Water and Environment Support

in the ENI Southern Neighbourhood region



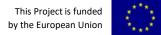
RE-6-REG/ST/P2P

Insights on organic waste practices

02/10/2023 – Online meeting

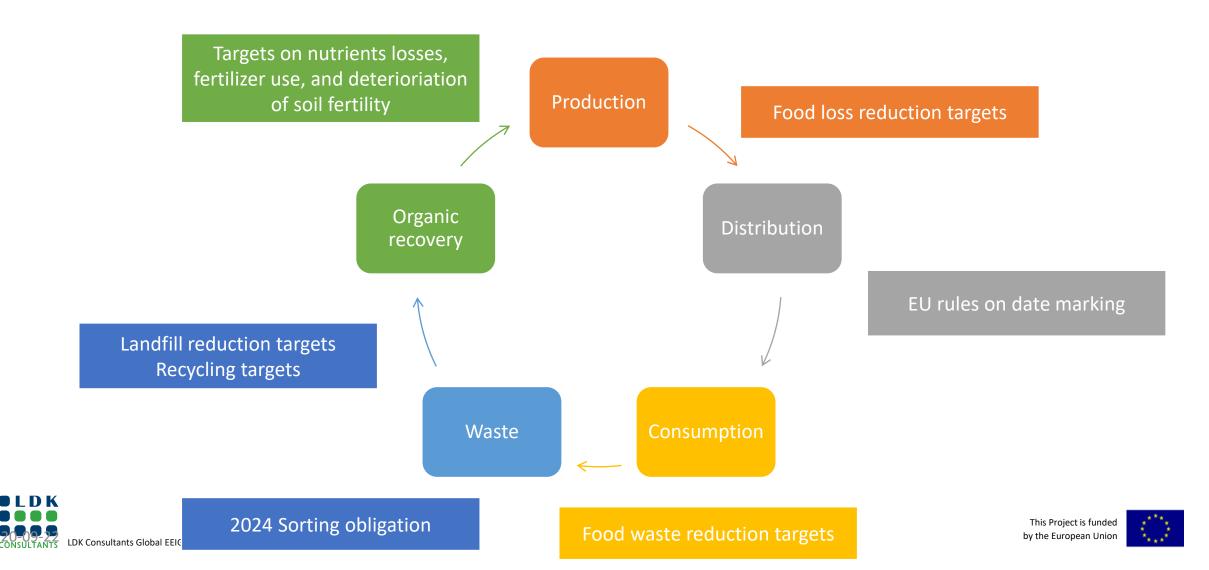
Presented by: Jean-Benoit Bel, ACR+





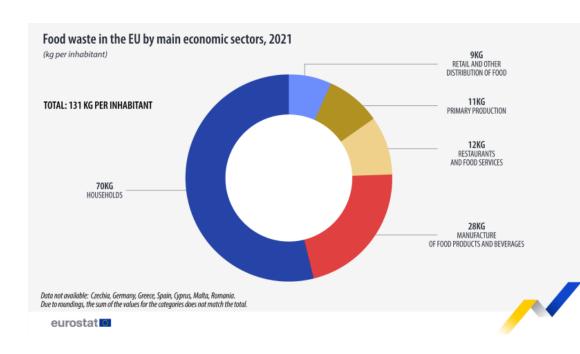
The big picture





Food waste in Europe





• 131 kg/cap/yr of food waste in Europe

- Households: more than 50%
- A significant share is likely to be avoidable
- Regulation: sorting obligation, upcoming prevention targets, landfilling...



Management of organic waste in Europe





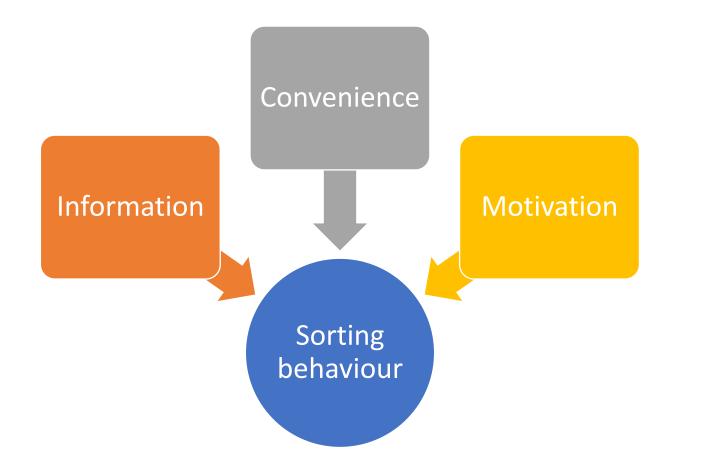
- Organic waste consists in food waste and garden waste
- Distribution between FW and GW depends on the context
- Collected together or separated
- About 1/3 of biowaste separated, but food waste's capture rate is supposed to be lower
- Main valorisation routes:
 - Compost
 - Anaerobic digestion





Best practices ?



