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NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2016-2030 AND NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN 2022-2026

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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Association Agreement
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste is biodegradable waste from the households and other waste which, due to its nature or composition,
C&DW	Construction and demolition waste
CB	Capacity building
EAC	Environmental Assessment Code
EC	European Council
ELT	End-of-life tire
ELV	End-of-life vehicle
EPR	Extended Producer's Responsibility
EU	European Union
GEOSTAT	National Statistics Office of Georgia
GEL	Georgian Lari (national unit of currency)
GoG	Government of Georgia
HW	Hazardous waste
Kg/d/inh	Kilograms per inhabitant per day
Kg/y	Kilograms per year
MEPA	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture
MoESD	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal solid waste
MSWM	Municipal solid waste management
N/A	Not applicable
NEA	National Environmental Agency
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPWPP	National Plastic Waste Prevention Program for Georgia
NWMP	National Waste Management Plan
NWMAP	National Waste Management Action Plan
NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
PC	Polycarbonates
PE	Polyethylene or polythene
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
RECC	Caucasus Regional Environmental Centre (a local NGO)
SWMCG	Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia – a LTD under MRDI, managing regional landfills
t	Metric ton
TSG	Tbilservice Group
t/y	Metric tons per year
WBA	Waste Batteries and Accumulators
WGI	Waste Generation Index
WEEE	Waste Electronic and Electric Equipment
WMC	Waste Management Code of Georgia

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1. INTRODUCTION

The National Waste Management Strategy 2016-2030 (hereinafter - the strategy) has been developed on the basis of the Waste Management Code. The purpose of the strategy is to determine the country's waste management policy and set the national targets for a 15-year period. National Waste Management Strategy plays a key role in achieving a resource-efficient and sustainable waste management - through gradual convergence with the European Waste Management policy and legislation. To achieve the objectives of the strategy, a national waste management action plan (hereinafter - action plan) is to be developed.

The National Waste Management Action Plan (NWMAP) covers a period of 5 years and is an integral part of NWMS. The action plan identifies the measures to be taken for the implementation of the highest level in the waste management hierarchy calculated for the respective medium-term periods. In total, two action plans have been developed. The second National Waste Management Action Plan covers the period of 2022-2026.

To develop the Strategy, a Logical Framework Approach (LFA) has been applied by assessing the actual situation and the related challenges and issues currently facing the waste management sector. Based on this, the overall objectives and how to overcome the challenges have then been identified.

For each Objective (with no specific deadline) a set of Targets (including a time target) have been set in the Strategy. A number of Actions are required to be implemented to meet each Target. These Actions form the main content of the Action Plan.

The LFA approach can be outlined as:

- Vision
- Objectives (to meet the Vision)
- Targets (to meet the Objectives)
- Actions (to meet the Targets)

The approach entails a number of short-, medium- and long-term Targets while the Actions must be very concise and have specific deadlines.

The LFA approach will allow for the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA) to monitor progress and report every three years to the Government in a very concise manner.

The Strategy covers the waste generated by industry, service sector (offices, etc.), hospitals, agricultural sector, households, etc. According to its properties waste can be hazardous or non-hazardous. Furthermore, waste characteristics vary e.g., Construction and demolition (stable), biodegradable, etc. Given the complexity of waste management, the strategy strives to set more general objectives for all types of waste (except for radioactive waste and obsolete Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) with emphasis on specific waste streams).

It should be noted that the international experience justifies that the development of a comprehensive waste management system in line with the most advanced countries in the world is a lengthy process. The present Strategy has a strong focus on laying the foundation for Georgia to be able to design and develop a comprehensive waste management system gradually, in accordance with the best international practices as the socio-economic situation in the future will allow for.

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Therefore, the Strategy has a strong emphasis on capacity building (competent staff, fiscal means, administrative systems, etc.) in all spheres of government and on awareness raising activities in general.

The objectives, targets, and actions are assembled in the following thirteen sections:

1. Legislation
2. Waste Planning
3. Waste Collection and Transport
4. Landfills
5. Prevention and Treatment (Reuse, Recycling, and Recovery)
6. Cost recovery
7. Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR)
8. Waste Data and Information Management System
9. Capacity Development and Awareness Raising
10. Hazardous Waste Management
11. Plastic Waste Management
12. Biodegradable Waste Management
13. Construction and Demolition Waste Management





2. EXISTING SITUATION AND CHALLENGES

Several positive steps have been taken in recent in waste management field in Georgia. However, since the challenges had been accumulating in the sector for years, there is an urgent need for introduction of a systemic approach and implementation of effective actions. The existing situation and challenges are described in brief for each priority sections.

2.1. LEGISLATION

The Waste Management Code of Georgia (hereinafter – ‘the code’) was adopted on December 26, 2014 and came into force in January 2015. The Code is based on the principles and approaches envisaged by the EU-Georgia Association Agreement (AA) and best international practices, taking into account the requirements of European waste management policy framework and legislation.

The Waste Management Code regulates waste prevention and re-use, waste recovery, recycling and safe disposal. The code describes: i. requirements for waste classification, accounting and reporting, collection, transportation and pre-treatment; ii. municipal, medical and hazardous waste management; iii. the arrangement, operation, closure and further maintenance of the landfill; iv. incineration and co-incineration and others.

Based on the Waste Management Code, twenty by-laws have been adopted, including those related to Extended Producer Responsibility.

In the field of waste management, Georgia is a party to the Basel Conventions on “Transboundary Transportation of Hazardous Wastes and Control of Their Disposal” and Stockholm Conventions on “Persistent Organic Pollutants”. Waste management targets set by Georgia play an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) nationalized by the country. In particular, Target 11.6 of Objective 11: “Inclusive, safe and sustainable development of cities and settlements” refers to the reduction of negative environmental impact per capita in large cities, including municipal and other waste management issues. To achieve the abovementioned task, the country should fully ensure the regular collection, processing and disposal of generated waste.

Transboundary movement of waste in the territory of Georgia is regulated by the Law “On Import, Export and Transit of Waste”. Work is underway on the revision of existing law. Also, the legislation on mining waste management is under development.

Enforcement of the provisions of the Waste Management Code and the requirements of international conventions is extremely important and this process needs to be improved both at the national and local levels. Illegal littering still takes place in protected areas and at tourist complexes. Several illegal dumpsites are still in function and companies do not comply with the existing legal requirements for waste management.

Therefore, further transposition of EU waste legislation, its effective implementation and enforcement are crucial for the establishment of the robust waste management system throughout the country.

2.1.1. Challenges in the field of legislation

Challenges in the field of legislation, call for:

- Further transposition of EU requirements of the AA and international conventions into the national legislation
- Full implementation of national and international requirements
- Strengthening of enforcement

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2.2. WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

There has been no legal requirement until the adoption of the new Code. None of the municipalities had municipal waste management plans. Private companies were also not obliged to have a waste management plan and only some of those subject to environmental permit were required to obtain one.

The Waste Management Code requires the establishment of a comprehensive waste management planning system in the country. It defines the obligation of the MEPA to develop a 15-year national waste management strategy, and a 5-year national waste management action plan. Moreover, it prescribes the obligations of municipalities to prepare municipal waste management plans. In addition, major companies (that produce waste above certain legally defined thresholds) shall develop a company waste management plan and also designate an environmental manager.

In accordance to the Waste Management Code, the National Waste Management Strategy (2016-2030) and the first five-year national waste management action plan (2016-2020) were adopted in 2016. In addition, all municipalities have developed and adopted a five-year municipal waste management action plan, and companies have drawn out company waste management plans. The second national waste management action plan 2022-2026 incorporates modified targets and addresses issues of plastic, bio-degradable and hazardous waste, as well as the requirements for the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and construction and demolition waste management.

2.2.1. Challenges in the field of waste management planning

Challenges in the field of waste management planning, call for:

- Improvement of municipal waste management planning
- Updating the municipal waste management plans in accordance with the updated national waste management strategy and national action plan
- Qualitative improvement of companies' waste management plans

2.3. WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

2.3.1. Municipal waste

Currently, municipal waste collection, recycling and disposal system in Georgia requires significant reforms and alignment with the international standards with the active involvement of relevant stakeholders.

Municipal waste quantities, for 2020 and 2021 were projected by using the Waste Generation Index (WGIs) for urban and rural areas. When calculating, the index for each municipality relied on the data concerning: municipal waste quantities collected/landfilled and municipal waste collection/service coverage rates by urban and rural areas.

Upon calculation, the 2020 average WGI was 0.95 kg/inh/d (kilogram per inhabitant per day) for urban areas and 0.54 kg/inh/d for rural areas. The total amount of the municipal waste generated was 1,061,007 tons, with 760,942 generated in urban areas and 300,065 tons in rural areas.

Subsequently, the total municipal waste generated in 2021 was 1,104,952 tons, with 768,257 tons generated in urban areas and 336,695 tons in rural areas.

