Water and Environment Support

in the ENI Southern Neighbourhood region



WES-RE-6-REG/ST/P2P

Decentralized organic waste management

P2P online meeting, 21 March 2024

Presented by: Françoise Bonnet, ACR+





WHAT: The objective of the activity



- Identify and analyze the recurrent problematics encountered in organic waste management in the WES Partner countries (PCs)
 - Survey to be filled in
 - Pro-active attitude from Peers
- Identify and analyze relevant existing projects/technologies/initiatives that may address those problematics to implement them in the concerned territories, stressing environmental, economic and social benefits
 - With the support of organic waste experts (Jean-Benoit Bel and Marco Ricci) and MED countries (Françoise Bonnet and Francesco Lembo)
 - With the support of Sardegna regional administration
- Enable, encourage, and facilitate dialogue and exchange of experiences between public authorities and other key stakeholders from the PCs with those from the EU having put in place specific organic waste
 DEDK



The objective of the activity



- Introduce to the participants an integrated approach to sustainable management of organic waste at local level (decentralized) based on EU standards and applicable best practices
 - with the expertise of Jean-Benoit Bel and ACR+ members
 - during the present meeting and the study visit (morning sessions)
- Visit organic waste management facility(ies) using technology which is effective, relevant and implementable in the WES PCs
 - object of the study visit (see agenda)
- Enable, encourage, and facilitate dialogue and exchange of experiences between public authorities and other key stakeholders from the PCs with those from the EU having put in place specific organic waste management strategies
 - Building-up a Peers community
 - Facilitating contacts with ACR+ members (during the activity and ex-post) and ACR+ secretariat (cfr sewage sludge request from Ramallah municipality)



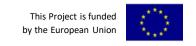


P2P Process in a lens



- Selected participants by PCs focal point
- Experience sharing at regional level and knowledge transfer (south-to-south, north-to-south) around organic waste management
- Building up a experts/peers "community " facing the same challenges
 - On-line meeting held on October 2, 2023;
 - 3 days study tour, exchanges of practices and experience;
 - Synergies with other projects (i.a. Med4Waste project);
 - On-line meeting held on March 21, 2004;
 - long lasting community across South MED countries.





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Lessons learned from our study visit in Sardegna, October 2023

Presented by: Françoise Bonnet, ACR+

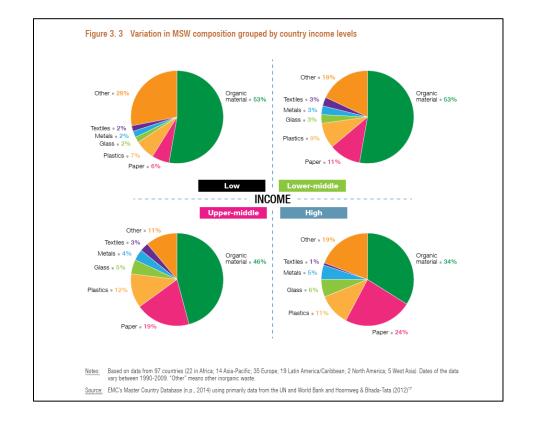






Lessons learned:

Organic waste management is a MUST for an environmental point of view (leakages, soil helath, biodiversity restauration,...)









Lessons learned from the Sardinian experience

6 needed policy elements:

- Quality of the product
- End of waste status
- Educating farmers
- Supporting the use of compost
- Building the appropriate infrastructures
- Setting the correct policy framework → Selective collection
 → Economical driver



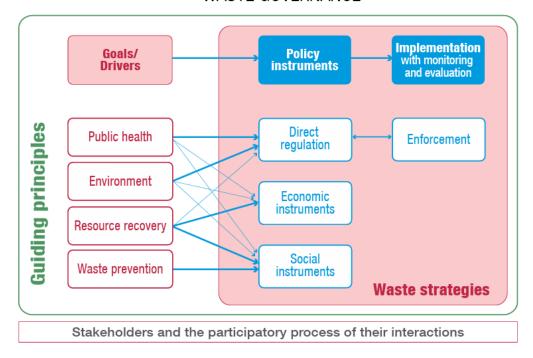




The obstacles:

No appropriate governance and legal framework for efficient economic drivers

WASTE GOVERNANCE

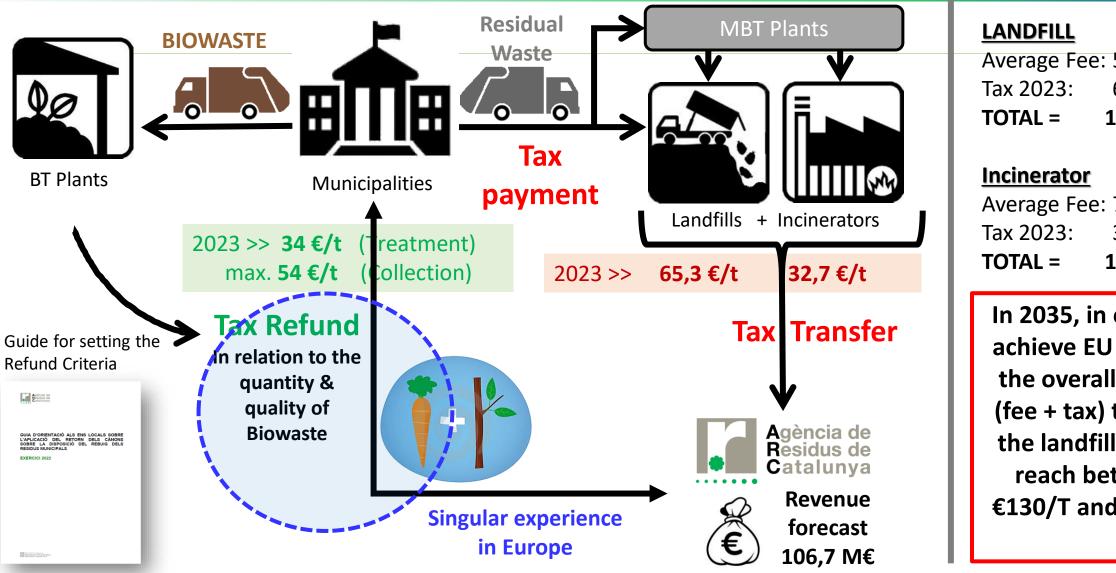








Environmental Taxation on waste in Catalonia



Average Fee: 52,0 €/T 65,3 €/T 117,3 €/T

Average Fee: 70,0 €/T 32,7 €/T 102,7 €/T

In 2035, in order to achieve EU targets, the overall charge (fee + tax) to enter the landfill should reach between €130/T and €150/T



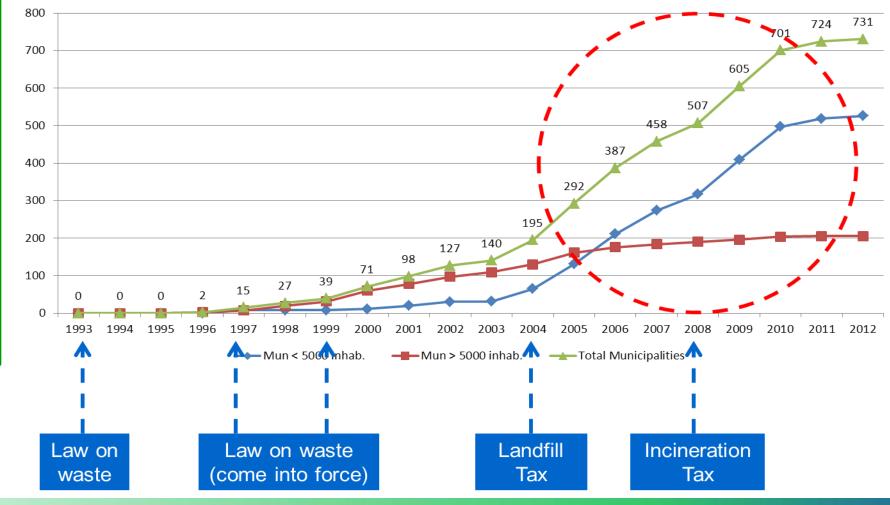
Environmental Taxation on Waste in Catalonia

The Landfill &
Incineration Tax
has been very
effective in
stimulating the
implementation of
the Biowaste

Separate

Collection

Number of Catalan municipalities which implemented the Biowaste Separate Collection, since the Law 6/93 on Waste was approved





The obstacles:

No direct economical benefits (costs vs revenues)

Where is the solution?

