

## Waste Management and the Administrative Evaluation of Resources for the Benefit of the Community. The Analysis of Methods for their Use

Ma. Bajame Skenderi

*Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania  
Email: bajameskenderi@yahoo.com*

Prof. As. Dr. Alba Dumi

*Dean of Graduated School "Ismail Qemali" Vlore University"  
Email: besi.alba@yahoo.com*

Doi:10.5901/mjss.2012.v3n11p97

---

**Abstract:** *Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. These essential activities are often undertaken in-house by establishments in many sectors of the economy. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services. This paper research provides information relating to employment and unemployment in waste management and remediation services. While most data are obtained from employer or establishment surveys, information on industry unemployment comes from a national survey of households. The following tables present an overview of the industry including the number of jobs, the unemployment rate of those previously employed in the industry, mass layoffs, data for occupations common to the industry, and projections of occupational employment change. We are gather information from Albanian projects and incentives on waste management. Why waste management is still with problems in Albania? In this paper research we want to analyze the factors for promoting and recycling the waste in Albania region.*

**Key words:** *waste management, functional efficiency, landfill, reducing pollution, Albania region*

---

### 1. Introduction to waste management

In the past the methods and surfaces of casting the waste were not selected referring to effects of human health and life safety, but were chosen on the basis lower cost. Environmental considerations are not enabled to have great influence on decisions about waste management. Now the development of systems and possibilities of management in the casting waste, such as finding the country for placement of landfill, became the subject of a major study and evaluation. If someone, needs a main guide to apply in what happens recently with the planning considerations of opportunities, he should also remember Kevin Lynch: Different types of land use are divided for functional efficiency, reduce of bothering, improvement of health and safety, reducing pollution, or to simplify the planning (Lynch 1980). Despite the above, may show higher attention of opportunities in establishing waste management, because there are many planning problems and the environment that accompany it. The land surrounding urban areas and other types of human settlement, contain different sources and vital for human society, for present and future generations, these vital resources include lands in the importance of first hand of agriculture, aggregate sources, such as sand and gravel, areas of water collection of a satisfactory landscape. Villages surrounding urban areas contain large recreational resources for the urban population, and as often happens, majority of developed land needed to support the expansion of urban population, economic activities and infrastructure (Plummer & Russwurm 1987).

So, is important that governments should have sufficient policy to address the impacts in relief of waste management. So, "waste management" is a term widely used, it means different things for different people. Meanings of waste ranging from throw confusing or unreliable and unusable area to the wasteful spending, and for other diseases. In other words, description of waste include: demolition, destruction, pollution, dirt, garbage trash. In a word residues are what they don't use and invalid for human purposes (Lynch, 1990). Waste management is the residue and throwing of them, however ways in which they collected and thrown is one of the main issues of a great debate. First need to know

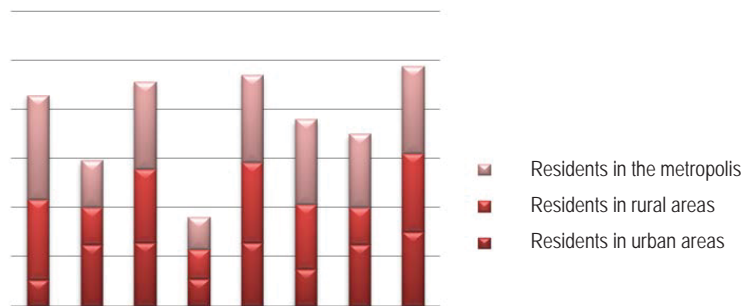
volume of waste that should have under control to determine what size should the deal: all waste materials should end up somewhere.

## 2 Literature Review and Hypotheses

In one way or another, they end up in the environment resources that may be a combination of air, land and water resources. The proposal of landfill management and burning of a certain focus, such as the connection of consumer things that have modern societies, environmental quality and regularity of the primarily waste throwing system urban in rural areas

### 2.1 Business Patterns (CBP) Database and gathering data

In particular, the Information and Cultural Industries sector was once again updated. The updates take into account the rapid changes within this area, including the merging of activities. NAICS is constructed within a supply-based, or production-oriented, conceptual framework where establishments using similar production processes to produce goods and services are grouped to form industries.



Graph 1 The distribution hierarchical structured in some develop countries

The boundaries between industries demarcate, in principal, differences in production processes and production technologies. Its hierarchical structure is composed of sectors (two-digit code), subsectors (three-digit code), industry groups (four-digit code), and industries (five-digit code). These are broadly comparable for all three countries, although there are a number of important exceptions. The Business Patterns (CBP) database is released semi-annually and contains data that reflect counts of business establishments as of December 2009 by:

nine employment size ranges;

geography groupings: province/territory, census division, census metropolitan area and census agglomeration; and, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In *Canadian Industry Statistics*, the Canadian Business Patterns data is analyzed under the following topic for the Canadian economy and its sectors, as well as subsectors, industry groups, industries and national industries belonging to the Manufacturing sector

### 2.2 The North American Classification System on waste management

The industries on this site are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada of 2007. *Statistics Canada* maintains this industry classification which has superseded the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). NAICS was jointly adopted in 1997 by Canada, Mexico and the United States against the backdrop of NAFTA. The classification was designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies. Considering the dynamics of today's economies, Canada, the United States and Mexico agreed upon revisiting the structure of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) every five years to make any necessary changes. As per the agreement, in 2002, a revision of NAICS was implemented. Adjustments were made to increase comparability in specific areas and to recognize important changes which have occurred since the introduction of NAICS in 1997. NAICS Canada 2002 affects the

organization of the NAICS 23 - Construction and NAICS 51 - Information and Cultural Industries sectors. NAICS was revised for 2007 to reflect changes to the Canadian and world economies. (Source INATT 2011)

### 2.3 Conflicts on waste throwing and community conflicts

The issue, which takes a critical importance for society today, is that the contaminated land and resource base is located within land around the city or surrounding suburbs rural-urban, and often has been the subject of competing demands and often conflicting. Conflicts about the activities land uses are inevitable in rural-urban suburbs and so they are everywhere. Is already known and documented that the land around construction areas or urban suburbs, traditionally is used by the urban community for many uses. These include: providers of food, expansion areas of the city, and for uses that are desirable not be performed in urban areas such as: car construction sites, power generating plants, airports and waste management facilitator. In many cases, what is not to be kept within the limits of a city, often finds solution in displacement of the problem in rural areas (Brtyant & Siddel, 1982).

### 3. Methodology and Research Goal

The choice of a placement that would resolve for the land-fill is another point of conflict over land use and in deciding how land should be used. What is the best method for selecting the location? Planning should examine ways to deal with land use considerations and also all the environment. Waste management practices are subject of major changes in relation to what has been done in the past. In early societies have been a narrow meaning of waste throwing and what previously existed can not be considered acceptable today. Diseases have historically been present. Waste were placed and piled in the streets and streams or different pond that was also used for washing and drinking. These water sources generally were dirty.

#### 3.1 The conceptual difficulty and public needs

The conceptual universe and target population of this survey covers all businesses and governments from all the provinces and territories in Albania. Public establishments can be municipal, provincial or federal. Capital spending by government departments involving grants and/or subsidies to outside entities (i.e. municipalities, agencies, institutions or businesses) is not counted. The establishment is considered to be a private institution based on ownership: specifically, if less than 50% of the voting rights are controlled by the government.



Tab 1 *What is the best method for selecting the location?*

For example, Outlays for used Canadian assets are excluded since they constitute a transfer of assets within Canada and have no effect on the aggregates of our domestic inventory. Assets imported from outside Canada are included as they increase our domestic inventory. Assets acquired for lease to others are included, but assets acquired as a lessee are not.

#### 3.2 Developments in waste management, one important municipality projects.

In these bad conditions, illnesses such as typhus, was spread by contaminated water. Drainage systems are not realized the sanitary arrangements, but the rain water (Lynch, 1990). In fact, one needs for planning comes about the purpose of

solving health problems (Leung, 1989). Municipalities gradually improve the health situation take measures to cleaning water, cleaning parks, streets, removal of waste and adjustable leakage.

As a result of these actions waste throwing is progressively displaced far away from the origin. Waste throwing method has changed. Concerns about the management of materials have been a component of environmental debate that started the end of 1960 and early of 1970. Although at this time the emphasis in the debate was in the restrictions on further growth in policy making economic policy and environmental integration (Gandy, 1993). In 1980 the focus was on sustainable development and growth (Gandy 1993). The issue of waste problems became part of the great environmental debate.

So, there is an increase in the amount of waste, costs and logistical difficulty in the management of municipal waste (Gandy, 1993). In global terms, are large cities which represent major changes in the behavior of municipal waste, because they represent a geographical concentration of waste products combined with reduction of opportunities for their free destruction (Gandy, 1993). Destruction of municipal solid waste are based on years of many methods In advanced market economies are extensively involved three methods, will be treated as follows, as part of waste management efforts.