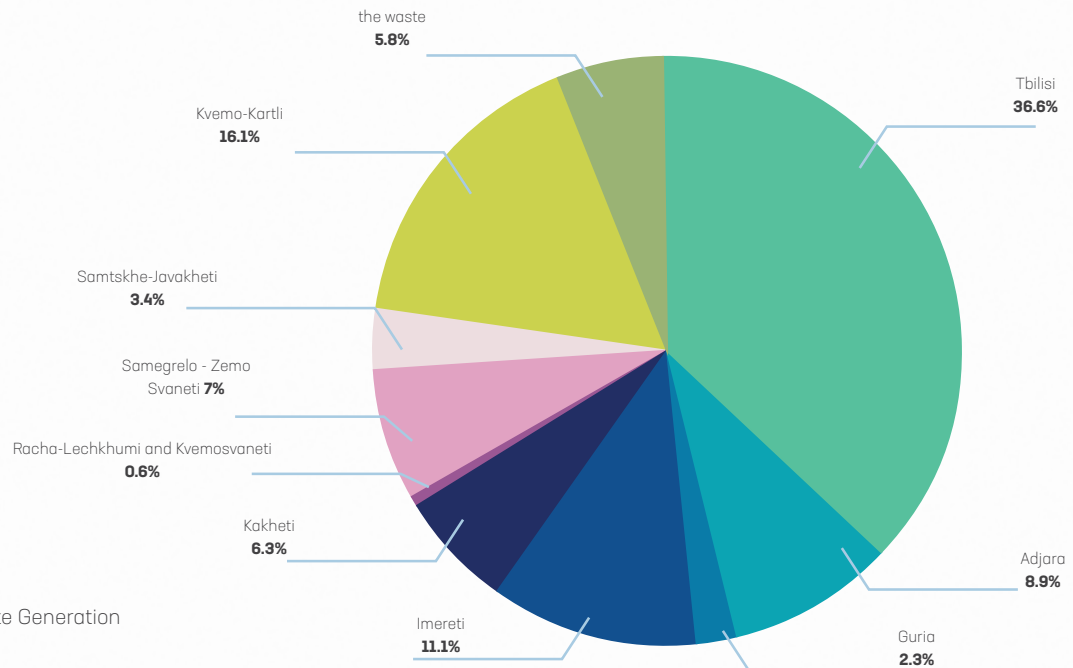


Figure 2. Municipal waste Generation by Regions

The analysis of the typical composition of generated waste streams and the shares of different components in them show that municipal waste includes organic waste (54.7%), plastic waste (13.8%), paper and cardboard (10.6%), textiles (4.1%), construction and demolition waste (2.5%), glass (2.3%), metal (1.4%) and other waste (11%).

Organic and recyclable wastes are represented in large quantities in the composition of the waste, which is the basis for developing a scheme of recycling and recovery processes to be introduced during the five-year planning period.

Estimation of future waste generation rates is an important part of the design and operation of waste management systems in Georgia. Taking into account the growing population and the tourism sector development trends forecast in Georgia as well as the results of analyses of the various national studies on the modelling of waste production and its extrapolation for the period up to 2030 shows that waste generation will increase by 0.6-1.2% annually in Georgia.

According to the Code, the collection and transportation of municipal waste, including household waste, are the responsibility of the municipalities.

At present, there are no established systems for separation of municipal waste in Georgia. Thus, the existing municipal waste management system includes waste collection and disposal only. The current overall Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collection/service coverage rate is 88.89%, with 97.56% reported for urban areas and 63.56% for rural areas.



For waste collection, mainly metal or plastic containers and bins with a capacity of 1,100 liters are used. Most of the rural settlements in Georgia are not equipped with these containers and local populations are served through the "bell system". In most municipalities, urban Municipal Waste collection occurs twice a day. Collection in rural areas is usually two or three times per week. During high season, touristic rural and urban areas see more frequent collection.

Waste collection services are mostly provided by non-commercial non-entrepreneurial legal entities of private law established by the public operators (state, municipalities). Some practice of private involvement in the waste management sector exists in Georgia, but no clear policy on public-private partnership exists on the matter.

Municipalities are responsible for collecting and transporting municipal waste to the landfills as well as cleaning the streets within their administrative boundaries. An analysis of the current situation of waste collection revealed that most of the equipment (garbage trucks, containers, and bins) in almost all municipalities (except large cities) are obsolete or damaged.

Although the National Waste Management Policy prioritizes waste prevention and recycling, currently municipal waste collected throughout the country is mostly disposed of on landfills.

Collection/processing of biodegradable waste is partly carried out in several municipalities - Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Marneuli.

2.3.2. Hazardous Waste

There is no system of separate collection of municipal hazardous waste in the country. The hazardous waste, together with other municipal waste, ends up in a non-hazardous waste dump, which poses a threat to the environment and human health.

Collection of hazardous waste from industrial and commercial facilities is organized and carried out by authorized private companies. Waste is transported to treatment or temporary storage facilities.

There are 50 registered companies for implementation of activities related to hazardous waste management (collection, transportation, temporary storage), and 45 companies have received environmental permits on waste treatment activities.

2.3.3. Medical Waste

Responsibility for sound management of healthcare waste within its premises lays with the medical institutions and is regulated and controlled by the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia together with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia. Not all medical institutions have contractual agreement with a healthcare waste operator, therefore some portion of healthcare waste is still being disposed of at landfills without any pre-treatment.

2.3.4. Construction and demolition Waste

More than 2 million tons of construction and demolition waste is generated annually in Georgia.

The small scale of the construction and demolition waste processing industry and limited business interest lead to the uncontrolled disposal of construction and demolition waste in many cases. Part of the construction and demolition waste is used by the municipality as a source of fill (rather than utilizing higher-grade material which could be put to more sustainable uses). It is a big challenge to create a system for collecting and processing construction and demolition waste in the country.



2.3.5. Challenges in the field of waste collection and transportation

The challenges in the field of waste collection and transportation require:

- Full coverage of municipal waste collection throughout Georgia
- Upgrading the waste collection and transportation facilities
- The establishment of separate collection of municipal waste
- The establishment of a public-private partnership models in municipal waste collection

2.4. LANDFILLS

There are 61 landfills registered in Georgia (54 under the management of Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia and 5 landfills in the A/R municipalities of Adjara, 1 in Tbilisi and 1 private landfill of BP). 24 landfills were closed by the Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia due to high environmental risks, and compliance measures were implemented at 30 landfills and they continue to operate in the transition period. At the landfill, waste is compacted and regularly covered with an insulating layer of clay soil, an access road is arranged, fenced and protected by checkpoints.

However, these landfills do not fully meet the requirements of a non-hazardous waste landfill (complete sealing is not provided, they do not have protective layers, geomembrane, drainage systems and wastewater is not properly treated through effective technology). Waste is disposed of at these landfills without separation.

It is important to note that various improvements are being made concerning landfills. Work is currently underway on 6 regional non-hazardous waste landfills (Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti; Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti; Kakheti; Kvemo Kartli; Samtskhe-Javakheti; Shida Kartli and Mtskheta-Mtianeti). Feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment documents have been conducted or are being prepared by regions. Additionally, the construction of a new sanitary landfill in Adjara, which fully meets international and national standards, is nearing completion.

Although Tbilisi landfill is arranged according to international standards and biogas collection pipes are installed on the landfill, the generated biogas is released into the ambient air without treatment. Accordingly, the construction/renovation of the gas extraction system, the collection basin and the treatment facility for the leachate collected at the landfill are underway.

The construction of a new non-hazardous waste landfill site for solid household waste in Adjara is underway, which fully meets international requirements.

3 companies are responsible for the management of non-hazardous waste landfills:

- LTD “Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia” - throughout the country (except the Tbilisi City Municipality and the territory of Adjara AR),
- LTD “Adjara Waste Management Company” - in the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara and
- LTD “Tbiliservice Group” - in Tbilisi.

There are no landfills for construction and demolition waste, and these wastes are used in the process of quarry restoration in a number of municipalities. Some municipal landfills have a dedicated cell for asbestos-containing construction waste.

It should be noted that there is no landfill for the disposal of hazardous waste such as slag, ash and other specific waste streams.

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2.4.1. Dumpsites

Illegal dumpsites are a serious concern in Georgia given the fact that Municipal Waste collection coverage is poor in rural areas, thus leading local communities to dump their household waste in close proximity to their residences (riverbanks, roadsides, etc.). Municipalities systematically detect, clean and close such landfills.

2.4.2. Challenges in the field of landfills

The challenges in the field of landfills call for:

- Arrangement of new regional sanitary landfills in accordance with EU standards and to close existing unauthorized landfills
- Closure of natural landfills
- Arranging landfills for hazardous and construction and demolition waste

2.5. WASTE PREVENTION, REUSE, RECYCLING AND RECOVERY

Waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery practices are less developed in Georgia.

Various types of municipal waste are collected and recycled in Georgia, mainly:

- **Paper** - Paper and cardboard waste recycling is the most prominent in Georgia. It involves several companies. Owing to the high price of recycled paper on the international market, part of this waste is exported. Georgian companies mainly produce cardboard packaging and hygienic paper for local consumption.
- **Plastic** - Up to 25 companies process plastic waste in Georgia. Their total design capacity is about 184,000 tons per year. There are also companies in Georgia that export plastic waste, especially plastic bottles, to Turkey, Ukraine, and Iran.
- **Metal** - aluminum and metal recycling is carried out by several companies in Georgia. The input material in the recycling process is made of aluminum and metal molds, which is used to make various products. Since this type of waste is valuable, it is typically sold to scrap metal collectors in exchange for a payment. Therefore, such waste is found in very small quantities in Georgian landfills.
- **Glass** - In Georgia, an average of 1000 tons of glass waste is collected and processed annually.

There are 50 registered companies for the implementation of activities related to hazardous waste management (collection, transportation, temporary storage), and 45 companies have received environmental permits for waste treatment activities.

Treatment of medical hazardous waste is mainly carried out by incineration without energy recovery, while some industrial wastes (oils, batteries, electronic waste) are treated by recovery.

2.5.1. Challenges in the field of waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery

Challenges in prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery call for:

- Enhancement of waste prevention mechanisms
- Establishment of well-functioning waste separation system
- Increase of the number of waste recovery facilities
- Introduction of incentive mechanisms in the areas of waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery



2.6. COST RECOVERY

In accordance with the “polluter pays principle”, the waste producer is obliged to handle the waste generated as a result of the manufacturing process, namely to transfer it to a registered company with an environmental permit for collection and treatment. Respectively, the collection of hazardous waste from industrial and commercial facilities is organized and carried out by authorized private companies.

The municipalities are responsible for deciding on the municipal waste fee (tariffs) within their municipality territory (tariff levels are determined by the municipal council – “Sakrebulo” - within the ceiling set by the national legislation). Tariffs are charged monthly mainly per person and in case of companies, per space occupied or amount of generated waste. Residents only pay if services are available. However, in most cases, the established fees and collection rates are low (physical 0.5-2.5 GEL per capita, depending on the amount of waste generated by legal entities). There are no established tariffs for waste disposal at landfills (“gate fee”). Accordingly, the municipal waste fees do not cover all costs for waste collection, transportation, treatment and/or disposal. Most of waste collection and transportation costs are subsidized by the municipalities, hence there is poor cost recovery system in the waste sector. It is necessary to develop and implement the municipal waste management tariff policy in accordance with the polluter pays principle and its gradual implementation contributing financially to reimburse the local and central governments for cleanup efforts.

2.6.1. Challenges in the field of Cost Recovery

Challenges in the field of cost recovery call for:

- Development of an adequate tariff policy
- Implementation of an effective cost recovery mechanism

2.7. EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR)

The principle of the Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) was introduced by the Code and implies that producers take over the responsibility for preventing, collecting, separating and treating used products (waste) for their eventual recovery. According to the Waste Management Code, the producer’s extended obligation applies to six specific waste streams.

Municipal Waste is considered to be a key financial and operational tool that promotes the development of a resource-saving economy and the establishment of a waste management scheme that is consistent with the waste management hierarchy defined by the Code. This approach has been widely used in developed countries for many years and is quite effective.

In May 2020, the Government of Georgia adopted four technical regulations regarding EPR: waste oils, portable batteries/accumulators, waste from electric/electronic equipment (WEEE) and waste tyres.

The aforementioned technical regulations establish the obligations and requirements for the manufacturers, EPR organizations and all interested parties involved in the process, as well as the target indicators of waste collection, recovery and recycling of each stream.

Technical regulations on the management of packaging waste and end-of-life vehicles have not been adopted.

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2.7.1. Specific waste streams of Extended Producer Responsibility

Waste batteries and accumulators - on average 550 tons of portable batteries are sold on the market per year, an equivalent annual amount can be considered as waste, which is mainly landfilled due to the absence of separate municipal waste collection schemes. 6000 tons of battery waste are produced in Georgia every year. At present, batteries used in Georgia are recycled or exported for processing.

Electrical and electronic waste - according to the conducted research data, 7.8 kg of electrical and electronic waste is generated per capita in Georgia, which amounts to 29,000 tons annually. Authorized companies carry out the collection and preliminary treatment of the mentioned waste, although in many cases the environmental requirements are violated.

Large electrical appliances (e.g., refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, etc.) are collected uncontrollably by private individuals for the purpose of separating and selling various materials.

Waste oils - the average amount of waste oils is 20,000 tons/year. Due to the lack of modern waste oil processing systems in the country, waste oils are mainly incinerated or exported.

Waste tires - according to the official data of the Customs Department of the Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia, 29,000 tons of tires were imported to Georgia in 2021. It is prohibited to dispose of waste tires in landfills. The potential for recycling is low, therefore part of the tire waste will be disposed of uncontrolled, part will be stored at the place of generation.

Packaging waste - according to the research conducted, in 2020, the annual amount of plastic materials and products produced and imported in Georgia amounted to 180,900 tons, of which 93% (168,300 tons) will be turned into waste, of which 22% are PET bottles, 44% - polyethylene, polypropylene bags and sacks and 27% - other plastic waste, the annual estimated amount of packaging waste is 200,000 tons. Up to 132,000 tons of plastic waste will be placed in landfills along with municipal mixed waste.

Decommissioned vehicles - 59,720 vehicles were written off by the service agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia during the last 5 years. Dismantling/recycling of end-of-life vehicles is carried out by unauthorized persons without proper environmental requirements, which poses a threat to the environment.

2.7.2. Challenges in the field of Extended Producer Responsibility

The challenges in the field of Extended Producer Responsibility call for:

- Capacity building for the stakeholders
- Raising the awareness of the population
- Sharing the best available practices
- Implementation of effective compliance schemes for MS

2.8. WASTE DATA

A data collection system on generated, collected, transported and treated waste and a subsequent database is not in place in Georgia.

Availability of waste related data as well as access to these data for the public is crucial for the proper management of the waste sector and to ensuring transparency.



2.8.1. Challenges in the field of waste

Challenges in the field of waste data call for:

- Creation and enhancement of user friendly interactive waste database
- Improvement of regular reporting on collected, transported and treated waste
- Strengthening data collection, data processing, reporting and database management capabilities

2.9. MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES

To improve the waste management system, an increased capacity is required in all spheres of the public and private sector.

The competences of the main stakeholders in the field of waste management are defined by the Waste Management Code and are as follows:

- Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture is the government authority responsible for the development and implementation of the state policy in the field of waste, regulates and supervises the management of animal waste
- The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, is responsible for the management and control of healthcare waste
- The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, defines waste transportation related requirements
- The Ministry of Finance of Georgia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, regulates transboundary movement of waste;
- The Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia - LTD “Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia” is responsible for construction, operation and closure of landfills as well as operation of transfer stations in Georgia except for the landfills in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara and self-governing City of Tbilisi.
- Municipalities are responsible for - a) municipal waste collection and for this purpose the implementation and proper functioning of the municipal waste collection system; b) the gradual implementation and proper functioning of the system of separate collection of municipal waste;
- In the Autonomous Republic of Ajara and in the city of Tbilisi, the management of non-hazardous waste including the construction, operation and closure of landfills is the responsibility of the relevant authorities.

Implementation of the Code as well as meeting the requirements of the international treaties call for the strengthening of the capacities and a close cooperation between all stakeholders involved in waste management, including the private sector.

Moreover, the awareness of the general public is of no less importance. Today, the public awareness on waste management is low.

2.9.1. Challenges in field of waste management capacity

Challenges in field of waste management capacity require:

- Enhancement of the capacities of relevant ministries
- Strengthening the capacity of municipalities
- Raising the awareness of the society and individual target groups

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2.10. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

In the last decade, there has been an increasing rate of hazardous waste generation in Georgia. Management of hazardous waste is associated with high environmental and health risks. Accordingly, it is vital to promote the introduction of modern approaches and technologies for the collection and treatment of hazardous waste as well as the creation of modern management systems. To this end, international cooperation and sharing of experience are fundamental.

Currently, hazardous waste management does not abide by any international requirements and standards of sound management of hazardous waste.

In accordance to the “polluter pays principle,” as of today the manufacturer is obliged to handle the hazardous waste generated. The producer is responsible for transportation of the produced waste to an appropriate registered facility with environmental permit for waste treatment.

Mainly, hazardous waste treatment is done through incineration without energy recovery, with the exception of some industrial wastes (oils, batteries, electronic waste), which are treated through recovery.

