



# Waste Prevention in the context of Local Plans: prospects and constraints

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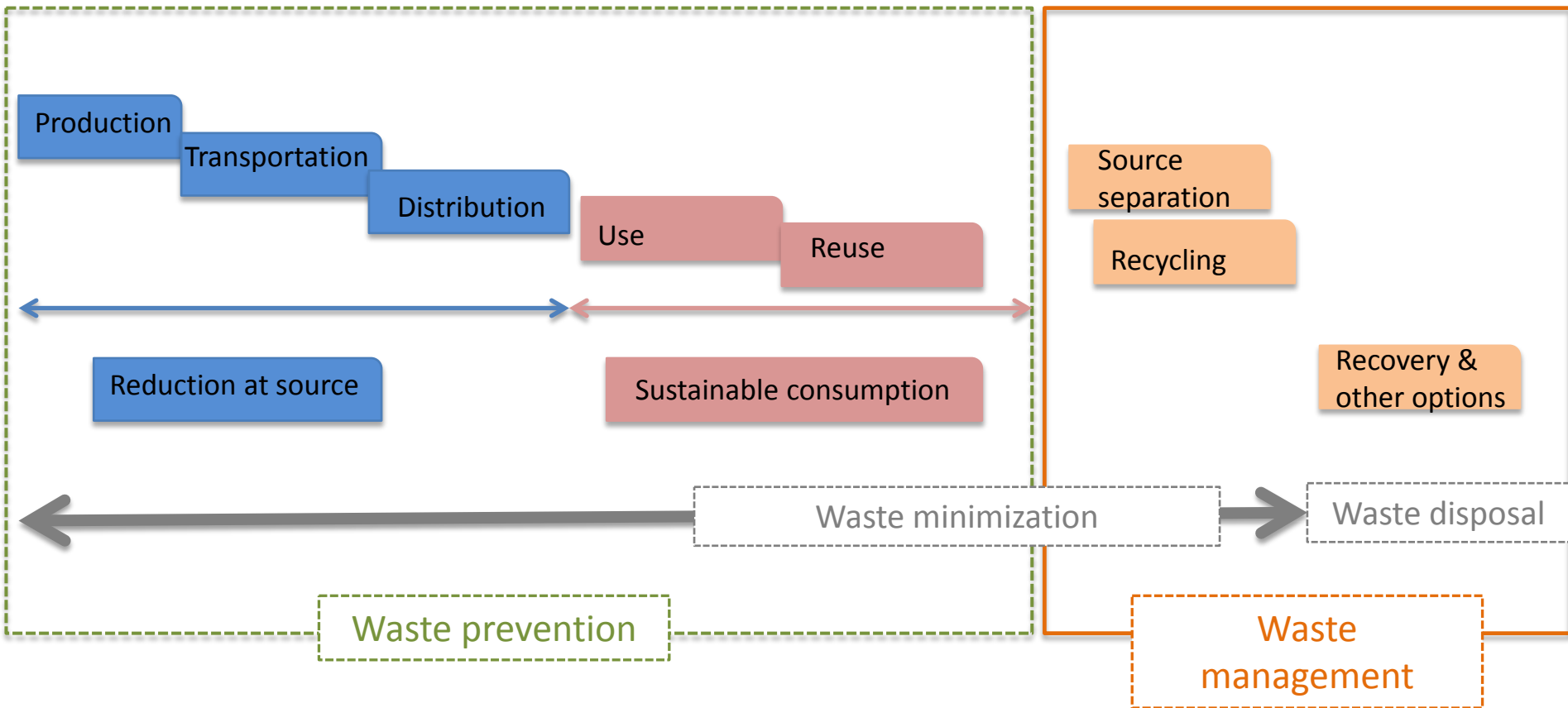




# Structure of the presentation

- **Scope of this study**
- **Definitions – Background**
- **Waste Prevention Plans and Strategies**
- **The WASP Tool project**
- **Lessons learned**





According to the revised Waste Framework Directive, **waste prevention** embraces all the measures taken **before** a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce the:

- the quantity of waste,
- the adverse impacts of the generated waste on environmental and human health, and
- the content of harmful substances in materials and products.



