Dragash	€ 188,539.00	€ 201,888.00	107.08%	€ 169,913.00	€ 193,136.00	113.67%
RWC "Ekoregjioni"		€ 3,203,808.00	€ 2,758,898.00	86.11%	€ 3,202,800.00	€ 3,162,781.00	98.75%
23	Mamushë	€ 29,340.00	€ 28,080.00	95.71%	*	*	*
R4	REGION OF PRIZREN	€ 3,233,148.00	€ 2,786,978.00	86.20%	€ 3,202,800.00	€ 3,162,781.00	98.75%
24	Ferizaj	€ 1,382,518.00	€ 1,010,609.00	73.10%	€ 1,280,000.00	€ 1,375,685.00	107.48%
25	Kaçanik	€ 326,851.00	€ 286,062.00	87.52%	€ 305,036.00	€ 309,935.00	101.61%
26	Shtime	€ 239,130.00	€ 174,970.00	73.17%	€ 220,000.00	€ 244,360.00	111.07%
27	Han i Elezit	€ 65,163.00	€ 68,504.00	105.13%	€ 203,771.00	€ 115,796.00	56.83%
28	Shtërpçë	€ 30,300.00	€ 9,180.00	30.30%	€ 20,060.00	€ 10,260.00	498.06%
R5	REGION OF FERIZAJT	€ 2,043,962.00	€ 1,549,325.00	75.80%	€ 2,028,867.00	€ 2,056,036.00	101.34%
29	Gjilan	€ 1,048,989.00	€ 950,262.00	90.59%	€ 1,121,170.00	€ 1,068,683.00	95.32%
30	Kamenicë	€ 282,878.00	€ 256,015.00	90.50%	€ 283,150.00	€ 281,864.00	99.55%
31	Viti	€ 323,540.00	€ 265,230.00	81.98%	€ 351,794.00	€ 291,862.00	82.96%
32	Novobërdë	*	*	*	€ 83,059.00	€ 76,063.00	91.58%
RWC "Ekohigjiena"		€ 1,655,407.00	€ 1,471,507.00	88.89%	€ 1,839,173.00	€ 1,718,472.00	93.44%
33	Partesh	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	Klllokot	*	*	*	*	*	*
35	Ranillug	*	*	*	*	*	*
R6	REGION OF GJILAN	€ 1,655,407.00	€ 1,471,507.00	88.89%	€ 1,839,173.00	€ 1,718,472.00	93.44%
36	Gjakovë	€ 893,840.00	€ 870,953.00	97.44%	€ 1,219,142.00	€ 1,098,847.00	90.13%
RWC "Çabрати"		€ 893,840.00	€ 870,953.00	97.44%	€ 1,219,142.00	€ 1,098,847.00	90.13%
37	Deçan	€ 425,211.00	€ 417,929.00	98.29%	€ 428,888.00	€ 403,970.00	94.19%
38	Junik	€ 42,475.00	€ 40,720.00	95.87%	€ 32,831.00	€ 32,175.00	98.00%

R7	REGION OF GJAKOVA	€ 1,361,526.00	€ 1,329,602.00	97.66%	€ 1,680,861.00	€ 1,534,992.00	91.32%
	KOSOVË	€ 19,019,429.00	€ 16,928,175.00	89.00%	€ 20,231,498.00	€ 18,290,144.00	90.40%
<i>*Municipalities have not reported the data</i>							

Annex 5 . Illegal landfills 2023-2024

Illegal landfills								
2023					2024			
Illegal landfills by size								
Municipality	Small landfills (1-5 garbage bags 200 l)	Medium landfills (6-20 garbage bags 200 l)	Large landfills (>20 garbage bags 200 l)	Illegal landfills total 2023	Small landfills (1-5 garbage bags 200 l)	Medium landfills (6-20 garbage bags 200 l)	Large landfills (>20 garbage bags 200 l)	Illegal landfills total 2024
Prishtinë	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1
Gllogoc	5	9	3	17	8	9	4	21
Fushë- Kosovë	1	3	5	9	1	3	5	9
Graçanicë	2	4	1	7	2	4	1	7
Lipjan	15	35	30	80	15	35	26	76
Obiliq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Podujevë	0	0	0	0	30	7	3	40
R. of Prishtina	19.83%	43.97%	36.21%	116	36.36%	37.66%	25.97%	154
Mitrovicë	6	6	4	16	6	6	4	16
Skendvraj	3	13	10	26	3	13	10	26
Vushtrri	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Mitrovicë e Veriut	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zveçan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zubin- Potok	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leposaviq	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R. of i Mitrovica	22.22%	44.44%	33.33%	45	22.22%	44.44%	33.33%	45
Pejë	7	9	5	21	3	5	6	14
Istog	1	5	1	7	1	5	1	7
Klinë	3	7	8	18	3	7	8	18
R. of Peja	24.40%	46.62%	31.16%	46	18.52%	44.73%	39.32%	39

Prizren	12	2	0	14	11	0	0	11
Suharekë	5	4	0	9	4	4	0	8
Malishevë					*	*	*	*
Rahovec	2	3	2	7	22	0	0	22
Dragash	0	11	27	38	2	12	23	37
Mamushë	2	2	2	6	*	*	*	*
R. of Prizren	28.38%	29.73%	41.89%	74	50.00%	20.51%	29.49%	78
Ferizaj	0	5	1	6	0	4	1	5
Kaçanik	8	3	4	15	8	3	4	15
Shtime	0	6	5	11	0	6	5	11
Han i Elezit	3	4	1	8	2	4	1	7
Shtërpçë	10	7	5	22	10	7	5	22
R. of Ferizajit	33.87%	40.32%	25.81%	62	33.33%	40.00%	26.67%	60
Gjilan					1	1	1	3
Kamenicë	0	3	6	9	0	3	6	9
Viti					0	0	0	0
Novobërdë	0	3	1	4	0	3	1	4
Partesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kllokot	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ranillug	*	*	*	*	22	0	0	22
R. of Gjilan	0.00%	46.15%	53.85%	13	60.53%	18.42%	21.05%	38
Gjakovë	2	6	28	36	2	6	28	36
Deçan	5	4	1	10	5	2	1	8
Junik	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
R. of Gjakova	17.02%	21.28%	61.70%	47	15.91%	18.18%	65.91%	44
Total	94	155	154	403	162	150	146	458

**Municipalities have not reported the data.*

Annex 6. Compliance with the legal and planning framework for Waste Management , 2023

	Municipalities / REGION	1. Drafting and approval of the MPWM	2. Drafting and approval of the Municipal Regulation on waste management	3. Waste Management Officer	4. Environmental inspector	5. Contracting licensed operators for collection and transportation of municipal waste	6. Contracting licensed operators for waste collection and transportation of Construction and Demolition waste (C&D ²)	7. Setting service fees by going through the fee process	8. Designation of a center for the collection, treatment and disposal of municipal Construction and Demolition waste (C&D	9. Mandatory fines	Number of processes implemented
1	Prishtinë	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
2	Drenas	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	7
3	Fushë- Kosovë	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
4	Graçanicë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
5	Lipjan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
6	Obiliq	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	6
7	Podujevë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
	RWC "Pastrimi"	100%	100%	86%	86%	71%	0%	86%	71%	57%	73%
R1	REGION OF PRISHTINA	100%	100%	86%	86%	71%	0%	86%	71%	57%	73%
8	Mitrovicë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
9	Skenderaj	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
10	Vushtrri	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
	RWC "Uniteti"	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	89%
11	North Mitrovica	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12	Zveçan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	Zubin- Potok	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14	Leposaviq	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R2	REGION OF MITROVICA	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	0%	75%	75%	75%	67%
15	Pejë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8

16	Istog	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
17	Klinë	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
RWC "Ambienti"		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	33%	33%	33%	67%
R3	REGION OF PEJA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	33%	33%	33%	67%
18	Prizren	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
19	Suharekë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
20	Malishevë	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
21	Rahovec	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
22	Dragash	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
RWC "Ekoregjioni"		80%	100%	80%	100%	100%	0%	80%	80%	100%	80%
23	Mamushë	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
R4	REGION OF PRIZREN	83%	100%	67%	83%	100%	0%	67%	83%	83%	74%
24	Ferizaj	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
25	Kaçanik	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	7
26	Shtime	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
RWC "Pastërtia"		100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	0%	100%	33%	100%	78%
27	Han i Elezit	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
28	Shtërpçë	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
R5	REGION OF FERIZAJT	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	0%	100%	50%	100%	81%
29	Gjilan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
30	Kamenicë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
31	Viti	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
32	Novobërdë	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
RWC "Ekohigjiena"		100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	0%	75%	75%	75%	78%
33	Partesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	Klllokot	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
35	Ranillug	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R6	REGION OF GJILAN	57%	43%	57%	57%	57%	0%	43%	43%	43%	44%

36	Gjakovë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	7
RWC "Çabratë "		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	78%
37	Deçan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
38	Junik	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
R7	REGION OF GJAKOVA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	67%	33%	78%
KOSOVA- no. of municipalities that have implemented the process		30	30	27	28	27	0	24	21	21	23
KOSOVA- average completion rate of the process/s		85.7%	85.7%	77.1%	80.0%	77.1%	0.0%	68.6%	60.0%	60.0%	66%
* <i>Municipality has not reported the data</i>											

14	Leposaviq	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R2	REGION OF MITROVICA	75%	75%	75%	50%	75%	0%	75%	75%	75%	64%
15	Pejë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
16	Istog	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	7
17	Klinë	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
RWC "Ambienti"		100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	0%	100%	67%	100%	78%
R3	REGION OF PEJA	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	0%	100%	67%	100%	78%
18	Prizren	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
19	Suharekë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
20	Malishevë	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	6
21	Rahovec	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
22	Dragash	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	7
RWC "Ekoregjioni"		80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	80%	80%	82%
23	Mamushë	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
R4	REGION OF PRIZREN	83%	100%	83%	83	83%	0%	83%	83%	67%	74%
24	Ferizaj	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
25	Kaçanik	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
26	Shtime	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
RWC "Pastërtia"		100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	0%	100%	67%	100%	81%
27	Han i Elezit	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
28	Shtërpcë	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
R5	REGION OF FERIZAJT	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	0%	100%	75%	75%	81%
29	Gjilan	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	8
30	Kamenicë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
31	Viti	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
32	Novobërdë	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
RWC "Ekohigjiena"		100%	50%	75%	100%	100%	0%	75%	50%	50%	67%
33	Partesh	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*

34	Kllokot	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*
35	Ranillug	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
R6	REGION OF GJILAN	71%	29%	43%	71%	57%	0%	43%	29%	29%	41%
36	Gjakovë	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
RWC "Çabрати "		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	67%
37	Deçan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
38	Junik	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
R7	REGION OF GJAKOVA	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	0%	100%	67%	67%	78%
KOSOVA- no. of Municipality who have implemented the process		30	28	25	27	24	0	27	21	23	23
KOSOVA- average completion rate of the process/s		85.7%	80.0%	71.4%	77.1	68.6%	0%	77.1	60.0%	65.7%	65%
* Municipality has not reported the data											