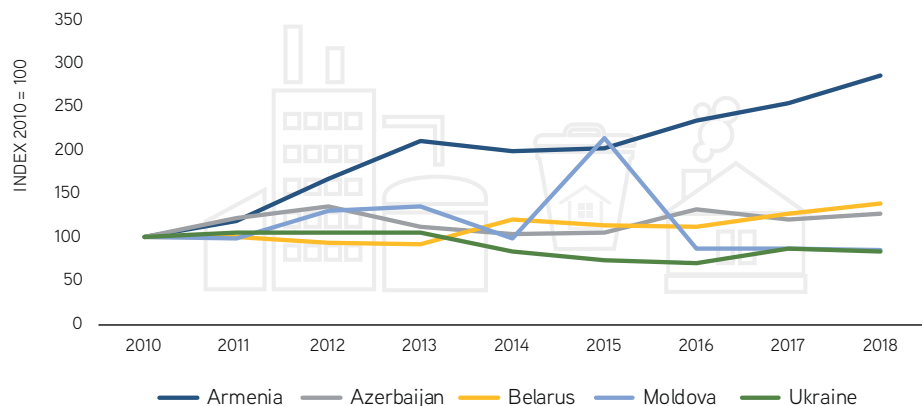


International comparison

Amount of total generated waste



Notes: **Armenia** – total waste, including mining (e.g. 99.2% in total waste generation in 2018). **Azerbaijan** – production and consumption waste. **Belarus** – industrial waste. **Moldova** – waste in enterprises; data excluding information from left part of River Nistru and municipality of Bender. **Ukraine** – waste from economic activities and households; data for the years 2010 – 2013 do not include the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and for the years 2014 – 2018 data also do not include part of the temporarily occupied areas in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. **Georgia** – data not available. Source: ARMSTATBANK, AZSTAT, BELSTAT, MOLSTAT, UKRSTAT

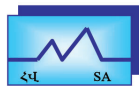
List of relevant websites

- Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia, Eco book 2018: https://www.armstat.am/file/article/eco_book_2018_10.pdf
- Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia, Database: [https://armstatbank.am/pxweb/en/ArmStatBank/ArmStatBank_8%20Environment_\(1\)%20Waste/EE-i1-2.px](https://armstatbank.am/pxweb/en/ArmStatBank/ArmStatBank_8%20Environment_(1)%20Waste/EE-i1-2.px)
- Acopian Center for the Environment, Solid waste: <https://waste-ace.aua.am/>
- Program of the government of the republic of Armenia: <https://www.gov.am/files/docs/2219.pdf>
- Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia: <http://www.mnp.am/en>
- ENI SEIS website: <https://eni-seis.eionet.europa.eu/east/countries/armenia>

List of relevant contacts



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European Environment Agency



Waste Management and the Republic of Armenia



State and trends in selected areas of waste management in Armenia

Despite efforts to decrease waste generation, waste management remains problematic in Armenia.

Overall per capita waste generation in Armenia averaged 22.8 tonnes in 2018, while waste per square km (without the surface area of the lake Sevan) amounted to 2 375 tonnes.

In 2018, total municipal waste generation per capita was 158.3 kg, while municipal waste generation per capita of the urban population was 237.1 kg in the same year.

In 2018 compared to 2017, there was a year-on-year increase in the total waste generation of almost 12.5%. In 2018, 67 616.1 tonnes of waste in total was generated in Armenia, from which 99.94% was a non-hazardous.

In 2018, the share of households using centralized garbage disposal services (garbage collector system, disposal by truck, garbage piled up for disposal) increased to 93.6% in comparison with 80.9% in 2008.

Urban communities are better served in terms of garbage disposal than rural communities, where households often rely on burning or burying garbage. A certain part of the households, particularly 29.4% of the extremely poor, 25.7% of the poor, and 17.9% of the non-poor were dissatisfied with garbage disposal services.