Regardless of various efforts presented in Georgia, existence of uncontrolled historical hazardous waste dumpsites remains a problem. Problematic areas include arsenic-containing wastes in Ambrolauri Municipality (Uravi) and Lentekhi Municipality (Tsana), as well as pesticide burials in Marneuli Municipality (Iagluja). These facilities pose a threat to the environment and human health.

It should be noted that there is no standardized operational hazardous waste landfill, which is essential for the safe disposal of such wastes as slag, ash, and other types of wastes.

2.10.1. Challenges in the field of hazardous waste management

The challenges in the field of hazardous waste management call for:

- Arrangement of burial sites for historical hazardous waste
- Construction of a hazardous waste landfills
- Strengthening the capacity for the collection and treatment of hazardous waste

2.11. PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

Plastic waste pollution is one of the most global environmental challenges today. In order to overcome the mentioned problem, it is necessary to carry out complex measures, including the development and implementation of preventive programs, the establishment of an effective plastic waste management system, promotion of the introduction of modern recycling technologies, raising the awareness of the population and others.

Despite the fact that Georgia is implementing certain measures to reduce plastic, it still remains a significant environmental challenge. Due to the lack of a separate collection system, a large part of the plastic waste is placed in landfills or gets released into the environment without oversight (both on land and in surface waters, including the sea), which poses a threat to the environment and human health.

Based on the above, it is crucial to create modern systems of plastic prevention and waste treatment.

2.11.1. Challenges in the field of plastic waste management

The challenges in the field of plastic waste management call for:

- Introduction of separate collection and treatment systems for plastic waste
- Implementation of plastic waste prevention measures
- Capacity building for stakeholders involved in plastic waste management



2.12. BIODEGRADABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

There is no organized system of collection and treatment of biodegradable waste in Georgia. Biodegradable waste is disposed of in landfills and constitutes more than half of municipal waste. Biodegradable waste includes kitchen, garden and park waste, paper and other similar wastes, which are a source of gas emissions and wastewater from landfills.

Regarding the management of biodegradable waste, the country is committed to prepare and implement measures aimed at reducing the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of in landfills, to develop legislative initiatives and other practical programs that ensure the perfection of the biodegradable waste management system in the country.

Biodegradable waste collection and processing is partially carried out in the form of separate initiatives (projects). Composting enterprises are arranged in the city of Tbilisi, the city of Kutaisi and in the municipalities of Marneuli, whose capacities are small. It is necessary to create and introduce modern biodegradable waste management systems in the country.

2.12.1. Challenges in the field of biodegradable waste management

The challenges in the field of biodegradable waste management call for:

- Creation and implementation of modern biodegradable waste management systems in the country
- Introduction of biodegradable waste collection, composting and energy recovery technologies
- Strengthening the capacity of biodegradable waste management in the country

2.13. CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT

The construction process is actively underway in Georgia, and accordingly, the amount of construction and demolition waste is increasing every year.

Construction and demolition waste recycling practices are not implemented in the country. A part of the waste is used by the municipality for filling measures, a certain part mixed with municipal waste will be placed in municipal waste dumps because there are no landfills for construction and demolition waste.

The small scale of the construction and demolition waste processing industry and less business interest lead to uncontrolled disposal of construction and demolition waste in many cases.

It should be noted that there are no special regulatory norms for the management of construction and demolition waste and a relevant guidance document that would be in compliance with the waste management code and modern best practices and experience.

Recycling and reuse of construction and demolition waste is important both from the point of view of reducing the negative impact on the environment and obtaining economic benefits.

2.13.1. Challenges in the field of construction and demolition waste

Challenges in the field of construction and demolition waste management call for:

- Introduction of modern systems of construction and demolition waste collection and processing in the country
- Prevention of uncontrolled placement of construction and demolition waste
- Strengthening the capacity of the construction and demolition waste processing sector



3. STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

3.1. HIERARCHY AND PRINCIPLES

The Strategy complies with the Code that sets out the Waste management Hierarchy¹:

- Prevention
- Preparation for re-use
- Recycling
- Other recovery, including energy recovery
- Disposal

Furthermore, the Strategy complies with the Principles of Waste Management by Code²:

- **Precautionary** means to avoid the threat or danger to the environment deriving from waste, measures shall be taken even if full scientific certainty is not available.
- **Polluter pays** means that the producer or holder of waste, shall cover the costs of waste management.
- **Proximity** means that the treatment of waste shall be undertaken in the nearest appropriate waste treatment facility, taking into consideration environmental and economic efficiency.
- **Self-sufficiency** means that an integrated and adequate network of facilities for waste disposal and recovery of municipal waste is established and operated.

The Strategy will be in harmony with key EU Environmental Management principles:

- **Sustainable development (Sixth Community Environment Action Programme)** - use of the natural resources without destroying or harming them and by a manner that does not restrict the possibilities for their use by the future generations
- **Waste prevention principle (Directive 2008/98/EC on waste)** - reduction of the quantity and/or hazardousness of the generated waste
- **Best Available Technology (Directive 2008/98/EC on waste)** – in establishing recovery or disposal facilities the use of best available technologies shall be taken into account
- **Extended Producer's Responsibility (Directive 2008/98/EC on waste)** – producers and importers of specific products are responsible for the waste that remains after those products have been used, as well as the subsequent management of the waste and financial responsibility for such activities
- **Integrated waste management (Sixth Community Environment Action Programme)** - The integrated management combines all other principles of the waste management policy and guarantees interaction and optimal combination of the different methods and approaches with a purpose of achieving economically and environmentally effective waste management³.

The Strategy also is in line with two international key principles:

- **The UNECE principle on Access to information and Public Participation (Aarhus Convention) and**
- **The UNEP Green Economy Initiative - Towards a Green Economy - Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication** - promoting the development of green economy, which ensures sustainable development and avoids degradation of the environment.

¹ Waste Management Code, Article 4 [1]

² Waste Management Code, Article 5 [2]

³ Integrated Waste Management principle implies the application of cost-effectiveness approach in waste management



3.2. VISION, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The vision of waste management in Georgia is as follows - Georgia aspires to become a country focused on waste prevention and recycling, which is achieved by:

- Taking action on prevention, reuse, recycling, and recovery of waste
- Collection of all municipal waste in Georgia
- Developing waste at source separation
- Introducing Full Cost Recovery
- Introducing Extended Producers Responsibility
- Taking initiatives on specific waste streams of national concern
- Establishing Private-Public Partnership
- Introducing incentives to meet the objectives of the Strategy

In accordance with the existing challenges, the following goals and objectives of the strategy were defined:

Objective 1. Development, implementation and enforcement of waste management legislation in line with EU requirements and international conventions

— **Target 1.1.** Improvement of legal framework

Objective 2. Establishment of a waste management planning system at national and local levels

— **Target 2.1.** Improvement of planning of municipal waste management

— **Target 2.2.** Promotion of public private partnership

Objective 3. Establishment and introduction of an effective waste collection and transportation system

— **Target 3.1.** Improvement of the municipal waste collection system

— **Target 3.2.** Establishment of a system for the collection and transportation of construction and demolition waste

— **Target 3.3.** Improvement of system for collection and transportation of hazardous waste

— **Target 3.4.** Improvement of medical waste collection and disposal system

Minimum national indicators for waste collection		
	By year 2026	By year 2030
Municipal waste	95 %	100%
Hazardous Waste	85 %	95%

Objective 4. Ensuring the safe disposal of waste for human health and the environment

— **Target 4.1.** Organize new regional non-hazardous landfills and waste transferring stations in accordance with EU standards, and improve / operate existing landfills and gradually close them

— **Target 4.2.** Closure of existing landfills

— **Target 4.3.** Closure/remediation and prevention of dumpsites

Action implemented by:



Objective 5. Waste prevention, reuse, recycling and/or recovery

- **Target 5.1.** Development of prevention programs
- **Target 5.2.** Promotion and introduction of modern waste recycling and energy recovery technologies
- **Target 5.3.** Strengthen the capacity of waste monitoring

Minimum target indicators for waste recycling		
	By year 2026	By year 2030
Paper	50 %	80%
Glass	50%	80%
Metal	80%	90%
Plastic	50%	80%

Objective 6. Full cost recovery of waste management costs in accordance with the “Polluter pays” principle

- **Target 6.1.** Improvement of the waste management full cost recovery system in each municipality

Objective 7. Promotion and implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility

- **Target 7.1.** Achieve minimal indicators for various specific waste management:

Collection of batteries and accumulators		
Category/Year	2026	2030
Portable battery, portable accumulator (out of the quantity placed on the market)	20%	40%
Motor accumulator (generated from waste)	95%	98%
Industrial battery or industrial accumulator (generated from waste)	95%	98%

Recycling of batteries and accumulators		
Category/Year	2026	2030
Waste of lead-acid batteries and accumulators	65%	65%
Waste of nickel and cadmium batteries and accumulators	75%	75%
Waste of other batteries and accumulators	50%	50%

