**Nje etape e re ne Rajonin e Gjirokastres per menaxhimin e mbetjeve urbane.**

Mireditani ,ju pershendes te gjitheve edhe ne emer te stafit te Keshillit te Qarkut Gjirokaster.

Se pari dua te falenderoj ne menyre te vecante organizatoret e kesaj Konference si dhe gjithe pjesmarresit ,per mundesine dhe bashkepunimin efektiv qe na ofrojne ne realizimin e ketij projekti por edhe me gjere.

Megjithese eshte takimi i pare i ketyre permasave (pasi me stafin e partnereve jemi takuar disa here) fillimisht dhe shkurt dua tju njoh me Rajonin e Gjirokastres shtrirjen gjeografike si dhe ndarjen administrative te tij.

 Rajoni I Gjirokastres ndohet ne jugun e Shqiperise ,dhe ne perberjen e tij jane tre rrethe (Gjirokaster ,Teplene dhe Permet )nga ana administrative ai perbehet nga 6 bashki dhe 27 komuna( ne Shqiperi bashki quhen qytetet dhe komuna quhen fshatrat)

 Popullsia e Qarkut te Gjirokastres eshte rreth 170.000 banore.Me Greqine lidhet nepermjet 3 pikave doganore ku me e rendesishmja eshte ajo e Kakavijes.

 Qyteti i Gjirokastres eshte vetem 90km larg nga qyteti i Janines .Kete fakt po e permend per te kuptuar qe mundesite e bashkepunimit kane qene te medha ne te gjitha drejtimet keto 20 vjetet e fundit midis dy shteteve tona ,sidomos kur u nderrua sistemi politik ne Shqiperi ,por akoma me i madh do te jete bashkepunimi me perfshirjen e Shqiperise ne familjen Europiane ne nje te ardhme shume te afert.

 Rezultat i ketij objektivi qe ka Evropa e Bashuar per Shqiperine , eshte edhe realizimi i ketij bashkepunimi midis Prefektures se Maqedonise Perendimore me Qarkun e Gjirokastres.

 Per te folur ne lidhje me ceshtjen per te cilen jemi mbledhur ,dua tju kujtoj pjesmarresve se per te njohur sadopak gjendjen e mbetjeve urbane te Rajonin tone duhet te kthejne koken shume kohe mbrapa per te pare si ka qene Rajoni i Maqedonise Perendimore atehere ,per te nxjerre konkluzionin se si jemi ne sot.

 Eshte fat per ne ,qe per kete teme bashkepunojme me JU, pasi me sa njoh une Greqine dhe me gjere manaxhimi i mbetjeve urbane qe ju kryeni eshte me i perparuari.Per ne do te jete nje rruge e gjate dhe e veshtire per te arritur ku ju keni arritur.

 Projekti i realizuar me Prefekturen tuaj per riciklimin e mbetjeve urbane,takimet dhe njohjet ne vend per realitetin e sotem ,disponibilitetin e z.Kafazi per te ndihmuar konkretisht rajonin tone ,na beri ne qe te kerkojme vazhdimesi ne kete ceshtje duke aplikuar perseri me ju per nje projekt tjeter ne Keshillin e Europes ,per te vazhduar me fazat e tjera te menaxhimit te mbetjeve urbane.

 Sot ne bote,mbrojtjes se mjedisit dhe nepermjet tij mbrojtjes se shendetit publik i kushtohet rendesi maksimale.Mbetjet urbane jane nje nga hallkat e ketij zinxhiri.Ligjet, si per te gjitha problemet ,edhe per menaxhimin e mbetjeve urbane keto vitet e fundit jane hartuar ne Shqiperi ,gjithashtu eshte hartuar edhe Strategjia Kombetare e menaxhimit te mbetjeve urbane .Kjo strategji ka detyra konkrete per Qeverine ,Njesite e Qeverisjes Vendore te shkalles se I-re dhe te II-te per komnitetitin etj.Por rezultatet e dritanishme per zbatimin ne kohe ,te objektivave jane jo shume premtuese.Kete e tregojne dhe hapat e deritanishme te bera edhe ne rajonin tone ku ne disa aspekte ,ne vend qe te beje hapa para kemi bere hapa mbrapa.Kete e tregojne me se mire luginat e dy lumenjve qe pershkruajne rajonin tone ,Lugina e lumit te Vjoses dhe Lugina e lumit te Drinos qe jane bere qendra te papastertive ,me plasmase dhe shishe te ngeluar neper peme duke krijuar nje imazh shume negativ per turizmin e brishte qe ka filluar te behet ne rajonin tone ne vitet e fundit.

 Ndersa ne qyetet kryesore te Qarkut behet heqja e plehrave ,ne fshatra mungojne koshat e plehrave dhe vendet e grumbullimit te tyre jane spontane .Landfillet jane ne siperfaqe dhe menaxhimi i mbetjeve atje eshte ne nivel ebmirik.Tek ne akoma ndodh qe makinat e nderrmarrjeve te medha jashte bashkise me materiale inerte ,por edhe me mbeturina te tjera te rrezikshme shkarkohen spotanisht dhe ne vende te papercaktuara e te paplanifikuara.

