

**Brief Overview of the Municipal Waste
Management situation in the Vinnytsia
Cluster (in 2025) and Opportunities for
Improvement**

Programme:
Strengthening of Municipal Waste Management in Ukraine (2024–2027)

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Purpose

This baseline brief provides a concise overview of the municipal solid waste (MSW) management situation in the Vinnytsia cluster (Vinnytska oblast) as of December 2025.

It highlights the most relevant findings, challenges, and opportunities to inform a broad audience, including policymakers, practitioners, donors, and the general public.

The Vinnytsia Cluster at a Glance

Location:	Northwestern Vinnytska Oblast (Podillia Upland)
Communities:	14 territorial communities (TCs)
4 urban TCs:	Vinnytska, Barska, Zhmerynska, Hnivanska
5 settlement TCs:	Voronovytska, Stryzhavska, Litynska, Sutyskivska, Tyvrivska
5 rural TCs:	Agronomichna, Luka-Meleshkivska, Yakushynetska, Severynivska, Stanislavchytska
Population:	~702,000 registered residents, including ~8% internally displaced persons (IDPs)
Area:	~3,736 km²
Economic profile:	Agro-industrial complex dominant (grain, sugar beet, sunflower, poultry); well-developed construction materials industry; Vinnytsia city is the regional tourism center.



Key Facts & Figures(data 2024)

* The figures are calculated based on the data of 8 TCs.

281 kg of municipal solid waste
is annually generated*, **69% of the cluster's population** is
covered by waste management services



Separate collection of solid waste
has been launched in **4 territorial communities**



In most territorial communities, records are kept by waste
generators, but only 2 territorial communities keep records
by the categories separately collected waste



3,532 containers
of various sizes have been placed in the territorial
communities



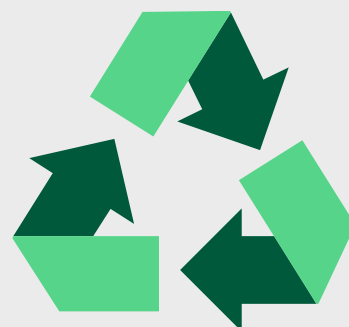
161,381 tons of municipal
solid waste generated in 2024 (94%)
were disposed of in landfills/dumpsites



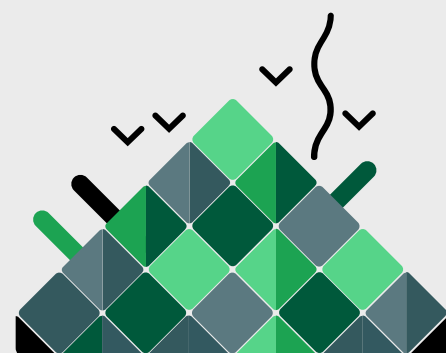
28 municipal garbage trucks
of various types serve the cluster's territorial
communities (excluding private ones)



10,559 tons
of recyclable waste were sent for processing in 2024



27 waste disposal sites
operates in the cluster, and none meet EU standards



** Most collected waste is mixed and landfilled. Recycling remains marginal.

How Waste Management Works Today in Vinnytsia Cluster

Waste collection services are provided by 11 municipal utility companies and 5 private operators across the cluster.

01

Collected waste is disposed of at 8 landfills of varying size and condition, plus approximately 19 small registered dumpsites serving individual villages. Most lack weighing systems, fencing, leachate collection, or landfill gas recovery.

04

Urban territorial communities use container-based collection while rural territorial communities rely primarily on non-containerised, schedule-based bag collection.

02

The first municipal waste management centre in the cluster opened in August 2025 in Vinnytska urban territorial community, accepting reusable and recyclable household waste, bulky waste, green waste, construction waste, and hazardous household waste from residents free of charge.

05

Tariffs vary widely and are generally too low to cover costs. Some territorial communities still apply rates approved in 2021 or earlier, unadjusted for fuel price inflation or minimum wage increases.

03

Main Challenges

Unequal service coverage:

01

Rural territorial communities and settlements are significantly underserved. Several settlements have no centralised waste collection at all.

Landfills under pressure:

02

Of the 8 operational landfills, at least 3 have no remaining service life. None meet EU environmental standards.

Limited recycling:

03

Separate collection is partial and inconsistent. Sorting infrastructure exists in only a few territorial communities.

Financial sustainability:

04

Tariffs cover only a fraction of actual service costs.

Technical constraints:

05

Aging vehicle fleet, shortage of containers, limited compaction equipment at disposal sites.

Data gaps:

06

Waste quantities are largely estimated from truck volumes without accounting for compaction or density. Data reliability is especially poor for rural territorial communities.

