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
Background

Based on OECD, 2000 – Strategic waste prevention
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

Actions of strict avoidance

Forms of prevention through diversion of waste flows

Reuse, repair, refurbishment

BEFORE they are discarded

WASTE PREVENTION
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/

**Significant achievements:**
- 2,300 tonnes waste prevented or diverted; 37,500 m³ 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.bruxellesenvironment.be

Indicatively

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.
The WASP Tool project
*(LIFE 10 ENV/GR/622)*

WASP stands for **Waste Prevention**

“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)

development and design of the WASP-Tool

**Indicators used in the WASP-Tool**

- reduction of the produced waste quantity (tn/year)
- potential CO₂ 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.
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

- **DEDISA (Chania)**
  - Food waste prevention
  - Home composting
  - Paper waste prevention – Exchange Library

- **ESDAK (Heraklio)**
  - Food waste prevention
  - Home composting
  - Promotion of reusable shopping bags
  - Clothes and shoes waste prevention – Collection points

- **Municipality of Paralimni**
  - Food waste prevention
  - Plastic waste prevention – Promotion of reusable water bottles
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!

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http://wasptool.hua.gr