



## BELARUSIAN-GEORGIAN EXPERT REVIEW:

# “Biodegradable municipal waste management practices and their contribution to localization of SGD 12 ‘Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns’ in Belarus and Georgia”

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## OBJECTIVE:

To present the current situation with BMW management practices in Belarus and Georgia and their contribution to localization of SDG 12, and elaborate recommendations for further development of BMW management for the SDG 12 localization at the municipal level.

**A FOCUS OF THE REVIEW IS THE SITUATION IN A PILOT MUNICIPALITY – DUSHETI, GEORGIA.**

## BACKGROUND

### BIODEGRADABLE MUNICIPAL WASTE (BMW)

includes kitchen, garden and park waste, paper and other similar wastes, which are a source of gas emissions and wastewater from landfills.

BMW includes up to

# 50%

of municipal waste (MW).

### SDG 12 “ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS”

claims for substantial reduction of waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse by 2030.

To ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles *in harmony* with nature.

Full text of the review:



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## KEY CONCLUSIONS

- The waste management practices of Dusheti municipality are far from being sustainable. Municipal waste is collected and disposed of at the municipal landfill.
- No system for the collection of recyclables/ biodegradable waste.
- The awareness of key stakeholders is low. No data on the generation and recycling of food waste.
- A strategic framework on waste management adopted in Georgia. The country aims at reducing the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of in landfills.
- Dusheti municipality plans to introduce a separate collection of municipal waste and start composting of biodegradable waste in households and some villages in 2024.
- A functioning institutional framework. A shortage of national resources for implementation of the plans.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Assess the amount of biodegradable waste generated in the municipality.
- 2 Select options for the management of biodegradable waste taking into account their potential to cut emissions of methane. Start by promoting home and community composting initiatives, which rely mainly on good technical support from educating, starting and tutoring the initiatives. Ensure a clean “feedstock” when diverting organic waste from disposal towards recycling.
- 3 Raise awareness and engagement of civil society and the population (sustainable consumption habits).
- 4 Enhance the capacities of key stakeholders to manage biodegradable waste sustainably.
- 5 Address representatives of the food industry with the issue of modern sustainable solutions for food waste reduction.
- 6 Assess financial needs and capabilities.



## IDEAS FOR FUTURE BELARUSIAN-GEORGIAN COOPERATION

Support for Dusheti municipality in establishing a system of sustainable management of biodegradable waste.

Reduction of food waste generation by planning and piloting sustainable solutions with engagement of food system stakeholders.