Public awareness:

07

Container labelling is largely absent or outdated. Public information practices are limited and fragmented across the cluster.

Why Intermunicipal Cooperation Matters

Inter-municipal cooperation (IMC)

in waste management exists but is limited in the Vinnytsia cluster. No joint municipal enterprises or facilities have been established, and no delegation of powers has occurred.

The main landfill (EcoVin, Vinnytska urban TC) is already at capacity yet currently serves five territorial communities. This illustrates both the risk of planning in isolation and the potential of coordinated approaches.

Shared infrastructure and joint planning can:

- Reduce per-capita costs through economies of scale (shared logistics, digitalisation platforms, joint customer service)
- Improve compliance with EU waste management standards
- Enable separate collection and treatment at viable scale
- Support rational landfill closure and site-selection for a future cluster common facility

The cluster is crossed by rivers and served by major rail hubs at Vinnytsia and Zhmerynka — which means that logistics planning across territorial communities is not only necessary but also advantageous.

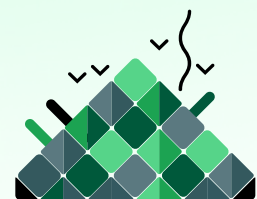


Opportunities for Improvement



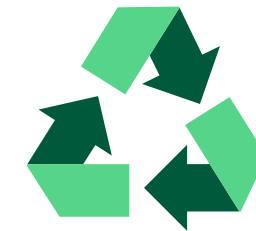
Smarter Planning

- Develop **Local Waste Management Plans** aligned with the updated Regional Waste Management Plan for Vinnytska Oblast.
- Develop a **Cluster Concept** defining shared infrastructure, logistics corridors, and investment priorities towards an EU-aligned waste management system.
- Explore cooperation opportunities with neighbouring clusters, as the geographical context may make it more efficient and cost-effective for some remote territorial communities to share services across cluster boundaries.
- Install weighing systems at all active landfills to build a reliable data foundation for planning and investment decisions.



Close and Consolidate Landfills

- Develop an action plan and methodology for the phased closure and rehabilitation of the many small dumpsites.
- Identify and prepare a site for a new regional landfill compliant with EU standards, taking into account geological and hydrological conditions of the Podillia Upland.
- Equip active landfills with compaction equipment and fencing as an immediate measure.
- Improve and bring Vinnytsia's landfill gas equipment into operation.



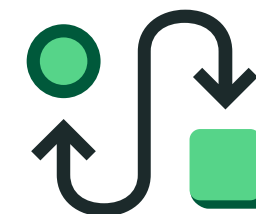
Biowaste Solutions

- Pilot **separate collection of food and green waste**.
- Establish 1–2 shared composting facilities (3,000–5,000 t/year each) in cooperation with local farmers.
- In the long term, assess the feasibility of a joint biogas plant for the entire cluster.
- Assess feasibility of biogas production.



Expand Separate Collection

- Gradually introduce sorting of recyclables (PET, glass, paper, cardboard, metal) across all 14 territorial communities.
- Replace mesh containers with durable European-standard containers to build public trust and improve efficiency.
- Collect only fractions with reliable downstream treatment or recycling options to build public trust in the system.



Build a More Sustainable Funding Model

- Introduce annual tariff reviews to avoid large one-time increases.
- Develop tariffs that include an investment component to enable gradual fleet and infrastructure renewal.
- Explore revenue from recyclable material sales — currently practiced in only 4 territorial communities.

Gender and human rights considerations

Municipalities play a key role as duty bearers in ensuring equitable access to public services. As several landfill sites are located near Roma settlements, any closure or access restriction must be managed sensitively and inclusively to prevent social conflict.

There is currently a lack of gender-disaggregated data and limited understanding of gender mainstreaming in waste management across the cluster.



Key Takeaway

The Vinnytsia cluster has a waste management system with significant scale — serving over 700,000 residents — but it is financially fragile and technically outdated. Several landfills are already at capacity or beyond, coverage remains uneven, and data quality is poor.

At the same time, the cluster benefits from strong urban anchors, active civil society, established rail and road connections, and growing interest in reform. The presence of Vinnytsia city as a regional hub, combined with meaningful first steps in separate collection and a new municipal waste management center, provides a concrete foundation to build on. Regional cooperation, realistic phased planning, investment in data, and clear communication with residents are essential to transform waste from an environmental burden into a shared resource.



This brief is based on the Baseline Report for the Vinnytsia cluster prepared under wartime conditions. Data collection was carried out through study visits, questionnaires, online meetings, desk study of territorial communities official reports, and follow-up questions. Figures should be interpreted as indicative and updated as data quality improves.

