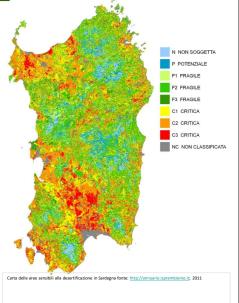


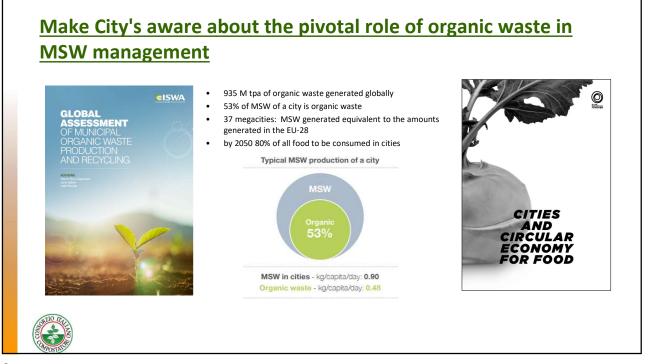


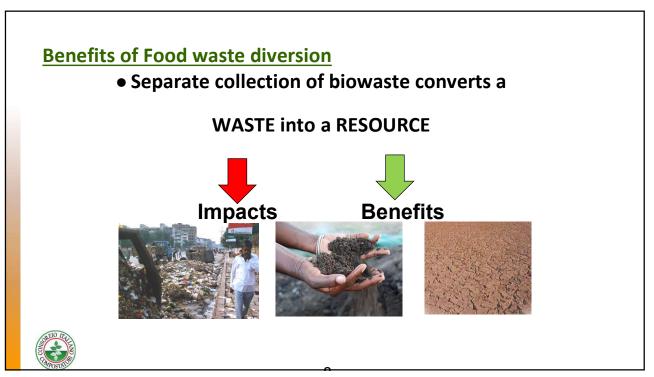


# A typical situation for mediterranean soils

- 54% of Sardinia's soils have a critical level of pre-desertification
- Compost obtained from organic waste can play a key-role to fight desertification and restore fertility of soils
- compost produced from high-quality biowaste, collected separately







## **Reduce and dispose MSW better**



- Reduce quantities of waste disposed
- Less putrescibility inside MSW → lower methane and leachate from landfills

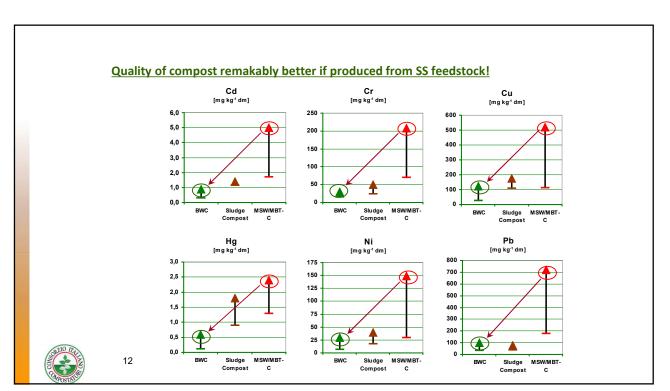
→ Enhance residual waste management and separate collection of dry recyclables

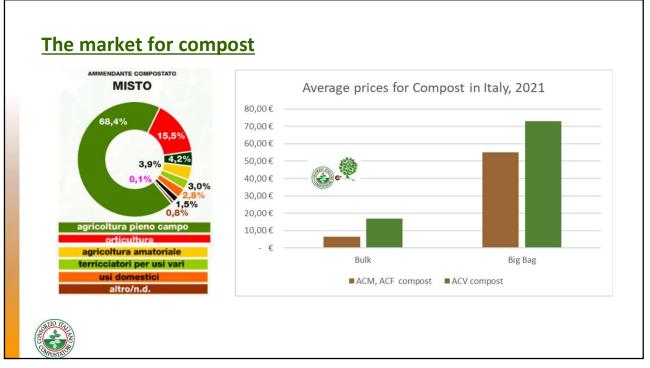


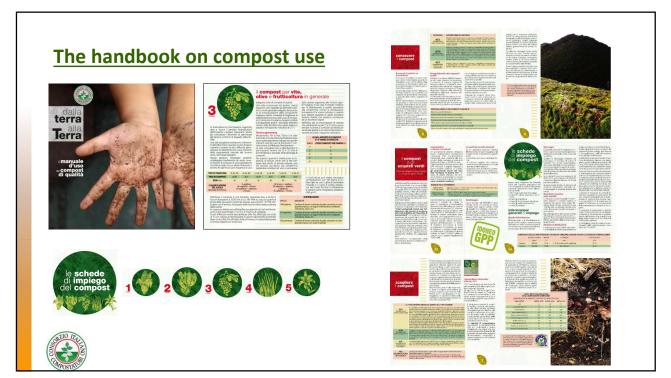
### What policies to promote compost production and use?