A common point of dispute in the aforementioned (and any other) definition is the word “**before**”, as it raises boundary issues.

Difficult to discern when a material/product exits its useful life and enters a plain where it is treated as second hand material/product or waste.



- Limitation of unnecessary consumption
- Design of products that generate less waste



Reuse, repair, refurbishment

**BEFORE** they are discarded



In EU the WFD stipulates Member States to prepare and introduce Waste Prevention Plans (WPP) by the end of the year 2013, attempts to clarify the end of waste criteria, to take measures for separate collection of biowaste and enhances the extended producer responsibility.

An efficient WPP has to comprise all materials and products flows, from cradle to their discarding.



The waste prevention strategies implemented worldwide can fall in three categories:

- informational (awareness campaigns, provision of information, training sessions, labelling),
- promotional (promotion of reuse and repair, environmental management systems, clean production and consumption, voluntary agreements) and
- regulatory (EPR, taxes, green public procurement, eco-design, measures such pay-as-you-throw).

However, independently of their category, they should aim at changing attitudes and behaviours towards waste generation.





## Local Authority Prevention Network (LAPN)

### Ireland – Environmental Protection Agency

*“The LAPN is a key component in continuing to build capacity in local authorities for the promotion of resource efficiency and waste prevention at a local and grassroots level for the benefit of their localities.”*

<http://localprevention.ie/>

Indicatively

## Best practices



### Significant achievements:

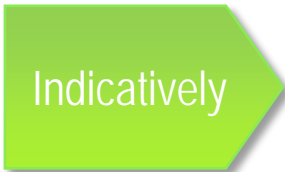
- 2,300 tonnes waste prevented or diverted; 37,500 m<sup>3</sup> water consumption reduced; 1,530,000 kWh energy savings;
- €873,000 direct cost savings;
- 1,100 people trained (26 have completed the HETAC Accredited Waste Prevention Course); 85 different premises involved in prevention, 295 audits conducted.





Anti-waste workshops

- **Workshops on food waste prevention, 2009 – Brussels, Belgium)**



www.bruxellesenvironnement.be

1,000 individuals were trained in 2009

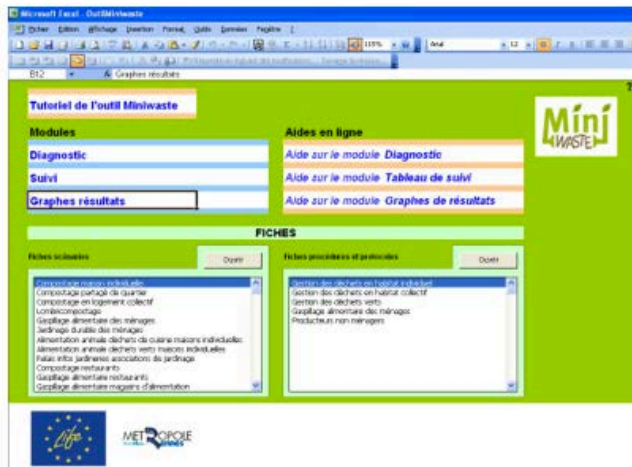


# Developed through EU funding programmes



## Miniwaste tool

Miniwaste tool aims to support communities in charge of waste prevention on their territory, to define, implement and evaluate actions to reduce organic waste.  
To download the file to your computer, follow the instructions



## pre-waste

Improve the effectiveness of waste prevention policies in EU Territories



**THE PRE-WASTE PROJECT**

Pre-waste is a project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund and made possible by the INTERREG IVC Programme. The Pre-waste project involves 10 European partners, committed to share their expertise in waste prevention and waste management. Pre-waste project has developed a consistent and comprehensive approach to help local and regional authorities to prevent waste generation.

In particular, Pre-waste delivered:

- guidelines for planning, implementing and monitoring regional waste prevention policies
- 27 best examples of waste prevention actions implemented in the European Union by local or regional authorities, along with other good practices
- a web tool allowing the assessment of 'waste prevention actions' efficiency and monitoring.

The Pre-waste project stands by a simple rule: The best waste is that which is not produced! It's time to prevent!  
<http://www.prewaste.eu/>

### The PRE-WASTE webtool

a matrix to help taking the right decisions and following the waste prevention actions

Choice of a specific action  
(e.g. Composting)

or

Choice of a specific instrument  
(e.g. Assessment during campaign) and a waste fraction  
(e.g. Biowaste)

Diagnosis

↓

List of relevant indicators + recommendations for implementation

Monitoring

↓

Links toward similar good waste prevention practices

**MAIN AIM OF THE WEBTOOL**

The web tool goal is to help local and regional authorities, as well as any other waste prevention actor, in the evaluation of one prevention action potential before starting it (diagnosis part) and of results expected after its implementation (monitoring part).

To access the tool you have to register

**LOGIN**

User name

  
 Password

Or

Forgotten Password

The project is cofinanced by the ERDF and made possible by the INTERREG IVC programme

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## The WASP Tool project

(LIFE 10 ENV/GR/622)

WASP stands for **W**aste **P**revention

“Development and Demonstration of a  
Waste Prevention Support Tool for Local  
Authorities”

The project was co-funded  
by the European Union LIFE+ programme



Duration: 01.10.2011 to 30.09.2014

Project location: Greece and Cyprus



Project partners:

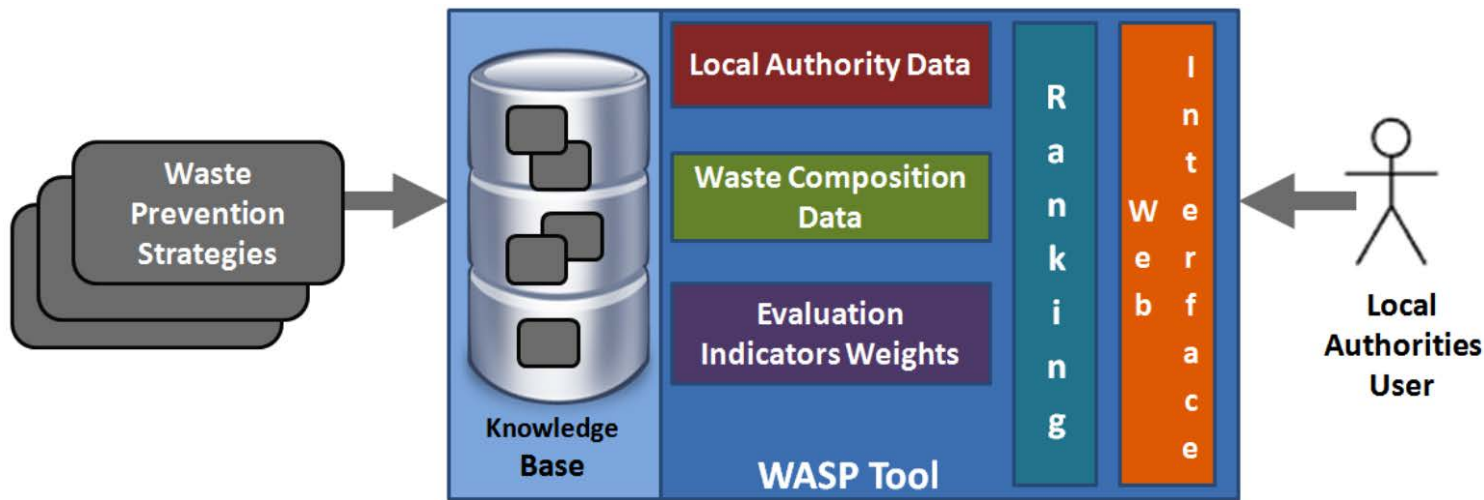


# Design and Development of the Waste Prevention Decision Support Tool (WASP Tool)



*design and development of the WASP-Tool*

## Architecture of WASP Tool



To assist LA's to prepare and/or improve their waste prevention strategy



# Design and Development of the Waste Prevention Decision Support Tool (WASP Tool)



*design and development of the WASP-Tool*

## Indicators used in the WASP-Tool

- reduction of the produced waste quantity (tn/year)
- potential CO<sub>2</sub> reduction (kg/year)
- waste diverted from landfilling (tn/year)
- implementation cost (5-year in €)
- number of employment positions created
- implementation difficulty (scale 1-3)
- required citizen behavioural change (scale 1-3)
- appropriateness for application on a local level (scale 1-3)

The **target materials** (for example, biowaste, metal, plastic etc) for each waste prevention strategy are indicated

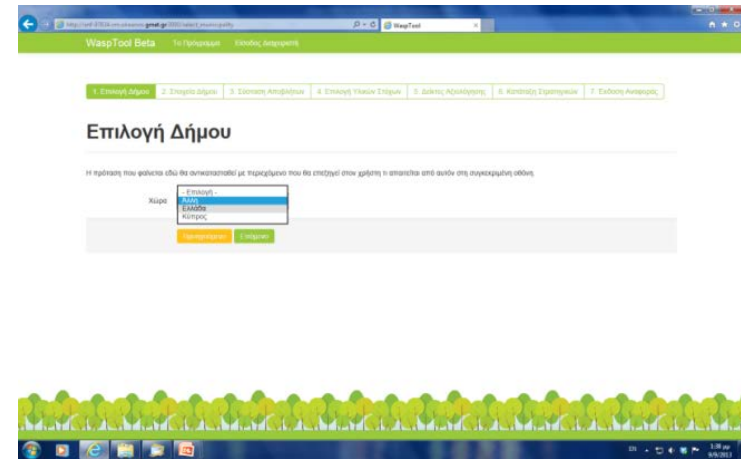


# Design and Development of the Waste Prevention Decision Support Tool (WASP Tool)



## *design and development of the WASP-Tool*

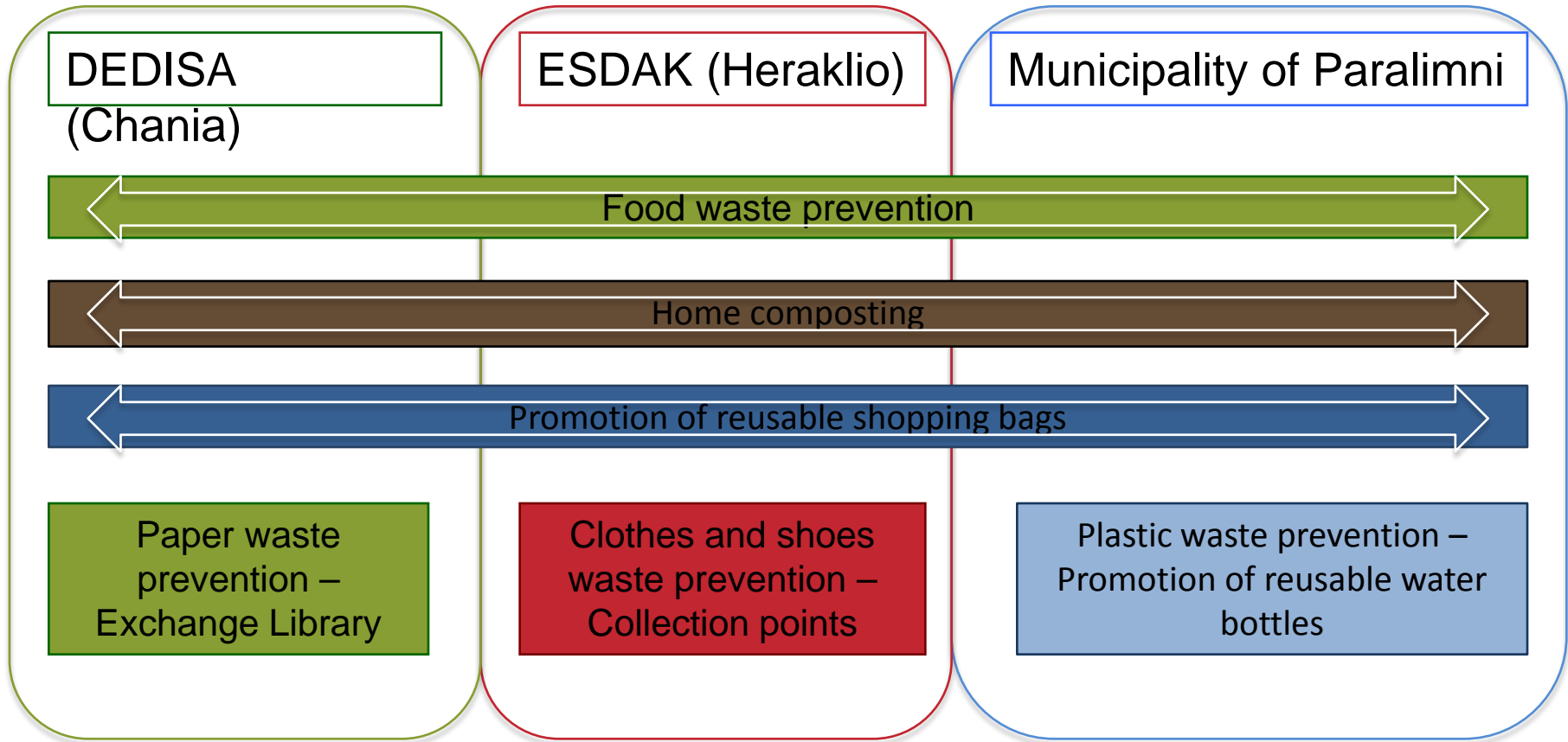
WASP Tool is designed for **non-expert users**; for this reason, optimal values for each step of the process are predefined in the system.



# Implementation of the selected waste prevention actions



## The Interventions





# Food waste prevention intervention



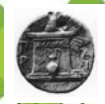
- Workshop/seminar
- Green cuisine
- Food waste questionnaires and diaries
- Leaflets
- Information material



# Home composting intervention



- Workshop/seminar
- Demonstration
- Composting diaries
- Monitoring
- Leaflets
- Information material



# Promotion of reusable shopping bags



- Awareness raising campaign
- Leaflets
- Information material
- 15,000 pieces (Heraklio)
- 2,000 pieces (Chania)
- 1,500 pieces (Paralimni)



# Promotion of reusable water bottle / Exchange Library / Clothes-shoes collection points



- 1,500 bottles



- 4 stands /321 books



- 101 clothes collection points



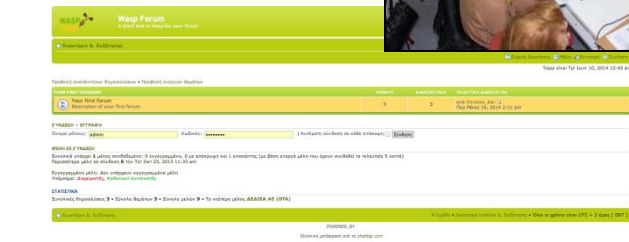
# Development of the “Waste Prevention Network”



Web 2.0 tools in order to create interactive spaces in which Local Authorities can use to encourage and stimulate debate around the waste life-cycle and its management performance

Networking with LAs and other projects

Establishment of a Local Network with educators





- The acceptance and successful implementation of a strategy depends on:
  - the policy and the financial circumstances of the State,
  - the behaviour and attitudes of the public and
  - the involvement of the suitable stakeholders.
- A good elaboration of the waste prevention strategies plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of a Waste Prevention Plan.





Thank you  
for your  
attention!

The WASP Tool project (LIFE10 ENV/GR/622) was co-funded by the European Union LIFE+ programme.



Harokopio  
University



<http://wasptool.hua.gr>