 Ne shume raste mbetjeve ne te ashtequajtura vende grumbullimi ,u vihet zjarri duke ndotur brutalisht atmosferen ,ndodh gjithashtu qe anes rruges neper fshatra hidhen mbetje urbane qe shkaktojne ere te keqe,bezdi dhe probleme shendetesore per komunitetin.

 Riciklimi eshte nje term i ri per ne dhe ndodh vetem nga persona qe gerryejne pleherat per te gjetur kanoce, ose ne landfille grumbullohen disa materiale te riciklueshme nga njerez te papune dhe te varie duke gerryer mbeturinat e cdo dite.Edhe mbetjet inerte shpesh trajtohen si mbetje urbane duke hedhur ne koshat e pleherave dhe duke rritur sasine e plehrave ne menyre te pakontrolluar.

 Kohet e fundit mbetjet spitalore te cilat permbajne materialet te rrezikshme kane filluar te trajtohen nga nje shoqeri private ne rang vendi.Materialet e tjera si baterite ,vajrat e ngelura ,pajiset e ndryshme elektroshtepiake ende nuk trajtohe ne menyre te vecante dhe kjo per arsye se financat e shtetit nuk mund ti mbulojne ne nje kohe te shkurter te gjitha keto probleme ,por ajo qe eshte me kryesorja tek ne eshte fakti qe ende mungon kultura ,per menaxhimin e mbetjeve dhe asnjehere nuk ndodh deri tani qe nje familje te kete bere nje ndarje formale te mbetjeve urbane ,por edhe sikur te ndodh ky proces brenda nje familjeje ,mungojne koshat e vecanta te mbetjeve te riciklueshme.

 E bera kete ekspoze dhe panorame per te kuptuar dhe per te dale edhe tek titulli i ketij diskutimi qe Menaxhimi i mbetjeve urbane ne vendin tone eshte ne hapat e para te tij.

 Per kete arsye implementimi i projektit tone te perbashket ne rajonin e Gjirokastres do te jete si mesim tregues per sensibilizimin e opinionit publik ne te gjitha Institucionet e Qeverisjes Vendore ,ne ndermarrje ,ne shkolla etj gje e cila eshte planifikuar duke i dhene rendesi te madhe deri ne detaj ne te gjitha fazat e zhvillimit te projektit.Projekti yne parashikon qe ne te gjitha shkollat e rrethit por edhe ne shume Institucione te vihen 4 kosha te riciklimit sipas materialeve te riciklueshme ne vecanti per ato qe sasia e tyre eshte me e madhe. Duke ia treguar konkretisht opinionit qe riciklimi eshte mjeti kryesor i mbajtjes se vleres se burimeve materiale ne fund te jetes,dhe duke kerkuar qe ky proces te kthehet ne nje sektor industrial i cili ne nje fare menyre do te punesoje njerez .

 Ne Planin Kombetar te menaxhimit te mb.urbane eshte vene objektivi qe ne vitin 2015 ,te riciklohet 25% e mb.urbane ndersa ne vitin 2020 te arrije ne 55% ,keto jane objektiva shume te medha por me fillimin e kesaj pune nepermjet ketij projekti Rajoni yne ka nje shans me teper per te arritur ne keto objektiva .

 Duke zbatuar planin e veprimeve te ketij projekti ku trainimet sensibilizimi i opinionit ,puna konkrete me mesuesit dhe nxenesit e te gjitha shkollave te Qarkut eshte nje ndihme e madhe per Rajonin tone.

 Nga studimet e kryera ne rajonin e Gjirokasters prodhohen 08-09 kg mbeteje urbane per fryme por me kalimin e kohes dhe rritjen e mireqenies sasia per fryme do te rritet ,prandaj planet tona behen qe te perballojme ne prespektive jo vetem rritjen e popullesise por edhe rritjen e normes per fryme te mbeturinave.Pra sasia e mbetjeve urbane sot ne rajonin tone me 170.000 banore eshte gjithsej rreth 150 tone ne dite ,nje sasi kjo e perballueshme ne qofte se ne organizimin e punes do te ndjekim rrugen qe aktualisht ndjek rajoni juaj .

 Ne jemi optimiste per faktin se me mbarimin e implementimit te ketij projekti gjendja e menaxhimit te mbetjeve urbane dhe filimi i kontrolluar i riciklimit te tyre do te kete bere hapat e para efektive.Kjo konference me detyrat qe do te caktohen per te gjithe partneret eshte nje ndihme plus per ne dhe detyrat e saj do te konkretizohen me deshire dhe pasion nga ana jone .

Edhe njehere ju faleminderit per vemendje**n**

 **A new stage for the waste management in the Region of Gjirokastra**

 First of all I want to thank, in particular way the organizers of this conference and all participants, for this possibility that gave us and the effective cooperation between us for the realization of this project, but also further afield.