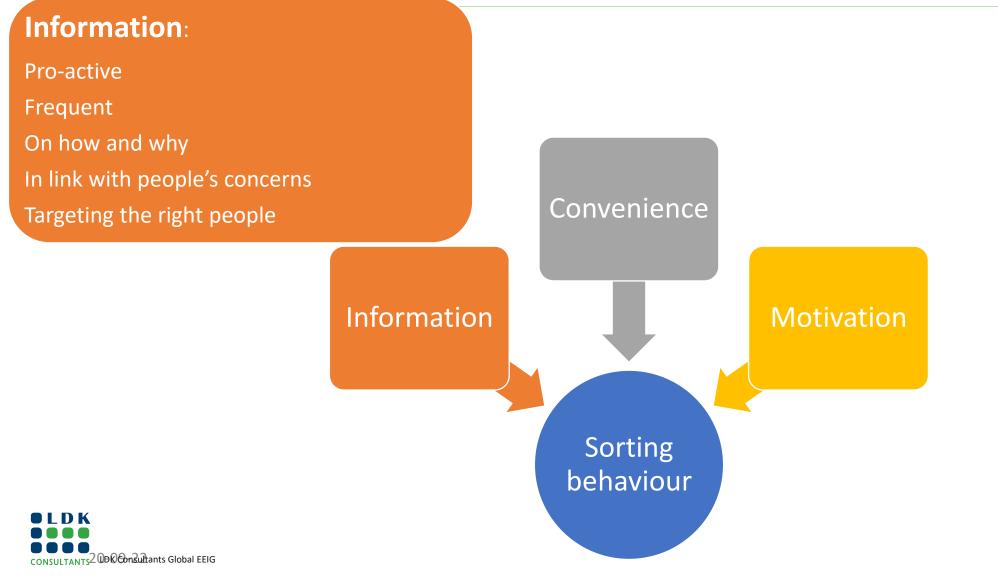






Best practices ?







Best practices ?

Collection mode and equipment adapted to the constraints:

- Space available in housing and on common/public spaces
- Proximity of collection points

Also consider decentralised approaches

- Home and collective composting
- Network of communities with centralised coordination (support, controls)
- Remote or dense areas

Pre-collection equipment to limit nuisances:

Sorting

behaviour

- Aerated kitchen bins
- Adapted bags

mation



Adapted systems for assimilated waste (30% of municipal food waste)

 Adapted equipment and frequencies

- Training

Best results with door-to-door system

- Higher capture rates
- Higher quality

Motiva

- Separation of food waste and garden waste



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Several solutions:

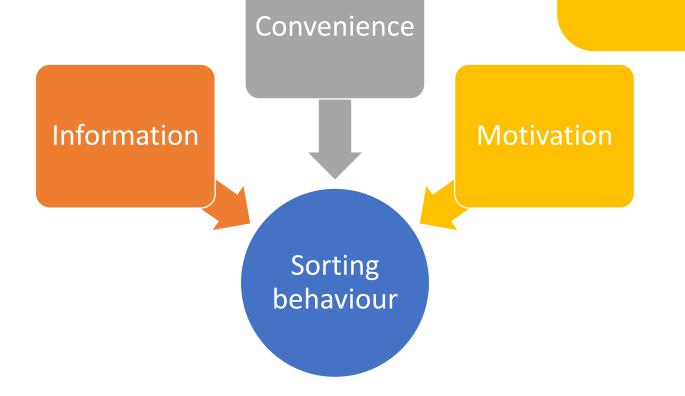
- Sorting obligation and controls
- Pay as you throw
- Reduced frequencies for residual waste

Implementation requires good information and a convenient collection system

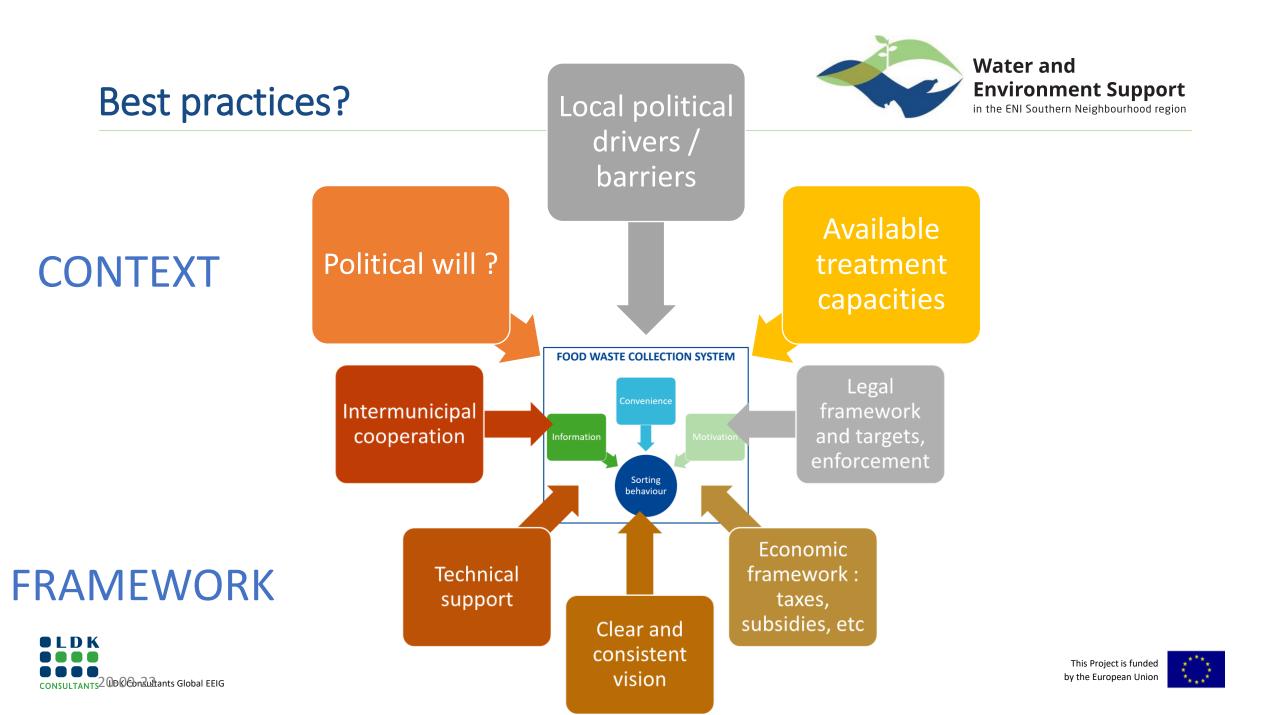


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Strong incentives make the difference between « average » and « good » performances







Decentralised composting?





- Home or community composting
- Relevant for remote areas, but suitable for other contexts
- For households, but also in schools or restaurants
- Possibly in direct connection with farmers
- Requires training, « master composters », involvement of users
- Flexible, convenient, social interactions
- Can be promoted via economic incentives, training and awareness raising, providing equipment...
- Few examples of « full scale implementation »



Key drivers and enablers





• Main driver: constraint on residual waste

- Lack of treatment capacity
- Landfill/incineration taxes
- Local opposition against new incinerator/landfilling plant
- But also enablers:
 - Technical support
 - Financial incentives to reward/compensate investments and operational costs.

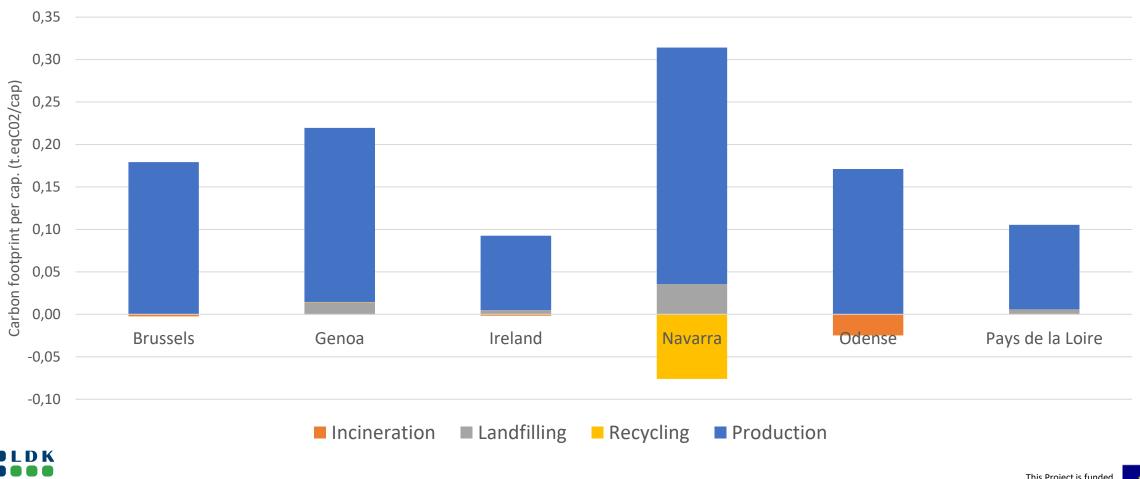




Some challenges with biowaste management

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Some challenges with biowaste management





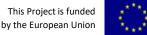
Articulation with end-users

Importance of quality



- Transparency / certification
- Governance on the use on soil, matching offer and demand





Transfering good practices?





• Key principles are usually transferable

- Importance of the **context**:
 - Nature and quantity of biowaste?
 - Weather conditions?
 - Existing end-users, nature of soil
- Need for the « right framework »





Thank you for your attention