Waste management policy framework

International level

Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes (1991),

Stockholm - convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2004),

Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (2015),

Agreement on Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste Management Cooperation among CIS Member States (2018),

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) – Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) and Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts),

7th EU Environment Action Programme by 2020: „Living well, within the limits of our planet“ (2013),

The EU – Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (2017)

National level

Extended Producer (Importer) Responsibility Schemes Implementation Strategy and Program for 2018 – 2021 (2018),

Yerevan Development Plan for 2019 – 2023 (2018),

Yerevan Green City Action Plan (2017),

Territorial Development Strategy in RA Regions for 2017 – 2025 (2017),

2016 – 2020 List of Activities for National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2016),

Armenia Solid Waste Management System Development Strategy for 2017 – 2036 (2016),

Armenia Development Strategy for 2014 – 2025 (2014),

Strategy Report, Road-map and Long-term Investment Project in Solid Waste Management in Armenia (2013),

Clean Production Concept (2011),

The RA Law on Waste (2004),

The RA Law on Waste Disposal and Sanitary Cleaning (2011),

The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2014),

The Law on Waste Management (2014)

Selected objectives and their evaluation

Solid Waste Management is at the forefront of environmental concerns in both urban and rural areas in Armenia.

Government program 2017 – 2022 (2017)

With regard to waste management, the RA Government plans to:

- by the end of 2017, elaborate draft legal acts in the field of mining waste and the management of mining waste facilities;
- during 2017 – 2022, introduce a new economic mechanism aimed at reducing the landfilling of consumption waste and their inclusion in the economy (extended producer responsibility)
- during 2019 – 2022, destroy overdue waste in Nubarashen landfill for pesticides, and neutralize persistent organic pollutants in line with international commitments.

The Strategic Development Plan, Road Map and Long Term Investment Plan for the Solid Waste Management Sector in Armenia (2013)

The ultimate goal of the document reads as follows:

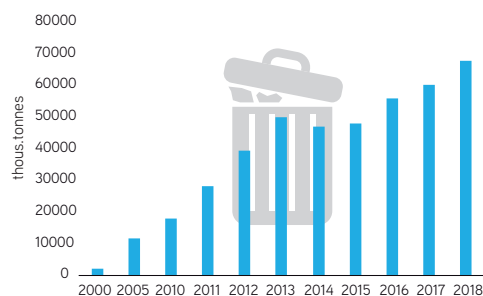
- Armenia will have a modern solid waste management system that covers the whole country, meets international best practices, takes into account the country's EU approximation efforts, the solid waste management investment program, and provides cost-effective services in a technically, financially, and environmentally sustainable manner.

The Plan deals with the period between the years 2017 and 2036. The activities described in the waste management plan will be implemented gradually. Given that 20 years is a long planning period, changes will likely occur throughout the implementation process.

The current state and development in meeting relevant objectives

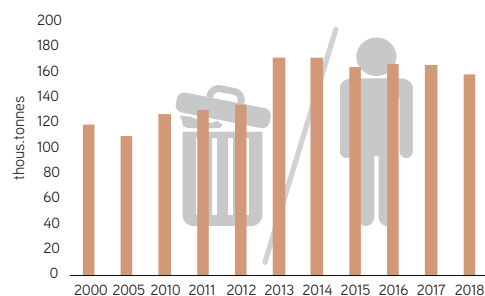
In 2017, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures registered 2 031 landfills in the territory of the republic with a total area of more than 494 hectares. As a result of activities taken during the years 2017 – 2019, 1 692 were cleaned or closed by the communities. At present, there are 339 landfills in the regions of the republic (except Yerevan city), occupying 354 hectares. It is important to note that the landfills in the country do not meet the urban development, environmental and sanitary standards, are exclusively waste landfills, and are operating in an uncoordinated manner. There is an urgent need to improve waste management practices across Armenia.

Total waste generation



Source: ARMSTATBANK

Municipal waste generation per capita



Source: ARMSTATBANK

Wastes transferred to community landfills from community areas by RA marzes (regions) and Yerevan city (thous. tonnes) 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yerevan city	320.9	295.1	310.15	310.1	310.2
Aragatsotn	15.8	22	4.775	5.6	3.6
Ararat	17.6	16.3	17.725	13.3	15.3
Armavir	41.8	37.7	40.475	60.3	15.4
Gegharkunik	14.1	14.6	15.15	16.5	17.7
Lori	23.1	22.7	19.65	10.5	16.9
Kotayk	26.4	26.7	26.475	31.4	33.8
Shirak	16.3	17.3	17.375	15.7	21.6
Syunik	11.9	11.4	11.9	11.8	14.1
VayotsDzor	5	6.6	6.775	8.2	9.4
Tavush	24.8	22.4	23.15	10.5	11.9
Total	517.7	492.8	493.6	493.9	469.9

Source: ARMSTATBANK