 Although it is the first meeting of this size, and I would like initially to familiarize you with Gjirokastra geographic Region as well as its administrative division of it.

 Our Region runs in the southern of Albania, and in its composition are three districts (Gjirokastra, Teplene and Permet) from the administrative side it consists of 6 Municipalities and 27 Commune (in Albania municipalities are called cities and commune are called villages)

 The population of Gjirokastra District is about 170,000 inhabitant .With Greece is connected from 3 custom points where the most important and usable is that of Kakavija.

 Gjirokastra city is only 90km away from the city of Ioannina. This fact is mentioned to understand that opportunities and the cooperation in all directions over the past 20 years between our two countries are greater, especially when the political system was changed in Albania but even greater will be this collaboration with the inclusion of Albania in the European family in a very near future.

 The result of this objective from the European Union for Albania, is the realization of this cooperation between the prefecture of Western Macedonia and the Region of Gjirokastra.

 To talk about the issue for which we have gathered, I may have remind the participants to know and remember how was the situation about the waste management in the Western Macedonia in recent years, then, to draw the conclusion that how we are today.

 It is fortunate for us, that for this topic we cooperate with you, because as far as I know Greece and beyond waste management that you do is the most progressive in Balkan .So we will be in a long and hard way to achieve what you have achieved.

 Project realized with your Prefecture for promoting of the recycling and the waste management , meetings and knowledge in place for today's reality ,the availability of Mr.Kafazi for help specifically our region, made ​​us to seek consistency in this matter by applying again for you Another project in the Council of Europe, to continue with other phases waste management.

 Today in the world, environmental protection and public health protection through has been given special importance . Fertilizes are the most important links on a long chain. Laws, as for all the problems, even for waste management in recent years have been developed in Albania and is also drafted National Waste Management Strategy. This strategy has specific tasks for the Government, Local Government Units community etc .But the currents results of for timely implementation, the objectives are not very promising .Its shown by steps made ​​so far in our region where in some fields , rather than to make steps forward we have taken steps back .It observed in two river valleys that describe our region the river valley of Vjosa and River Valley of Drinos that have become centers of moisture, with sacks and bottles of refreshing drinks ,and also other garbage through the trees creating a very negative image of fragile tourism is becoming in our region in recent years .

 While in the main towns of the County becomes garbage, garbage absent villages and their collection sites are spontaneous. Landfills are in the area and there the waste management is so embirik .It still happens that large enterprises cars outside the municipality with inert material, but also with other hazardous waste downloaded them in unspecified sites unplanned.

 In many cases, different so-called waste collection sites, burn polluting the atmosphere brutally, which also occurs in the villages road side disposed municipal waste that cause bad odor, nuisance and health problems for the community.

 Recycling is a new term for us and happens only by people who wear the garbage to find cans, or collect certain recyclable materials from landfills and unemployed people who debris any eroded .And solid waste are often treated as waste urban throwing containers of fertilizers and increasing the amount of waste in an uncontrolled way.

 Recently, medical waste which contain hazardous materials are starting to be treated by a Ethnic private company .Materials such as batteries, oils remaining, provided the various appliances not treated special and this for the reason that State Finance can not recover in a short time all these problems, but what is most important to us is the fact that it still lacks culture, and waste management is never so far that a family have made ​​a formal separation of urban waste, but even if this process occurs within a family, absent special containers recyclable waste.

 I made ​​this panorama picture to understand and to come to the title of this discussion that waste management in our country is in its first steps.

For this reason, the implementation of our joint project will be as indicative tuition for increasing public awareness in all local government institutions, enterprises, schools, etc. which is planned giving great importance to in detail at all stages of the development of our project .The project provides that in all district schools, but also in many institutions to put 4 recycling bins according recyclable materials, in particular for those that their amount is greater. It is shown concretely opinion that recycling is the main means of maintaining the value of material resources at the end of life, and asked that the process to return to an industrial sector which in a way will employ people.

 National Plan of waste management is put that target in 2015, recycled 25% of waste management while in 2020 to reach 55%, these are very large targets, but with the beginning of this work through the project Our region has one more chance to reach these objectives.

 Implementing the action plan of this project where training awareness of the concrete work with teachers and students of all District schools is a big help for our region.

 The studies performed in the region of Gjirokasters produced 08-09 kg per capita urban remained but with time and increasing the amount per capita welfare will increase, so our plans are made ​​to cope with population growth not only perspective but also increase per capita rate of waste .So the amount of waste in our region with 170,000 inhabitants today is a total of about 150 tons per day, an amount it affordable if we organize the work will follow the path which currently pursuing your region.

 We are optimistic about the fact that at the end of the implementation of this project, the state of waste management and recycling Start checking them would have made ​​the first effective steps .This conference with tasks to be allocated to all partners is a assistance plus for us and her duties will be materialized with desire and passion from our side.

 Once again thank you for your attention