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)		
• Source-separated collection		
Category/Year	2026	2030
Heat exchange equipment	45%	57%
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens with an area larger than 100 cm ²	8%	15%
Light bulbs	35%	60%
Large equipment (outer size more than 50 cm)	55%	82%
Small equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	8%	18%
Small information and telecommunication equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	8%	18%
• Recovery and recycling		
Category/Year	2026	2030
Heat exchange equipment	Recovery	66%
	Reuse and recycling	83%
		65%
		76%



Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens with an area larger than 100 cm ²	Recovery	30%	65%
	Reuse and recycling	25%	60%
Light bulbs	Recovery	80%	80%
	Reuse and recycling	80%	80%
Large equipment (outer size more than 50 cm)	Recovery	72%	82%
	Reuse and recycling	70%	78%
Small equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	Recovery	30%	55%
	Reuse and recycling	25%	45%
Small information and telecommunication equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	Recovery	30%	55%
	Reuse and recycling	25%	45%

Waste oil

	2026	2030
Recovery	25%	45%
Energy recovery	12%	23%
Recycling Recovery	13%	22%

Tires

	2026	2030
Recovery	35%	55%
Energy recovery	18%	27%
Recycling Protector Recovery	17%	28%

Packaging Materials

• Subject to deposit

	2026	2030
Recycling rates	80%	91%
Plastic (bottle)	80%	91%
Metal (can)	80%	91%

• Non-depository

	2026	2030
Recycling rates	41%	57%
Paper	51%	69%
Plastic	10%	10%
Glass	48%	66%
Metal	31%	46%
Wood	13 %	21%

End of life vehicles (ELV)

	2026	2030
Recovery	80%	88%
Recycling	78%	84%

Action implemented by:



Objective 8. Establishment and implementation of a waste data and information management system

- **Target 8.1.** Establishment of integrated waste databases (data collection, reporting and database)

Objective 9. Strengthening capacity and raising awareness about waste management

- **Target 9.1.** Improvement of the capacity of public agencies involved in waste management
- **Target 9.2.** Improvement of public awareness on waste management issues

Objective 10. Improvement of hazardous waste management

- **Target 10.1.** Promotion of creation and strengthening of hazardous waste recovery facilities
- **Target 10.2.** Safe disposal of hazardous waste
- **Target 10.3.** Rehabilitation of areas contaminated with hazardous waste
- **Target 10.4.** Hazardous waste management capacity building and awareness raising campaigns

Objective 11. Plastic Waste Management

- **Target 11.1.** Improve the plastic waste management system

Objective 12. Creation and implementation of biodegradable waste collection and treatment systems

- **Target 12.1.** Introduction of biodegradable waste composting practice
- **Target 12.2.** Promotion of the conversion of biodegradable waste into energy

Objective 13. Improvement of construction and demolition waste management

- **Target 13.1.** Improvement of the legal framework and strengthening monitoring capabilities for construction and demolition waste management
- **Target 13.2.** Introduction of modern techniques concerning the collection and recycling of construction and demolition waste



4. EFFECTS OF THE STRATEGY

The Strategy will only have positive environmental effects. Furthermore, the Strategy will have a special positive effect for the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS).

Introduction of innovative approaches in the waste management sector of Georgia will promote approaching waste as a resource. Minimizing the disposal of biodegradable waste will help significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions - a substance of special political consideration these days.

Waste separation will contribute to the development of recycling and circular economy in the country. Implementation of smart technologies for the treatment of hazardous and specific wastes will reduce harmful effects on the environment and human health.

Financial feasibility should be carefully considered for each activity. Achieving objectives and targets set by the strategy is quite costly; however, benefits of a proper waste management system and thus avoiding risks to human health and damage to the environment, as well as from utilizing waste as a resource, in the long run will far outweigh the strain caused by the cost.

The Strategy is in line with the approaches of the European Union, however, timing is of special importance due to the local socio-economic situation. For example, to achieve the development/implementation of a system of the full cost recovery related to waste management, the socio-economic situation of the country should also be taken into account.

The costs of the implementation of the Strategy are estimated as part of the Action Plan.

Implementation of the Strategy will contribute to: introduction of the separate collection of waste and its use as a resource; implementation of waste reuse, recycling and recovery technologies; improving the environmental performance of operators involved in waste management; reducing the amount of waste placed on landfills; creation of new enterprises and green jobs and development of circular economy.

Action implemented by:



National Waste Management Action Plan 2022 – 2026

OBJECTIVE 1 Development, implementation, and enforcement of waste management legislation in line with EU requirements and international conventions

Targets		Indicator
Target 1.1	Improvement of legal framework	Legal acts developed and submitted

Target 1.1. Improvement of legal framework

Action	Implementa- tion Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
1.1.1. Development and submission of legislation on waste import, export, and transit	2024 I quarter	Draft legislation developed and submitted	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Finance	Administrative costs	
1.1.2. Development and submission of draft legislation on mining waste management	2025 IV quarter	Draft legislation developed and submitted	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
1.1.3. Development and submission of legal act on animal waste management	2026 IV quarter	Legal act developed and submitted	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
1.1.4. Development and submission a draft of amendments and additions to the Waste Management Code	2023 IV quarter	Draft amendments and additions developed and submitted	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		Administrative costs	
1.1.5. Development and submission of technical regulations on the management of packaging waste and end of life vehicles (ELV)	2023 IV quarter	2 technical regulations developed and submitted	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Administrative costs	
1.1.6. Identification of GAPS and review of existing legislation, comparative analysis with international agreements, elaboration of package of amendments (at least one)	2026 I quarter	Elaborated and submitted package of amendments (at least one)	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		250 000 Euro	Donor assistance

OBJECTIVE 2 Establishment of a Waste Management Planning System at National and Local Levels

Targets		Indicator
Target 2.1	Improvement of planning of municipal waste management	Number of updated and approved waste management plans
Target 2.2	Strengthening of public and private partnership	Created effective cooperation methods between the private and public sectors

Target 2.1. Improvement of planning of municipal waste management

Action	Implementa- tion Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
2.1.1. Updating of municipal waste management plans.	2024 IV quarter	Updated and approved 64 municipal waste management plans	Municipalities	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Will be specified by the municipality	Municipality Budget



2.1.2	Development of waste management plans for protected areas	2024 IV quarter	Developed Waste Management Plans for Protected Areas (at least 13)	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture Agency of Protected Areas		200 000 Euro	Donor assistance
Target 2.2. Strengthening of public and private partnership							
2.2.1.	Establish a pilot municipal waste collection center in large cities	2026 IV quarter	Pilot center established in at least one city	Municipalities	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	1 500 000 Euro	Donor assistance, Private sector
2.2.2	Establish municipal recyclable waste segregation facility/ies through private-public sectors cooperation	2026 IV quarter	At least one recyclable waste segregation facility established	Waste Management Companies Municipalities Private Sector	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	3 000 000 Euro (The budget will be specified after the technical study)	Donor assistance, Private Sector

OBJECTIVE 3 Establishment and Introduction of an Efficient Waste Collection and Transportation System

Targets		Indicator
Target 3.1	Improvement of municipal waste collection system	Municipal waste – 95% Municipal Hazardous waste - 50%
Target 3.2	Establish system for the collection and transportation of construction and demolition waste	Established construction and demolition waste collection and transportation system
Target 3.3	Improvement of hazardous waste collection and transportation system	Improved of hazardous waste collection and transportation system
Target 3.4	Improvement of system of medical waste collection and disposal	Improved system of medical waste collection and disposal

Target 3.1. Improvement of municipal waste collection system

Action		Imple- mentation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
3.1.1	Assessment/research of the existing situation in the municipalities in order to improve the collection of municipal waste and identify the needs	2024 IV quarter	Prepared assessment report	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	250 000 Euro	Donor assistance
3.1.2	Gradual introduction of separate collection of municipal waste	2026 IV quarter	50% of generated municipal waste is separated	Municipalities	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Will be determined in accordance with the results of a relevant study	Donor assistance, Municipalities
3.1.3	Provision of standardized containers and means of transportation to improve the collection and transportation of municipal waste (except the Autonomous Republic of Adjara and Tbilisi)	2026 IV quarter	Purchased 11,264 containers of different volumes and 72 vehicles of different types for municipalities of Kakheti, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti regions	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Municipalities	7 100 000 Euro	International financial institutions (EBRD, KfW)

Action implemented by:



3.1.4	Provision of standardized containers and means of transportation to improve the collection and transportation of municipal waste in Adjara	2025 IV quarter	5 municipalities equipped with technical means Purchased containers of different volumes and different types of vehicles (specifications and quantities will be clarified after the completion of the ongoing research)	Waste Management Company of Adjara	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	10 000 000 Euro	International financial institutions (EBRD)
3.1.5	Development of an effective waste collection system for the municipality(ies) of the highland region and preparation of pilot projects	2026 IV quarter	Prepared assessment report Implemented at least one pilot project	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	1 000 000 Euro	Donor assistance

Target 3.2. Establishment system for the collection and transportation of construction and demolition waste

3.2.1	Preparation of a guideline document for the collection and treatment of construction and demolition waste	2023 IV quarter	Prepared guideline document for the collection and treatment	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		100 000 Euro	Donor assistance
3.2.2	Conduction trainings for representatives of construction and demolition waste collection and transportation sector	2024 IV quarter	At least 4 training conducted for Municipalities and Private Sector	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance

Target 3.3. Improvement of hazardous waste collection and transportation system

3.3.1	Conduction trainings for representatives of the hazardous waste collection and transportation sector document	2026 IV quarter	At least 4 trainings conducted	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development's Land Transport Agency	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
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Target 3.4. Improvement of medical waste collection and disposal system

3.4.1	Conduction trainings for representatives of the medical waste collection, transportation, treatment and disposal sector and preparation of guidance document	2025 IV quarter	At least 6 trainings conducted and at least 1 guidance document prepared	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Private Sector The Ministry of Internally Dis-pla-ced Persons from the Occu-pied Territories, Health, Labor, and Social Affairs	250 000 Euro	Donor assistance
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OBJECTIVE 4 Ensuring the Safe Disposal of Waste for Human Health and the Environment

Targets		Indicator
Target 4.1	Organize new regional non-hazardous landfills and waste transferring stations in accordance with EU standards, and improve / operate existing landfills and their gradual closure	Number of organized regional non-hazardous waste disposal facilities (landfills) and waste transfer stations Number of closed operating landfills
Target 4.2	Closure of existing landfills	Number of closed existing landfills
Target 4.3	Closure / remediation and prevention of dumpsites	Number of closed dumpsites



Target 4.1. Organize new regional non-hazardous landfills and waste transferring stations in accordance with EU standards, and improve / operate existing landfills and gradual closure

Action	Implementation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
4.1.1. Construction of a new regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility in Kvemo Kartli region for five municipalities (Tsalka, Dmanisi, Tetritskaro, Marneuli, Bolnisi)	2024 II quarter	1 New regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility in Kvemo Kartli Region	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	9 400 000 Euro	International financial institutions (EBRD, KfW), State budget
4.1.2. Construction of new regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility and transfer stations in Kakheti region and closure of four existing landfills (Telavi, Sagarejo, Dedoplistskaro and Lagodekhi)	2025 IV quarter	1 New regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility and 3 transfer station in Kakheti Region 4 existing landfills closed	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	28 300 000 Euro	International financial institutions (EBRD, KfW), State budget
4.1.3. Construction of new regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility and transfer stations in Samegrelo Zemo-Svaneti region and closure of 2 existing landfills (Zugdidi and Poti)	2024 IV quarter	1 New regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility and 3 transfer station in Samegrelo Zemo-Svaneti Region 2 existing landfills closed	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		
4.1.4. Construction of new regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility and transfer stations in Imereti, Racha-lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti Region and closure of existing landfills in Kutaisi (Nikea)	2025 IV quarter	1 New regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility and 6 transfer station in Imereti, Racha-lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti Region 1 existing landfill closed in Kutaisi	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	27 600 000 Euro	International financial institutions (EBRD, KfW),
4.1.5. Technical-economic and environmental assessment study for construction of new non-hazardous waste disposal facility and transfer stations in Samtskhe-Javakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Shida Kartli regions	2023 II quarter	Technical-economic and environmental assessment document developed	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	800 000 Euro	International financial institutions (EBRD, KfW)
4.1.6. Construction of 2 new regional non-hazardous waste disposal facilities and 5 transfer stations and closure of 9 existing landfills Samtskhe-Javakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Shida Kartli regions	2026 IV quarter	Developed projects for the construction of 2 non-hazardous waste disposal facilities, 5 waste transfer stations and the closure of 9 landfills	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Feasibility study is underway, based on which the budget will be determined and the relevant financial resources will be mobilized from donors.	International financial institutions (EBRD, KfW),

Action implemented by:



4.1.7	Construction of a new non-hazardous waste landfill for the Autonomous Republic of Adjara	2022 IV quarter	New non-hazardous waste landfill for the Autonomous Republic of Adjara	Government of A/R of Adjara	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	4 500 000 GEL 7 000 000 Euro	Government of A/R of Adjara, International financial institutions (EBRD)
4.1.8	Arrangement of biogas collection/ recycling system and temporary storage of hazardous waste at Tbilisi landfill	2023 IV quarter	Biogas collection/ recycling system arranged at Tbilisi landfill 1 Temporary storage facility for hazardous waste	Tbilisi Municipality	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	8 600 000 GEL	Tbilisi Municipality

Target 4.2. Closure of existing landfills

4.2.1	Gradual closure of landfills operating in Imereti and Racha-Lechkhumi regions (Samtredia, Tkibuli, Terjola, Sachkhere, Oni, Ambrolauri, Tsageri)	2026 IV quarter	7 closed landfills in Imereti and Racha-Lechkhumi regions	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	4 000 000 GEL	State budget
4.2.2	Gradual closure of landfills operating in Kvemo Kartli region (Marneuli, Bolnisi) and arrangement of a transfer station in Bolnisi	2024 IV quarter	2 closed landfills in Kvemo Kartli region Transfer station arranged in Bolnisi	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	2 500 000 GEL	State budget
4.2.3	Closure of the existing landfill in Tsnori	2022 IV quarter	Closed existing landfill in Tsnori	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	350 000 GEL	State budget
4.2.4	Closure of the existing landfill in Rustavi	2023 IV quarter	Closed landfill in Rustavi	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	5 000 000 GEL	State budget
4.2.5	Gradual closure of existing landfills in Guria region (Chokhatauri and Ozurgeti) and arrangement of waste transfer station in Chokhatauri	2024 II quarter	2 existing landfills closed in Guria region 1 waste unloading station in Chokhatauri	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure /Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	2 500 000 Gel	State budget
4.2.6	Closure of existing landfills in cities of Batumi and Kobuleti	2023 IV quarter	Closed 2 landfills in cities of Batumi and Kobuleti	Government of A/R of Adjara	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	1 000 000 Euro	International financial institutions

Target 4.3. Closure / remediation and prevention of dumpsites

4.3.1	Inventory of dumpsites and their closure/ remediation	2026 IV quarter	Inventory conducted report and closed dumpsites	Municipalities	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	It will be determined based on the relevant research	Local budget, Donor assistance
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OBJECTIVE 5 Waste Prevention, Reuse, Recycling and/or Recovery

Targets		Indicator
Target 5.1	Development of prevention programs	At least one waste prevention program has been developed
Target 5.2	Promotion and introduction of modern waste recycling and energy recovery technologies	Increased waste recycling rate
		Energy recovery rates increased compared to 2022
		Improved energy recovery infrastructure

Target 5.1. Development of prevention programs

Action	Implementation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
5.1.1. Assessment of waste prevention, reuse, development of appropriate program	2026 IV quarter	At least one assessment program developed	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		250 000 Euro	Donor assistance
5.1.2. Assess the implementation of the requirements of the waste management legislation in state procurement and tenders and develop relevant recommendations	2024 IV quarter	Developed research report	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Finance	100 000 Euro	Donor assistance

Target 5.2. Promotion and introduction of modern waste recycling and energy recovery technologies

5.2.1. Needs assessment for the introduction of technologies on energy recovery from waste	2026 IV quarter	Prepared needs assessment report	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	200 000 Euro	Donor assistance
5.2.2. Promotion the introduction of circular economy approaches in waste management, needs assessment, development a relevant program and implementation of pilot projects	2026 IV quarter	Prepared needs assessment report and at least one pilot project implemented	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Private Sector	250 000 Euro (for research) The pilot budget will be determined after appropriate research	Donor assistance

OBJECTIVE 6 Full cost recovery of Waste Management Costs in Accordance With the “Polluter pays” Principle

Targets		Indicator
Target 6.1	Improvement of the waste management full cost recovery system in each municipality	Increased rate of waste management cost recovery

Target 6.1. Improvement of the waste management full cost recovery system in each municipality

Action	Implementation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
6.1.1. Evaluation of the tariff fee system in municipalities, development and implementation of recommendations	2025 IV quarter	Developed research report on tariff fee systems and established fee collection system	Ministry of Finance	Municipalities Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance

Action implemented by:



6.1.2	Determination the waste disposal fee (gate fee) by landfill operators and its gradual implementation	2026 IV quarter	The waste disposal fee (gate fee) by landfill operators determined	Solid Waste Management Company LTD "Tbilser-vice Group" Waste Management Company of Adjara A/R	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development Municipalities Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	100 000 Euro	Donor assistance
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OBJECTIVE 7 Promoting and Introducing Extended Producer Responsibility

