

#ForkToFarm
Manon Jourdan, Implementation Officer
I Zero Waste Europe

# How to best collect bio-waste from households?

Manon Jourdan, Implementation Officer I Zero Waste Europe

## Zero Waste Europe | Who are we?







Change European policies



Mentor Cities towards a Zero
Waste transition



## What's our approach?



- Food loss & waste prevention from farm to fork
- 2. Optimised bio-waste collection system
- 3. Quality composting and digestate production + biogas
- 4. Biological stabilisation of the BW fraction in residuals for safe landfilling (MRBT)





# The importance of separate collection of bio-waste

## The key role of organics

- QUANTITATIVE: fundamental to achieve highest material recovery rates
- OPERATIONAL: minimising organics in residual waste makes it possible to cut collection rounds and optimising the system as a whole





#### **EU Political context**

#### Revised Waste Framework Directive, 2018

- Obligation for EU Member States to collect bio-waste separately or ensure recycling at source;
   Yes but....
  - XNo BW targets, no performance obligations
  - $\nearrow$  Trend from municipalities opting for the cheapest and easiest options to comply with this requirement  $\rightarrow$  Large open street bins out for bio-waste
- 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035 targets for the preparation for reuse and recycling of municipal waste
- + 10 % landfill targets for municipal waste unlikely to be met without proper management of bio-waste

## Did you know that....

- Between 118 and 138 million tons of bio-waste generated annually = Half of MSW
- Less than 40 million tonnes of municipal bio-waste are separately collected and processed into high-quality compost and digestate in Europe (ECN, 2022) ≤ 17% of bio-waste
- The majority of municipal waste generated in Europe is still disposed of through landfilling (24%) or incineration (27%), with less than half recycled (31%) and composted (17%)





# Best practices and examples of European frontrunners

## Free distribution of "CCC - Clean Comfortable Compact" collection tools



### The starter kit



## Compostable bags or biodegradable liners

- European Union's EN-13432 standard (certified compostable bags, guarantee to decompose entirely during composting, without producing any toxic elements.)
- Ensure the quality of bio-waste captured for composting through low levels of contamination
- ♦ User friendliness → compact, reduced odours
- Allow visual inspection and the detection of poor sorting or excessive contamination within the food waste fraction

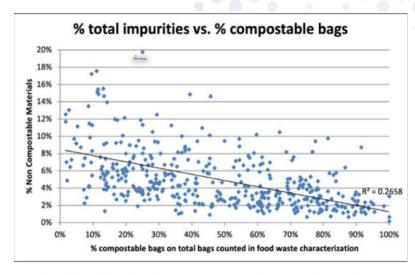


Image 9: Correlation between the purity/type of bag, as assessed by CIC: average purity in the municipality vs. percentage of compostable bags in the municipality.



# Door-to-Door systems deliver the best performance

(Quantity & quality)



#### Door to door collection of kitchen waste

- Enable identification of the waste producer
- Enable quality and compliance control
- High diversion rate



#### Door to door collection: success factors

The objects (bins or caddies) used for kitchen-waste collection must be **unique** to this specific waste fraction and **recognisable** 

- ★ The size of the bin/caddy must be defined according to specific aspects (urban typology, density, seasonality, building typology, the number of dwellings, and the presence of internal open or community spaces).
  Example: small enough to fit in small kitchen, vented to avoid bad odours
- ★ The **capacity** of the bins and the frequency of collection must also be determined according to both the volume of waste generated by a household/apartment block



## **Comparison of systems**



Comparison of 3 different systems regarding quantity and quality results of bio-waste separate collection, Waste Agency of Catalonia



## **Comparison of systems**

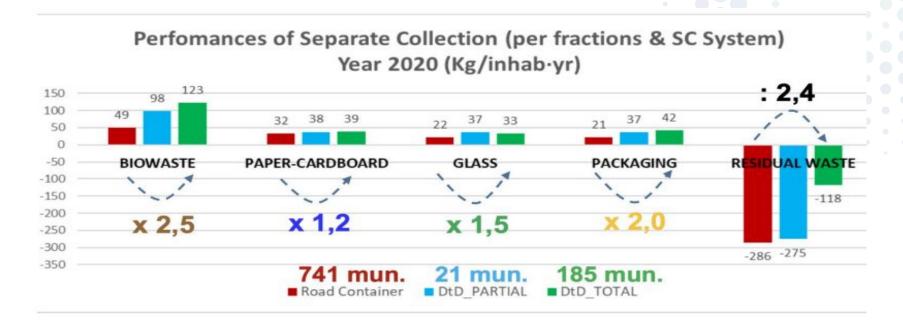


Image 11: Comparing the performance of door-to-door or road container collection systems , Francesc Giró i Fontanals, Director of Strategic Planning of the Waste Agency of Catalonia



#### Best performance: door-to-door collection with Pay-as-you-throw-system

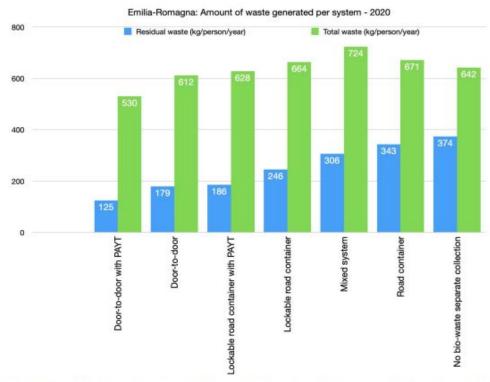


Image 13:Comparing the performance of different collection systems in Emilia-Romagna ATERSIR, CIC published by Ecodallecittà



## **Best-practice: Milan**

#### Characteristic:

- 1.4 million inhabitants densely populated
- > 80% of the population living in high-rise buildings
- High population density (7518 inhabitants per km²)
- Previous situation: Milan's food waste waste collection rate was stuck at around 35%.