BOX 4.17 COMMON ECONOMIC (MARKED-BASED) INSTRUMENTS IN SWM¹⁰⁴

REVENUE-GENERATING INSTRUMENTS	REVENUE-PROVIDING INSTRUMENTS	NON-REVENUE INSTRUMENTS ¹⁰⁵
User charges (including PAYT) and gate fees ¹⁰⁶ Taxes on waste management options (e.g., landfilling, incineration) Green taxes (eco-taxes) on consumption and production (e.g. taxes on plastic carrying bags, packaging, or the use of hazardous substances in products)	Subsidies Tax credits (fiscal instruments) for private companies Development rights and property rights (e.g. for land reclaimed from disposal sites) Host community compensations for facility siting Grants (e.g. for research) Funds for environmental improvements (e.g., Superfund)	Liability for environmental damage Public procurement requirements (e.g. price preference ¹⁰⁷ for goods with specified percentage of recycled materials) Tradable pollution rights Deposit-refund systems (e.g. for beverage containers) Extended producer responsibility (EPR)







Lessons learned at worldwide level:

Experience suggests that an effective waste system calls for a continuous use of three categories of policy instruments in a coherent mix:

- (a) 'direct regulation', comprising legislation accompanied by its keen enforcement
- (b) economic instruments, providing incentives and disincentives for specific waste practices
- (c) 'social' instruments, based on communication and interaction with stakeholders.

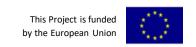






Proposal:

A letter to be addressed to decision-makers and donors in order to boost the implementation of an appropriate legal and governance framework taking into account the key role of municipalities



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Decentralized organic waste management

Key messages to be addressed to decision-makers and donors

Presented by: Françoise Bonnet, ACR+







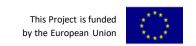
WHY:

- Most pilot projects end up with the donor grants
- Pilot projects are not followed by self-supporting solutions → waste of time and money
- Powerlessness of local actors / local decision-makers

TO WHOM:

- National governments?
- EU / international donors?







Key messages to be addressed:

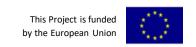
On one hand:

- Sustainable organic waste management requires selective collection systems (biflux at least)
- Selective collection systems require economic incentives and legal obligations

On the other hand:

- Waste collection is a municipal competence.
- An efficient selective collection system requires the appropriate governance and financing instruments at municipal level







Key messages to be addressed:

So far, the implementation of a waste selective collection is an additional cost for the municipality without any economical benefit neither for the municipality neither for the citizen/waste producer

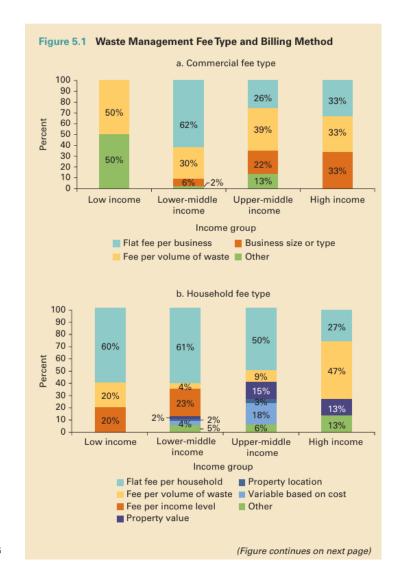
Municipalities need to be incentivized and given the appropriate fiscal means in order to implement at local level « The polluter pays principle », key driver towards sustainable waste management

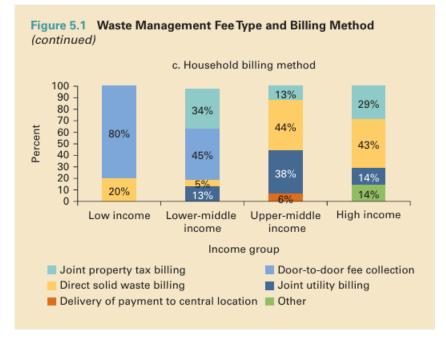
(most sustainable waste management good practices, use financial instruments not only to cover the cost of the system but also as an economic incentive (towards inhabitants/polluters as well as towards the (selective) collection responsibles – municipalities).