Targets						Indicator	
Target 7.1 Achieve minimal indicators for various specific waste management:						Percentage achieved according to each stream	
Collection of batteries and accumulators							
Category/Year	2023	2024	2025	2026			
Portable battery, portable accumulator (out of the quantity placed on the market)	5%	10%	15%	20%			
Motor accumulator (generated from waste)	80%	90%	95%	95%			
Industrial battery or industrial accumulator (generated from waste)	80%	90%	95%	95%			
Recycling of batteries and accumulators							
Category/Year	2023	2024	2025	2026			
Waste of lead-acid batteries and accumulators	50%	65%	65%	65%			
Waste of nickel and cadmium batteries and accumulators	60%	75%	75%	75%			
Waste of other batteries and accumulators	50%	50%	50%	50%			
WEEE:							
• Source-separated collection							
Category/Year	2023	2024	2025	2026			
Heat exchange equipment	20%	25%	30%	45%			
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens with an area larger than 100 cm²	5%	6%	7%	8%			
Light bulbs	20%	25%	30%	35%			
Large equipment (outer size more than 50 cm)	25%	30%	40%	55%			
Small equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	5%	6%	7%	8%			
Small information and telecommunication equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	5%	6%	7%	8%			



• Recovery and recycling					
Category/Year		2023	2024	2025	2026
Heat exchange equipment	Recovery	51%	56%	61%	66%
	Reuse and recycling	50%	55%	60%	65%
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens with an area larger than 100 cm ²	Recovery	12%	20%	25%	30%
	Reuse and recycling	10%	15%	20%	25%
Light bulbs	Recovery	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Reuse and recycling	80%	80%	80%	80%
Large equipment (outer size more than 50 cm)	Recovery	58%	62%	67%	72%
	Reuse and recycling	55%	60%	65%	70%
Small equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	Recovery	15%	20%	25%	30%
	Reuse and recycling	10%	15%	20%	25%
Small information and telecommunication equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	Recovery	15%	20%	25%	30%
	Reuse and recycling	10%	15%	20%	25%
Waste oils					
		2023	2024	2025	2026
Recovery		15%	18%	23%	25%
Energy recovery		7%	9%	10%	12%
Recycling Recovery		8%	9%	10%	13%
Tires					
		2023	2024	2025	2026
Recovery		20%	25%	30%	35%
Energy recovery		10%	12%	15%	18%
Recycling Protector Recovery		10%	13%	15%	17%
Packaging Materials					
• Subject to deposit					
Category/Year		2024	2025	2026	
Recycling rates		73%	77%	80%	
Plastic (bottle)		73%	77%	80%	
Metal (can)		73%	77%	80%	
• Non-depository					
Category/Year		2024	2025	2026	
Recycling rates		21%	31%	41%	
Paper		37%	43%	51%	
Plastic		6%	8%	9%	
Glass		23%	35%	48%	
Metal		14%	23%	31%	
Wood		8%	10%	13%	
ELV					
		2024	2025	2026	
Recovery		74%	76%	80%	
Recycling		74%	76%	78%	

Action implemented by:



Target 7.1. Achieve minimal indicators for various specific waste management:

Achieve minimal indicators for various specific waste management:

Collection of batteries and accumulators

Category/Year	2023	2024	2025	2026
Portable battery, portable accumulator (out of the quantity placed on the market)	5%	10%	15%	20%
Motor accumulator (generated from waste)	80%	90%	95%	95%
Industrial battery or industrial accumulator (generated from waste)	80%	90%	95%	95%

Recycling of batteries and accumulators

Category/Year	2023	2024	2025	2026
Waste of lead-acid batteries and accumulators	50%	65%	65%	65%
Waste of nickel and cadmium batteries and accumulators	60%	75%	75%	75%
Waste of other batteries and accumulators	50%	50%	50%	50%

WEEE:

- Source-separated collection

Category/Year	2023	2024	2025	2026
Heat exchange equipment	20%	25%	30%	45%
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens with an area larger than 100 cm ²	5%	6%	7%	8%
Light bulbs	20%	25%	30%	35%
Large equipment (outer size more than 50 cm)	25%	30%	40%	55%
Small equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	5%	6%	7%	8%
Small information and telecommunication equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	5%	6%	7%	8%

- Recovery and recycling

Category/Year		2023	2024	2025	2026
Heat exchange equipment	Recovery	51%	56%	61%	66%
	Reuse and recycling	50%	55%	60%	65%
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens with an area larger than 100 cm²	Recovery	12%	20%	25%	30%
	Reuse and recycling	10%	15%	20%	25%
Light bulbs	Recovery	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Reuse and recycling	80%	80%	80%	80%
Large equipment (outer size more than 50 cm)	Recovery	58%	62%	67%	72%
	Reuse and recycling	55%	60%	65%	70%
Small equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	Recovery	15%	20%	25%	30%
	Reuse and recycling	10%	15%	20%	25%
Small information and telecommunication equipment (outer size less than 50 cm)	Recovery	15%	20%	25%	30%
	Reuse and recycling	10%	15%	20%	25%

Waste oils

	2023	2024	2025	2026
Recovery	15%	18%	23%	25%
Energy recovery	7%	9%	10%	12%
Recycling Recovery	8%	9%	10%	13%

Tires

	2023	2024	2025	2026
Recovery	20%	25%	30%	35%
Energy recovery	10%	12%	15%	18%
Recycling Protector Recovery	10%	13%	15%	17%



Packaging Materials				
• Subject to deposit				
Category/Year	2024	2025	2026	
Recycling rates	73%	77%	80%	
Plastic (bottle)	73%	77%	80%	
Metal (can)	73%	77%	80%	
• Non-depository				
Category/Year	2024	2025	2026	
Recycling rates	21%	31%	41%	
Paper	37%	43%	51%	
Plastic	6%	8%	9%	
Glass	23%	35%	48%	
Metal	14%	23%	31%	
Wood	8%	10%	13%	
ELV				
	2024	2025	2026	
Recovery	74%	76%	80%	
Recycling	74%	76%	78%	

Action	Implementation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution (s)	Budget	Source of Finance
7.1.1 Authorization and capacity building of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) organizations	2023 IV quarter	Authorised 3 Extended Producer Responsibility Conducted training for at least 4 streams Conducted at least 1 study tour	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		300 000 Euro	Donor assistance
7.1.2 Development of EPR guidance documentation for each waste stream	2023 IV quarter	Developed at least 4 of EPR guidance documentation	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
7.1.3 Capacity building of municipalities in EPR issues	2026 IV quarter	At least 4 trainings conducted within the framework of capacity building	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		250 000 Euro	Donor assistance
7.1.4 Strengthening of the capacity of EPR processing companies	2026 IV quarter	At least 4 trainings conducted within the framework of capacity building	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
7.1.5 Implementation of public awareness raising activities on EPR issues	2026 IV quarter	Implemented awareness raising events for at least 200 participants (including self-government representatives)	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		300 000 Euro	Donor assistance
7.1.6 Development of a guideline document for the monitoring of EPR organizations	2026 IV quarter	Developed of a guideline document for the monitoring	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		100 000 Euro	Donor assistance

OBJECTIVE 8 Establishment and Implementation of a Waste Data and Information Management System

Targets		Indicator
Target 8.1	Establishment of integrated waste databases (data collection, reporting and database)	Introduced electronic system

Target 8.1. Establishment integrated waste databases (data collection, reporting and database)

Action	Implementation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
8.1.1 Development of an integrated electronic waste management database	2025 IV quarter	Developed integrated electronic waste management database	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		250 000 Euro	Donor assistance
8.1.2 Development of guideline for waste data collection and reporting	2024 IV quarter	Developed of guideline for waste data collection and reporting	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		100 000 Euro	Donor assistance

Action implemented by:



OBJECTIVE 9 Strengthening Capacity and Raising Awareness about Waste Management

Targets		Indicator
Target 9.1	Improvement of the capacity of public agencies involved in waste management	Increased number of qualified personnel to at least 200
Target 9.2	Improvement of public awareness on waste management issues	Raise awareness of at least 500 participants
Target 9.3	Strengthening of waste monitoring capabilities	Improved hazardous waste monitoring system

Target 9.1. Improvement of the capacity of public agencies involved in waste management

Action	Implementation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
9.1.1 Needs analysis of the institutional strengthening needs of the parties involved in the waste management sector	2024 IV quarter	Developed needs assessment report of stakeholders in the waste management sector	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
9.1.2 Strengthen the capacity of public agencies involved in waste management	2026 IV quarter	At least 6 trainings conducted within the framework of capacity building	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		300 000 Euro	Donor assistance
9.1.3 Strengthen the capacity of municipalities in the field of waste management	2026 IV quarter	At least 6 trainings conducted within the framework of capacity building	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		200 000 Euro	Donor assistance

Target 9.2. Improvement of public awareness on waste management issues

9.2.1 Raising awareness of the community and individual target groups in the field of waste management	2026 IV quarter	At least 10 events have been held within the campaign	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		300 000 Euro	Donor assistance
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Target 9.3. Strengthening of waste monitoring capabilities

9.3.1 Establishment of waste analysis and research laboratory	2026 IV quarter	1 waste research laboratory has been set up	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		1 000 000 Euro	Donor assistance
9.3.2 ნარჩენების კონტროლისა და ზედამხედველობაზე პასუხისმგებელი პირების ტრენინგი	2024 IV quarter	Trained at least 50 persons	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		200 000 Euro	Donor assistance

OBJECTIVE 10 Improvement of Hazardous Waste Management

Targets		Indicator
Target 10.1	Creation and strengthening of hazardous waste recovery facilities	Improved hazardous waste recovery facilities
Target 10.2	Safe disposal of hazardous waste	Number of facilities/facilities for the storage of hazardous waste
Target 10.3	Rehabilitation of areas contaminated with hazardous waste	Developed rehabilitation projects
Target 10.4	Hazardous waste management capacity building and awareness raising campaigns	Increased number of qualified personnel At least 4 trainings conducted within the framework of capacity building Implemented at least 5 awareness raising campaigns



Target 10.1. Creation and strengthening of hazardous waste recovery facilities

Action	Implementation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
10.1.1 Capacity building of representatives of hazardous waste incineration sector	2024 IV quarter	At least 2 trainings conducted Energy recovery technology guidance document developed	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Private Sector	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
10.1.2 Piloting the implementation of energy recovery technology at incineration sites	2026 IV quarter	At least one facility has implemented the energy recovery technology	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Private Sector	1 000 000 Euro	Donor assistance

Target 10.2. Safe disposal of hazardous waste

10.2.1 Establishment of a facility/facilities in accordance with the international standards for hazardous waste disposal	2026 IV quarter	At least one facility established in accordance with international standards for the disposal of hazardous waste	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		30 000 000 Euro	International financial institutions (EBRD)
10.2.2 Establishment of disposal facilities for existing/historical arsenic waste in Lentekhi Municipality (Tsana)	2026 IV quarter	At least one disposal facility established for the arsenic waste	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Lentekhi Municipality	7 500 000 GEL	State Budget
10.2.3 Rehabilitation of disposal facilities for existing/historical arsenic waste in Ambrolauri Municipality (Uravi)	2026 IV quarter	At least three disposal facility rehabilitated for the arsenic waste	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ambrolauri Municipality	1 800 000 GEL	State Budget
10.2.4 Rehabilitation of existing pesticide dumpsite in Marneuli Municipality (Iagluja)	2026 IV quarter	Rehabilitation of existing pesticide dumpsite	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Marneuli Municipality	9 000 000 GEL	State Budget

Target 10.3. Rehabilitation of areas contaminated with hazardous waste

10.3.1 Inventory of the areas contaminated with hazardous waste and preparation of re-cultivation projects	2026 IV quarter	Areas contaminated with hazardous waste identified At least one re-cultivation project prepared	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities Private Sector	350 000 Euro	Donor assistance
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Target 10.4. Hazardous waste management capacity building and awareness raising campaigns

10.4.1 Conducting trainings for public and private sector representatives regarding transboundary shipments of hazardous waste	2026 IV quarter	At least 5 capacity building trainings	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Finance Private Sector	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
10.4.2 Assessment of asbestos waste management and preparation of relevant recommendations	2025 IV quarter	Asbestos management report and relevant recommendations prepared	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		150 000 Euro	Donor assistance



OBJECTIVE 11 Plastic Waste Management

Targets		Indicator
Target 11.1	Improve the plastic waste management system	Reduced amount of plastic waste

Target 11.1. Improve the plastic waste management system

Action		Imple- mentation Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
11.1.1	Evaluation of plastic wastes streams and development of relevant recommendations	2025 IV quarter	Developed of appropriate report	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
11.1.2	Implementation of capacity building and awareness-raising activities for stakeholders involved in plastic waste management	2026 IV quarter	At least 5 capacity building trainings and awareness raising activities for at least 300 participants	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities EPR organiza- tions Private Sector	250 000 Euro	Donor assistance
11.1.3	Evaluation of the market for the use of single-use plastics, analyze alternatives and devel-op relevant recommendations	2024 IV quarter	Developed research report	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities Private Sector	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
11.1.4	Development of a normative act on the prevention of single-use plastics	2025 IV quarter	Developed normative act	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		100 000 Euro	Donor assistance
11.1.5	Assessment of river basins and marine litter and preparation of relevant recommendations	2026 IV quarter	Developed of appropriate report	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development Maritime Transport Agency Municipalities	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance

OBJECTIVE 12 Creation and Implementation of Biodegradable Waste Collection and Treatment Systems

Targets		Indicator
Target 12.1	Introduction of biodegradable waste composting practice	Reduced amount of landfilled biodegradable waste
Target 12.2	Promotion of biodegradable waste conversion into energy	The amount of biodegradable waste processed for energy conversion

Target 12.1. Introduction of biodegradable waste composting practice

Action		Implementa- tion Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
12.1.1	Evaluation of the current situ- ation of biodegradable waste generation, collection and composting at the national level and identification of needs	2024 IV quarter	Developed evaluation report	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	350 000 Euro	Donor assistance
12.1.2	Implementation of demonstra- tion projects for collection and composting of biodegradable waste	2025 IV quarter	At least one pilot project implement- ed to facilitate the introduction of composting practices	Municipalities	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	2 500 000 Euro	Donor assistance
12.1.3	Facilitate the introduction and piloting of composting prac- tices on farms and domestic farms	2026 IV quarter	At least one pilot project implement- ed to facilitate the introduction of composting practices	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	400 000 Euro	Donor assistance



12.1.4	Strengthening capacity of biodegradable waste for private and public sector	2024 IV quarter	Conducted at least 3 training sessions A guidance document has been developed At least 1 study tour	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities Private Sector	300 000 Euro	Donor assistance
Target 12.2. Promotion of biodegradable waste conversion into energy							
12.2.1	Assessment of the needs for conversion of biodegradable waste into energy	2025 IV quarter	Needs assessment report developed on conversion of biodegradable waste into energy	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	200 000 Euro	Donor assistance
12.2.2	Conduction of a pre-feasibility study for biodegradable waste mechanical-biological treatment (MBT)	2023 IV quarter	Developed research report for at least one region	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure/Solid Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	200 000 Euro	Donor assistance
12.2.3	Construction of MBT-waste mechanical-biological treatment facility	2025 IV quarter	Arranged MBT-waste mechanical-biological treatment facility	Adjara Waste Management Company	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	20 000 000 Euro	International financial institutions (EBRD)
12.2.4	Conduction of awareness-raising campaign on biodegradable waste conversion into energy	2024 IV quarter	At least three awareness-raising campaigns conducted on biodegradable waste conversion into energy	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	200 000 Euro	Donor assistance

OBJECTIVE 13 Improvement of Construction and demolition waste management

Targets		Indicator
Target 13.1	Improvement of the legal framework and strengthening monitoring capabilities for construction and demolition waste management	Improved construction and demolition waste management legal framework and law enforcement system
Target 13.2	Introduction of modern techniques concerning the collection and recycling of construction and demolition waste	Reduction of environmental pollution with construction and demolition waste

Target 13.1. Improvement of the legal framework and strengthening monitoring capabilities for construction and demolition waste management

Action		Implementa- tion Deadline	Action Results Indicator	Responsible Institution(s)	Partner Institution(s)	Budget	Source of Finance
13.1.1	Evaluation of the current situation of construction and demolition waste and develop relevant normative act/acts	2023 IV quarter	Developed evaluation report and at least 1 normative act	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		200 000 Euro	Donor assistance
13.1.2	Conduct trainings to improve construction and demolition waste control and monitoring	2026 I quarter	At least one training for supervisors in all regions	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance

Target 13.2 Introduction of modern techniques concerning the collection and recycling of construction and demolition waste

13.2.1	Strengthening the capacity of the construction and demolition waste processing sector, developing and implementing relevant programs (including within the framework of "Produce in Georgia")	2024 IV quarter	Developed and implemented at least 1 program	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development "Produce in Georgia"	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture Private Sector	The amount will be determined after the assessment	Donor assistance, "Produce in Georgia" program
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Action implemented by:



13.2.2	Development of financial-economic incentive mechanisms for construction and demolition waste recycling (taking into account the principle of green economy)	2024 IV quarter	Prepared relevant assessment document	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development Ministry of Finance Private Sector The scientific sector	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance
13.2.3	Development of new standards to facilitate the secondary use of construction and demolition waste in concrete production in accordance with European standards	2025 IV quarter	Developed standards	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture Private Sector	150 000 Euro	Donor assistance



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