## **Best-practice: Milan**

- Commercial activities such as canteens, bars & restaurants: door to door collection, 120 liter bin, daily collection from Monday to Sunday at night
- Households: D2D collection
  - > 10-litre vented kitchen bin for collection at the source (kitchen) + secondary bin (35-litre for single-family households or 120-litre for a building complex) + compostable bags
    - > Collection twice a week in the early morning.
- Food waste fraction in open markets
  - > Special compostable bags with a bag holder
  - > Collection everytime the market ends.









## **Best-practice: Milan**

- **❖** 5-stream kerbside collection
- 103 kgs/person/year of food waste collected (800k daily commuters ) 100% of the population
- Overall MSW separate collection rate reaching 62.6% in 2020;
- Low level of contamination (5%)
- \* 87,5% of total bio-waste generated by the city is captured and sent to AD plant
- ❖ Production of 11,200,000 m³ of biogas & 26,000 tons of mature compost (20% of the compost distributed free of charge to households & farmers to promote its use & 80% is sold)



## Incentive schemes & financial incentives





## PAYT - What's the most effective system?

- Fixed fee for every household, biz, or individual, covering the core operational costs of waste collection and treatment. (around 60-70% of the previous existing waste fee)
- Remaining 30-40% is variable and is calculated depending on the volume of waste generated (those who generate below average paying less than the average household fee).
- PAYT systems should be flexible and continue to be updated with the goal of reducing waste generation.

=> The story of Besançon



### Pay-as-you-throw-system (PAYT) saves costs

#### WHY?

- ❖ Smaller amount of residuals incurs savings on disposal, balances the initial higher costs of collection infrastructure;
   \* BUT the costs of collection and treatment of bio-waste must be lower than the costs of disposal in landfill or incineration;
- Municipalities can receive higher revenues from the dry recyclables they collect and sell on.



#### Financial incentives

High-performing systems = bio-waste collection and treatment are cheaper than disposal into landfill or incineration

- High taxes and gate fees mandated for residual waste treatment by municipalities or regional authorities, where possible: landfill tax;
- Ensure the economic viability of the operation of bio-waste treatment facilities: Savings by using biogas created to feed into the local energy systems or by selling on the produced compost;
- Financial penalties can be introduced to improve compliance with the system : Fines when impurities are found;
- Financial incentives given to compliant citizens: vouchers with discounted offers in local biz, discount on their annual waste fee.

#### The landfill tax in Catalonia

#### Incentive scheme managed by the Waste Agency of Catalonia.

- The tax is increasing (for landfill it is €47.1/t in 2020, planned to increase to €70/t in 2024) to encourage separate collection of biowaste; municipalities that don't present an implementation plan pay a higher tax.
- **50%** of the revenue generated by disposal tax allocated to biological treatment of bio-waste and mechanical-biological treatment of residual;
- **Remaining revenue** is refunded to local authorities according to their performance on separate collection of biowaste.
  - > **coefficients** to account for the quality of bio-waste collected mandatory set of waste composition analyses are carried out, using part of the funds from the landfill tax.

## Communication & awareness raising activities

#### Prerequisites for success

- TEASE: Start before the new collection system is introduced
- **❖ INCLUDE: Clear informations, targeting all citizens** (diff. Languages, diff. tools and channels? Digital & non-digital)
- **❖** REPEAT: Continuous communication activities
- **❖** ASK FOR FEEDBACK: Regular consultation programs with citizens / feedback systems



#### Comparison of pilots with different strategies of waste collection in Slovakia

Collected food waste / inhab. / year	81,80	46,00	36,80	36,00	32,50	2.20	8,80
Local activists and groups	~		1				
Free compost	~				~	~	
Communication of benefits	~	~	~	~	~		
Education D2D	~	~					
Extended campaign	~						
Social media	~	~	1	V	~	4	~
Special web			~				
Caddy and bag labels/printing			~			~	
Flyers	~	~	4			~	~
Communication campaign	~	~	~	~	~	1	~
Financial motivation - PAYT							
Passportization, monitoring	~				/		
Collection frequency 2 times a week	~		1	~	~	~	~
D2D collection	4						
Optimal capacity (250 I / resident per year)	1	~		~	~		
Short delivery distance	~	~	~	~	~		
Bin max, 240 l for bio waste	~	~		~			
Free compostable bags for residents	~	~	~	~	~	~	
Free vented caddies for residents	~	~	~	1		1	
Roadmap / project, external consultancy	V	~					
Waste Analysis	~	~	4		~		
Activity / tools	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7





## Thank you!

Check out <u>www.zerowastecities.eu</u> & lifebiobest.eu for further information

#### Resources

- The ZWE guidance on biowaste collection
- ZWE: The story of Milan
- ZWE: The story of Besançon
- European Environmental Agency: Bio-waste in Europe turning challenges into opportunities
   (2020)
- ZWE: Unwrapping the biowaste potential
- Bio-waste generation in the EU: Current capture levels and future potential
- <u>lifebiobest.eu</u>