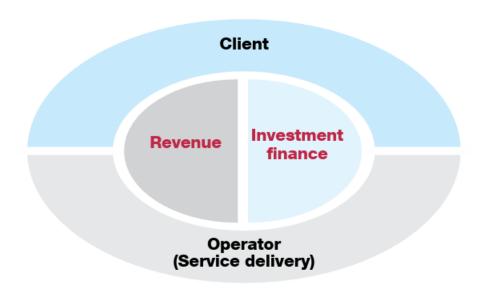


Source: What a Waste 2.0 - World Bank Group - 2018







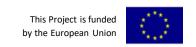


Lessons learned

- The continuous use of a combination of different policy instruments (legal, social and financial) is crucial to steer the behaviour of those who generate waste. These instruments tend to work best when they are used together with waste management/ prevention targets.
- The organization of household waste management should be the responsibility of the local authorities, as they are closest to the field and can make the necessary policy decisions based on the local circumstances.
- Where there is a large number of relatively small municipalities, inter-municipal co-operation is very effective in achieving economies of scale, particularly in the treatment and disposal of residual wastes.
- There is no ideal organizational approach (whether private or public), but having different approaches in one region allows for continuous benchmarking of results and costs.
- The involvement of the citizens and other relevant stakeholders in waste management (e.g. consultation when shaping the programmes) makes them feel ownership for waste prevention/ management programmes.

- The introduction of a clever pay-as-you-throw system, in combination with prevention campaigns and good service for separate collection is a strong driver in helping households act as desired.
- Effective coordination within and between various government agencies at various levels is necessary, and
- The government needs to have the means for dedicated, ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the policy instruments.







Environmental Taxation on waste in Catalonia

WASTE TAX

- INCINERATION 32,7 €/T (2023) + 70,0 €/T (2023) = 102,7 €/t (2023)

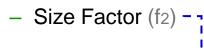
TAX

FEE

Overall Charge

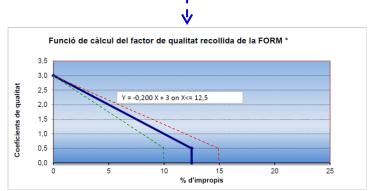
TAX REFUND

- Guide for local authorities on Law 8/2008, which include the <u>Criteria for</u> <u>Tax Refund</u> (yearly reviewed) [2022]:
 - BIOWASTE TREATMENT [34 €/T] (without impurities)
 - BIOWASTE SEPARATE COLLECTION [12 €/T]·f1·f2 [max. 54 €/T]
 - Quality Factor (f1)______



Urbana	Semiurbana	Rural
1	1,28	1,5
[a]	[b]	[c]

[a] > 50,000 inhabitants (23) [b] 5,000 - 50,000 inhabitants (187) [c] < 5,000 inhabitants (738)





Future challenges for biowaste management

Challenge-1

Challenge-2

Challenge-3

Challenge-4

Challenge-5

Advance in "efficient" separate collection systems in large cities and in municipalities with high density in order to achieve the European targets

All municipalities should apply a fair rate (PAYT or equivalent) to citizens and economic activities in order to encourage better municipal waste management

Keep improving the quality of biowaste, always promoting the separate collection with a compostable bag, and achieving less than 5% of impurities

Increase in 10 years the biological treatment capacity by around 400,000 tons of biowaste, with a vision of decentralized management and km 0

Facing the appearance of biodegradable / compostable materials & products (packaging or not) in the joint collection and treatment of biowaste











For more information:







