

Scaling Up Organic Waste Management in Serbia's South Bačka Waste Management Region



Serbia / Europe

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Serbia's South Bačka Waste Management Region (SBWMR) produces 204,770 metric tons of solid waste annually, half of which is organic material.
- To divert organics from landfills, Novi Sad developed the country's first municipal composting plant in 2020 with financial support from the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) and assistance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Global Methane Initiative, and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition.
- The U.S. EPA's Solid Waste Emissions Estimation Tool (SWEET) was used to analyze the emissions reductions benefits from three alternative scenarios for scaling up the composting plant.



RESULTS ACHIEVED

- Expansion of the plant to accept the SBWMR's organic waste will help achieve the goal to divert at least 50 percent of organic waste by 2026.
- Analysis indicates that scaling up the composting facility could reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by up to 767,000 t/year of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) when compared to the baseline.
- Increasing the facility's capacity to include both garden waste and food waste could reduce total emissions by 15 percent compared to the baseline scenario (green waste only).

PARTNERS INVOLVED IN PROJECT

- German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- South Bačka Waste Management Region
- City of Novi Sad, Serbia
- Center of Excellence for Circular Economy and Climate Change (CECC)
- Global Methane Initiative
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition

