

SUMMARY

This Deliverable includes the development of suggestions and guidelines for the application of the prototype household composting system in larger scale, as presented synoptically, below:

- I. Amendment of national legislative provisions related to the existing procedures that are applied for the determination of the fee which is paid by the Municipalities for the final disposal of municipal solid waste
- II. Procedures to inform the Local Authorities about i. the household composting system ii. the benefits that will be gained by the incorporation of the system in the existing local schemes for the management of the household wastes.
- III. Procedures, means, organizational structure and content of a campaign for informing of the citizens about the household composting as well as for their training on the use of the household composting system.
- IV. Procedures for the exploitation of the existing experience of actors and networks that are involved in the field
- V. Alternative management schemes that could be developed and applied for the utilization of the household compost
- VI. Expansion of the household composting system in order to include areas with specific geo-morphological characteristics (settlements and Communities that are located away from the Municipality in which they belong or/and they are located at mountainous areas).

Additionally, specific incentives which could be provided to the citizens, are given aiming the further promotion of the application of the system in large scale.

Finally, a preliminary cost-benefit analysis was developed related to the application of the household composing system in large scale (by examining alternative scenarios for the management/utilization of the household compost as well as alternative populations that could be served). The main outcomes of this analysis are:

- t. all the examined alternative scenarios are viable

- u. the viability of all the alternative scenarios provides the Local Authorities with the ability to select the management scheme that fits better to their needs.
- uu. for all the alternative management schemes, the potential benefit increases in correspondence with served population (Municipalities of a high population presents higher potential benefits). At the same time, the Municipalities with low population as well as the Communities take advantage from the application of the household composting system, improving their economic balance.
- iv. The application of the system in large scale remains viable even in the case when the quantitative benefit that refers to the fee that is paid by the Municipalities for the final disposal of their waste is not taken into account in the cost-benefit analysis.
- v. For Municipalities with relative high population (e.g Municipality of Acharnes) the application of the system is still viable even the cases when the biodegradable household waste fraction is not diverted completely from the mixed municipal waste (the citizens do not separate at source the entire quantity of this waste stream)

Additionally, in the cost-benefit analysis, a significant number of non quantitative non measurable) benefits that could be obtained by the application of the system at large scale is given.