### 3.2 Basic concepts of waste management and the hierarchy of waste management

There are a number of concepts related to waste management which vary according to country or region. But some of the more general concepts widely used are: Waste hierarchy referred to the term "3 Rs" (reduce, reuse and recycle) which classifies waste management strategies according to their desirability in terms of minimizing waste. The purpose of the waste hierarchy is to derive maximum benefits of partial of these products and to generate the minimum amount of waste.

The concept of "3 Re" should not be used in isolation. A new direction that is suggested recently in solid waste policy is: "hierarchy of waste management". Effectively, this includes the "3 Rs" in everyday life.

### 3.3 The hierarchy of waste

Viewing the concept of adaptation in practice we have taken in study exactly these three elements in Regions with maximum flow hydro as Vlore, Sarande, Pogradeci and Durres.

In these 10 years reduction in hydro and its use efficiently has resulted in these countries very few water sources to remain non-exploited the biggest defect is re-use water for the only reason that significantly absent businesses large and medium which have as a raw material efficiency of hydro inflows.

3 Re	Vlorë	Sarandë	Pogradec	Durrës
Reduction	20%	30%	16%	45%
Recycling	60%	30%	30%	50%
Reuse	20%	40%	20%	10%

Table 2. Hierarchy of waste generation and density of their distribution in the regions obtained in the study.



Materials that remain should be placed in the landfill (Gottlieb et al, 1993). A successful example of recycling programs is Ontario, where most recycling programs are voluntary (Waste Reduction Advisory Committee, 1991). However, the use of the "3 Rs" and cost of these programs has been very high. For more costs are often higher than the benefits from the discovery of materials (Waste Reduction Advisory Committee, 1991). Steps in recycling operations are according the hierarchy of waste management are:

Minimization of waste and prevention of waste in the manufacturing process

Production of waste is inevitable, becomes re-use within the manufacturing process itself. Reusing and repair of products to extend its usability before transfer to the category of waste.

Primary advertising materials to create new raw materials (from the collection of materials or sale of collection points)

The benefit of the energy of calorific values of materials (Gandy, 1993). Also there is a lack in the planning of strategies towards "3 Rs". These problems and continuing public opposition to the "2 B's" ("Two B's" / Burn and / or Burry) , or in other words (burning and / or landfill. s, incineration and / or landfill) has created a kind of debate about the plans of waste (Dottlieb et al, 1990). Therefore always required the best alternative

#### 4. Extended Producer Responsibility

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a strategy that allows integration of environmental costs associated with the product, throughout their life cycle, in sales price of the product. EPR passes the responsibility along all the product lifecycle and packaging introduced in the market. This means that firms which produce and / or sell products, required to be responsible financial or physical even after full use of them.

##### 4.1 Manager of the product and management concept

Manager of the product is a concept, through which environmental protection used to itself product, and everyone who is involved in the life of the product must take responsibility in relation to his impact on the environment. For manufacturers, this includes planning and if necessary payment for recycling or removal of the product at the end of his life complete. For retailers or consumers, this implies a more active role in providing accurate of the displacement or recycling of the product at the end of his life.

##### 4.2 The principle of payment for pollution.

The principle of payment for pollution is a principle, where polluter pays damages partly made in the natural environment. In relation to waste management, it refers request to generate payments for relocation (throwing) the exact waste.

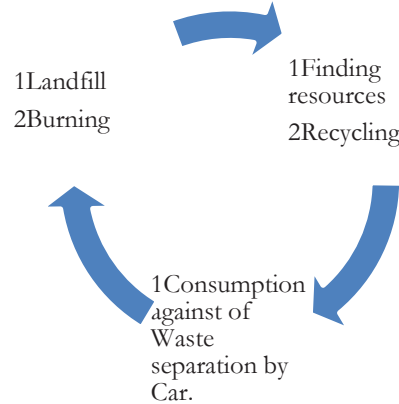
##### 4.3 Waste management techniques.

The concept of municipal waste, industrial waste and commercial waste traditionally consists of collecting and continue with the disposal or remove them. They may be collected depending on the type of tools and the surface, and the level of processing. This procedure may be to reduce risk, finding materials for recycling, for electricity production from waste or to reduce them in volume for a more efficient relocation. Collection methods vary widely through different countries and regions, so it is impossible to be described at all. For example, Australian practice is such: Household waste containers have 240 liters volume and drawn once a week by the local committee.

However, in many areas the small areas is not possible to achieve a formal system of waste collection. Urban centers in Canada collection according to a schedule is common in waste throwing, from which collects waste and / or recyclable, and / or organic based on a schedule depending on residential areas, in rural areas people throw their waste in transfer stations. Waste collected transferred in landfill areas. Waste throwing methods, vary widely too. In Australia the most common method throwing of solid waste is placing in landfill, since it is a country with relatively large surface and populating the lower density. In contrast, in Japan is common for waste to burn, because the land smaller and land is scarce.

This, not simply for the fact that have already been accumulated enough educated intellectual capacities within and outside the country, but also because a specifications number presents the Albanian economy in this period of transition, which makes its recognition and consequently, for the implementation of popular models to assess the level and to extent of the informal economy. Undertaking joint studies involving local researchers, state institutions that deal with fiscal

issues of employment, and institutions internationally recognized expertise in this field it would be even more effective way to complete studies and offer policy recommendations applicable to this sector.



Tab 3. The indicators of waste management techniques, Source: (Lonngan & Dottillieb et al, 1990).

Waste management techniques are:

- Landfill
- Burning
- Finding resources
- Recycling
- Consumption against of Waste separation by Car.
- Composting and anaerobic digestion.
- Mechanical and biological treatment

##### 5. Landfill and the management hygienic method

Waste throwing in a landfill, is the traditional method, and it remains the most common practice in many countries. Historically, landfills often created in excavations unusable, in gaps excavated minerals, or mineral wells. A landfill designed correctly and well manage may be a hygienic method and relatively expensive of throwing waste materials, in order to minimize their impact on the local environment.

###### 5.1 Methods directly through (A)

###### Surveys

The control of tax through expenditure statistics and income of state and individual firms.

###### (B) .Indirect methods through:

National accounts statistics (the discrepancy between the statistics of income and expenditure in national accounts and individual)

The statistics of start of work (Lower labor participation in the formal economy by assuming that participation in work has a participation rate that stays constant)

Transactions (monetary transaction volume data to calculate PBB -economy in total and official).

Demand for money (increasing the demand for cash because the informal economy transactions conducted in cash).

Electricity consumption because it is the best indicator of overall economic activity physical (difference between GDP growth and increased energy consumption).

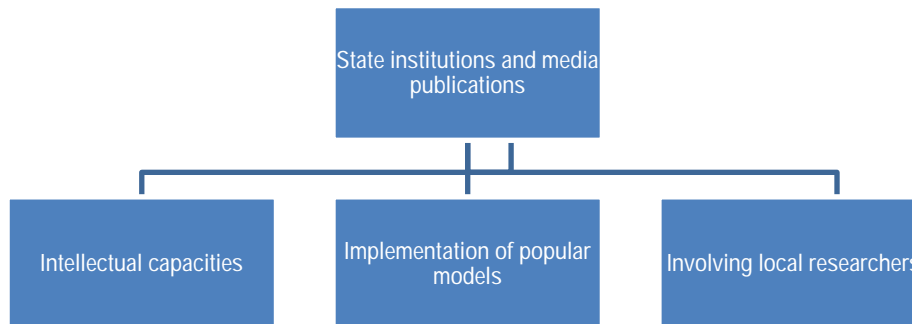
For having in control and to enable the gradual formalization of the informal economy we think that should be studied: Its role in the domestic economy, weight that is in employment and dynamics in different sectors, in alleviation of the social consequences of transition, etc...

Legal environment that leaves space for the informal economy.

Tax system problems, state bureaucracy and social security problems.

Work of minors in the informal sector.

Also, note that all partial studies carried out by researchers mainly foreign from state institutions and media publications, a great place in the study of the informal economy should be given domestic researchers. This fact, and the increase in the influence of odd material consumption, has led to an increase in efforts to minimize the amount of waste sent to landfill, in many areas. This effort involves the taxation of waste at landfill, recycling of materials. The converting materials into energy, designing products that use more material and legislation that mandates manufacturers to become more responsible for cost of dumping the product or packaging



Tab 4. *The influences of state institutions and media in support for promoting regional reforms to WM*

Previously, weak projected landfill or mismanagement of their, creates a number of adverse impact as, small bulge with winds, attract parasites, etc, which may pollute the environment. Many localities local, especially in urban areas, have found difficulty in creating new landfills, because of opposition from neighboring landowners. Consequently, solid waste throwing in these areas has become more expensive, because materials should be transported away (or managed by other methods). It for what we ask is industrial ecology, where the material flows between industries. By product of an industry can be fully usable and comfortable for another, leading to a generation of waste material reduced.

#### 6. Profits by recycling. The profitable and public benefits

Two are the benefits of recycling: reduces inputs (energy and materials unused) into a product. Some materials like aluminum can be recycled and not defined. Other materials such as paper requires to add a proportion of raw material (wood fibers), in order to compose existing fibers. Since the materials to be processed are brought, needs the smaller energy for transport from the division. This usually reduces the cost environmental, social and economic production. By recycling aluminum, obtained 95% of the energy cost needed to produce new aluminum because melting temperature of 900 ° C reduced to 600 ° C. Aluminum resulting material to be recycled more efficient.

Emphasize that maximum profits earned by minimization of waste (reducing amount of waste produced), and re-use of terms in the current form, such as bottles that refilled. All recycling techniques consume energy for transportation and process as well as a significant amount of water.

The right order for a sustainable environment is:

Reduction of waste.

Reuse of waste

Recycling of waste

Finally, recycling is in great more attention for his role in reducing harmful gas issuance, since recycled resins produced with less gas than issued will be broadcast from raw materials.

#### 7. Conclusions

A flourishing economy makes official statistics on unemployment, the labor force, on consumption, acceptable etc...Unbelievable are programs and policies in economies bureaucratic leanings that are designed on the basis of these statistics may be inappropriate for implementation. Not wanting to draw conclusions speed, can cast the hypothesis that modern achievements in the implementation of a poverty reduction strategy and economic development, expressed in the inability to convert popular macroeconomic achievements developing regional and sector in the water area, have due,

among others, and significant barriers to the informal sector of the economy and the lack of instruments, enabling its formalization without the injured. Namely being "bleached" it in favor of sustainable development of our country.

Elements breakaway informal activities (Some public services at home: repair television, washing machine, human services: medical examinations, injections etc. while foreign language courses, trade on the streets of cities and populated centers of agricultural products from their villages surrounding areas making "in kind" for family needs a quantity of agriculture products work for hire of time: members of cooperatives of agricultural enterprises " taking the family needs the raw material different from industrial enterprises wards etc.) was also present during the period of centralized economy.

While large-scale presence and informal economic activity abrupt in Albania was mainly due to the collapse of the institutions of centralized economy, legal and institutional gap created immediately after initial weaknesses and to create legal and fiscal institutions appropriate to a market economy. Not be neglected even devastating effects of crises with which it is faced country during this period and economic and social polarization rather large and constant, throughout the transition period until nowadays. So you have to emphasize that it is precisely this polarization, which in some cases carried out in suspicious ways, has brought on stage and the wider debate on fiscal amnesty.

We think that the key factors led to the strengthening of the informal economy in this period are: Demographic shifts toward larger field areas, to the big cities and especially to Tirana. The drafting of new legislation and continuous improvement, but that still leaves space for a high level of informal economy.

The main effects of the informal economy are based on:

Monetary indicators. Activities with informal nature tend to be made with cash on hand (cash) thus increasing the demand for currency in circulation.

Participation in the labor market and its length. If increase the number of people employed in the informal economy and hours of work, then it would decrease the rate of participation in the official economy and the relevant number of working hours.

Official statistics production. The growth of the informal economy brings consequently less reliable statistics and lower figures for official rate of economic growth. For economic growth there are two opposing currents for the effect of the economy.

Public spending, in terms of the high level of informal economy, leading to that informal economy's own growth and that, in a vicious circle, increasing taxes to meet the needs of public spending.

Potential opportunities for the transfer of a part of the informal economy and in financial support to crime, especially organized economic crime.

Increasing corruption by giving bribes to civil state that are linked to tax and control nausea, resulting in corruption and the distortion of activity in state administration. Very strong pressure has on official bodies in Albania for employment in tax administration and especially at the customs.

## References

- Commission of the European Communities, "Council directive of 27 July 1985 on the assessment of the affects of certain public and private projects on the environment", in Official Journal of the European Communities, pages 40-48.
- Towards sustainability-a European Community program of policy and actions in relation to the environment and sustainable development" COM(92) 23 final- vol 11(Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, Belgium), 1992.
- Leung, Hok Lin. Land Use Planning Made Plain Ronald Fruye & Company: Kingston, Ontario, 1989.
- Hydric Management : Departament of the Environment , London 1991.
- De Soto, Hermine; Egamberdi, Nilufar; Center for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), 2001. Albania -Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy 2003Albania: Municipal Water and Sanitation-Social Assessment. DC 2008
- BBreport, Government of Albania. 2003.
- Dumi A International conference, Vjenna 2012, University Comell pp123
- The National Strategy for Socio-Economic, Development (NSSD).Hoering, Uwe. 2002. Public Private Partnerships in the Water SectorDeutsche Stiftung fur international