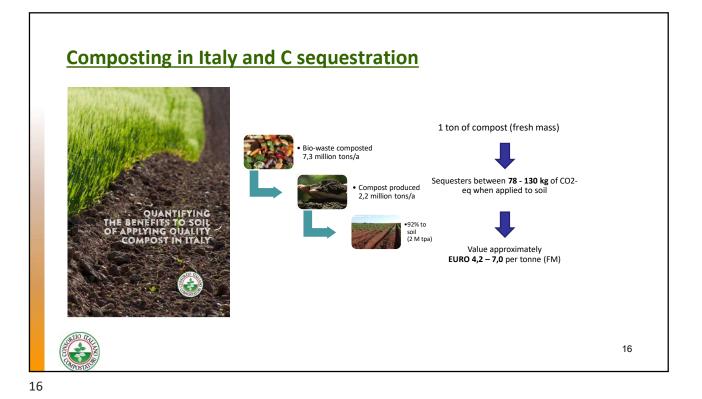
- Support the production of quality compost
- EoW status: product or waste?
- Educating famers: what is compost?
- Supporting the use of compost? The value of organic carbon
- Building the «appropriate» infrastructure
- Setting the correct policy framework











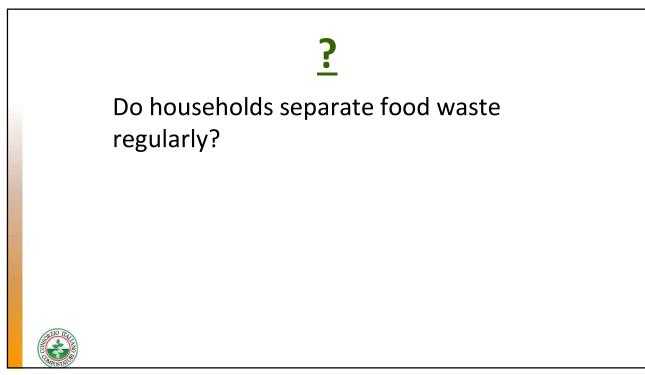
# The value of organic C in soil



#### **KEY FINDINGS**

- Two million tonnes of compost is applied to soil annually in Italy, sequestering an estimated 211 thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents a year.
  Italian compost produced from separately collected bio-waste has an estimated monetary value of between EURO 29.46 32.27 per tonne of compost (fresh mass) when both its carbon sequestration potential and nutrient values are accounted for
- accounted for. The Italian composting sector manufactures compost with an estimated total value of EURO 60 65 million annually.

- These are broken down as follows: One tonne of Italian compost (fresh mass) can sequester between 78 and 130 kg of carbon dioxide equivalents when applied to soil. This can be valued at between EURO 4.2 7.0 per tonne (FM). One tonne of compost contains a total nutrient value of approximately EURO 26.5 externse (FM).
- EURO 25 per tonne (FM).
  It would take an estimated 5.9 tonnes of compost (FM) per hectare to raise the receiving soil's organic content by 0.4%.











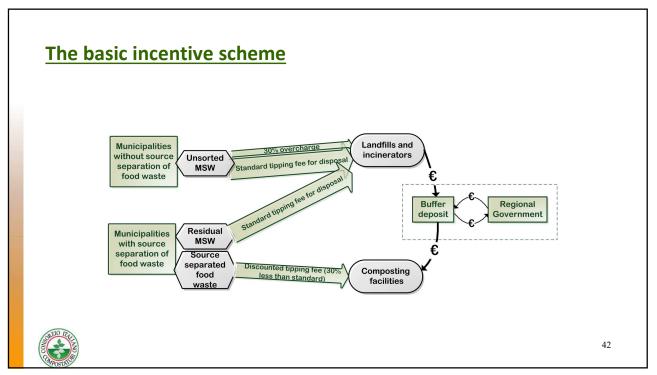


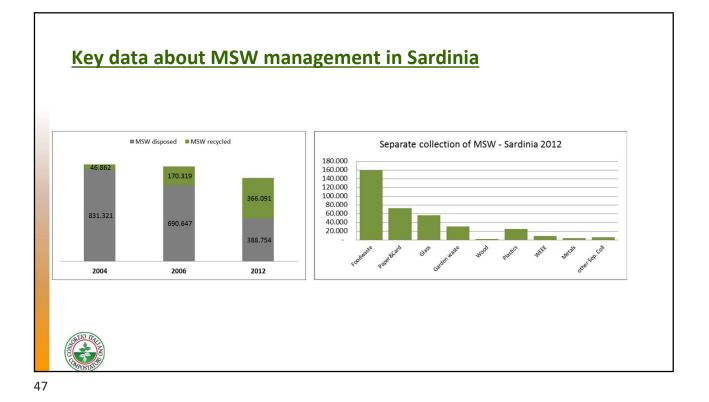


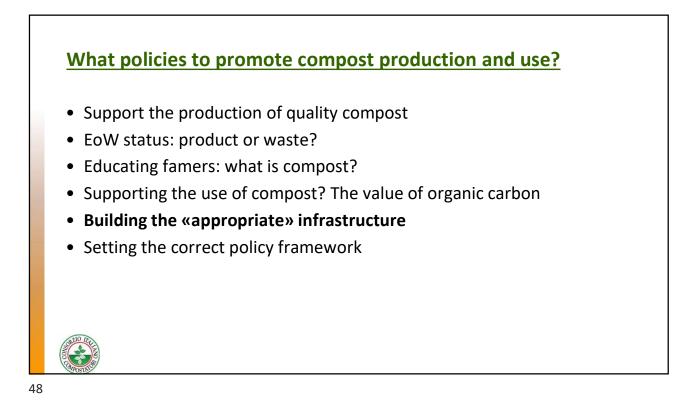
# Sardinia's MSW Master Plan

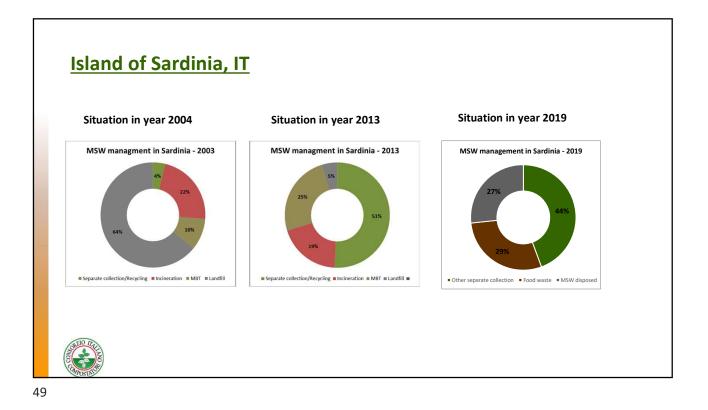
- Year 2004: separate collection of MSW: 5%
- reduce residual waste to less than 35% of total MSW by 2012
- Develop separate collection of biowaste (food waste)
- Management and tenders for MSW to be done at district level (i.e. including more municipalities)
- Introduce an economical driver → incentive scheme
- 2004: Start of Incentive deposit/financing scheme
- Support the realization of composting plants
- Promote quality and market for compost
- Cooperation with the Italian Composting (and Biogas) Association CIC

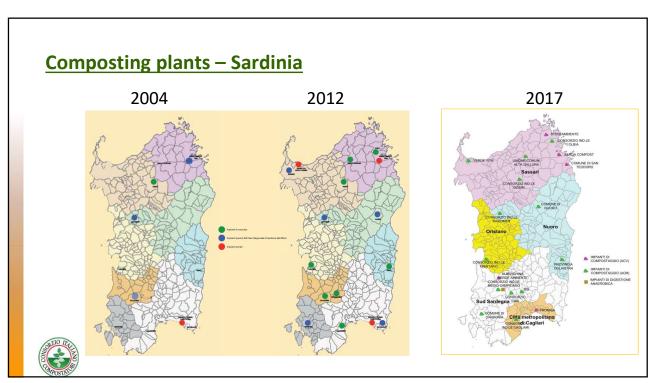




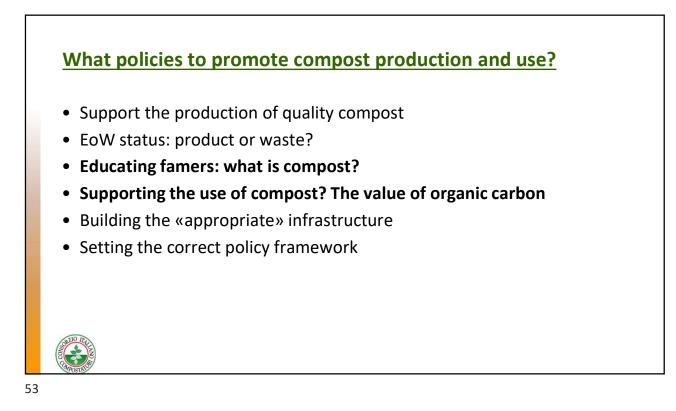








<u>Composting plants – Sardinia</u>		
2004	2012	2017
2 plants (+3)	11 plants	18 plants + 1AD
5200 tpa collected	204'000 tpa treated	230'000 tpa treated
		52'000 tpa compost







# What policies to promote compost production and use?

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- EoW status: product or waste?
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- Supporting the use of compost? The value of organic carbon
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