

Working towards Zero in Europe

*Local ZW practices and recognition
programmes for ZW Communities*

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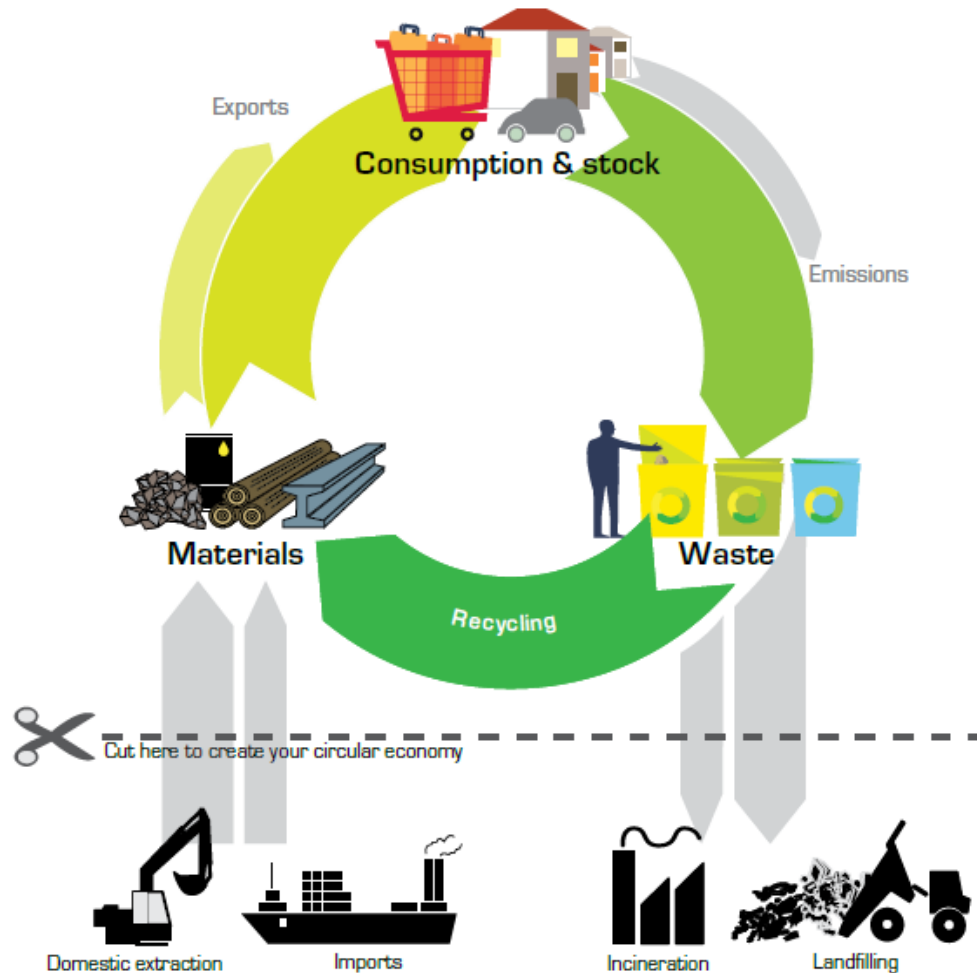
Chair, Scientific Committee, ZeroWasteEurope



Zero Waste: the global role

- Zero Waste a strategy devised to maximise short- and long-term efficiency in resource management
- The CE Package proposed in July 2014 sub-titled “A zero waste programme for Europe”
- A codified, peer-reviewed Zero Waste Hierarchy is kept by ZWIA (Zero Waste International Alliance)
- Ongoing recognition/certification programmes for ZW Communities and ZW businesses. Minimisation of residuals the key goal (and metrics)
- In a nutshell, ZW based on the 4 “R”s strategy
 - Reduce
 - Reuse
 - Recycle
 - Redesign

From “take, make, waste” to Circular economy



ZWIA Zero Waste Hierarchy of Highest and Best Use 5.0

Highest and Best Use

Reduce and conserve materials

Refuse - Encourage producers to provide products or packaging that limit waste or emissions.

Return – Set up systems that require producers to take back products and packaging that create wastes or emissions.

Reduce toxics use - Eliminate toxic chemicals use; replace them with less toxic or non-toxic alternatives.

Design out wasting - Identify why materials are discarded and redesign the system to be more efficient and no longer discard those materials.

Reduce consumption and packaging - Use less; buy less and with less packaging; avoid disposables; bring your own.

Encourage cyclical use of resources and shift incentives to stop wasting

Shift government funds or financial incentives (at any and all levels) from supporting harvesting and use of virgin natural resources to support the circular economy.

Government and businesses should implement sustainable purchasing that support social and environmental objectives.

Ensure incentives are in place for cyclical use of materials and disincentives in place for wasting (policies, research funds, regulations, etc)

Set up systems to encourage local economies.(for example. use of proximity principle, marketing support, policies, incentives, social and environmental purchasing practices, information exchanges, etc.)

Manufacturers design products for sustainability and takeback

Design to be durable, to be repairable, to be reusable, to be disassembled, to be fully recyclable, from reused, recycled or sustainably-harvested renewable materials designed for easy disassembly.

Label products to identify who has made it and what it is made of

Minimize volume and toxicity of materials used in production.

Lease services and products rather than just sell products to customers.

Take products and packaging back after they are used, and reuse, or recycle them back into the economy or nature.

Reuse (retain value and function)

Reuse products.

Repurpose products for alternative uses (e.g. old doors made into walls; old photos and scrap metal into art).

Repair to retain value and usefulness.

Refurbish.

On the way to Zero

- Communities “working towards Zero Waste”
 - Adopt a commitment to implement ZW practices
- Good/best practices
 - Communities achieving 70%, 80% 90%+ diversion
 - Change the metrics!

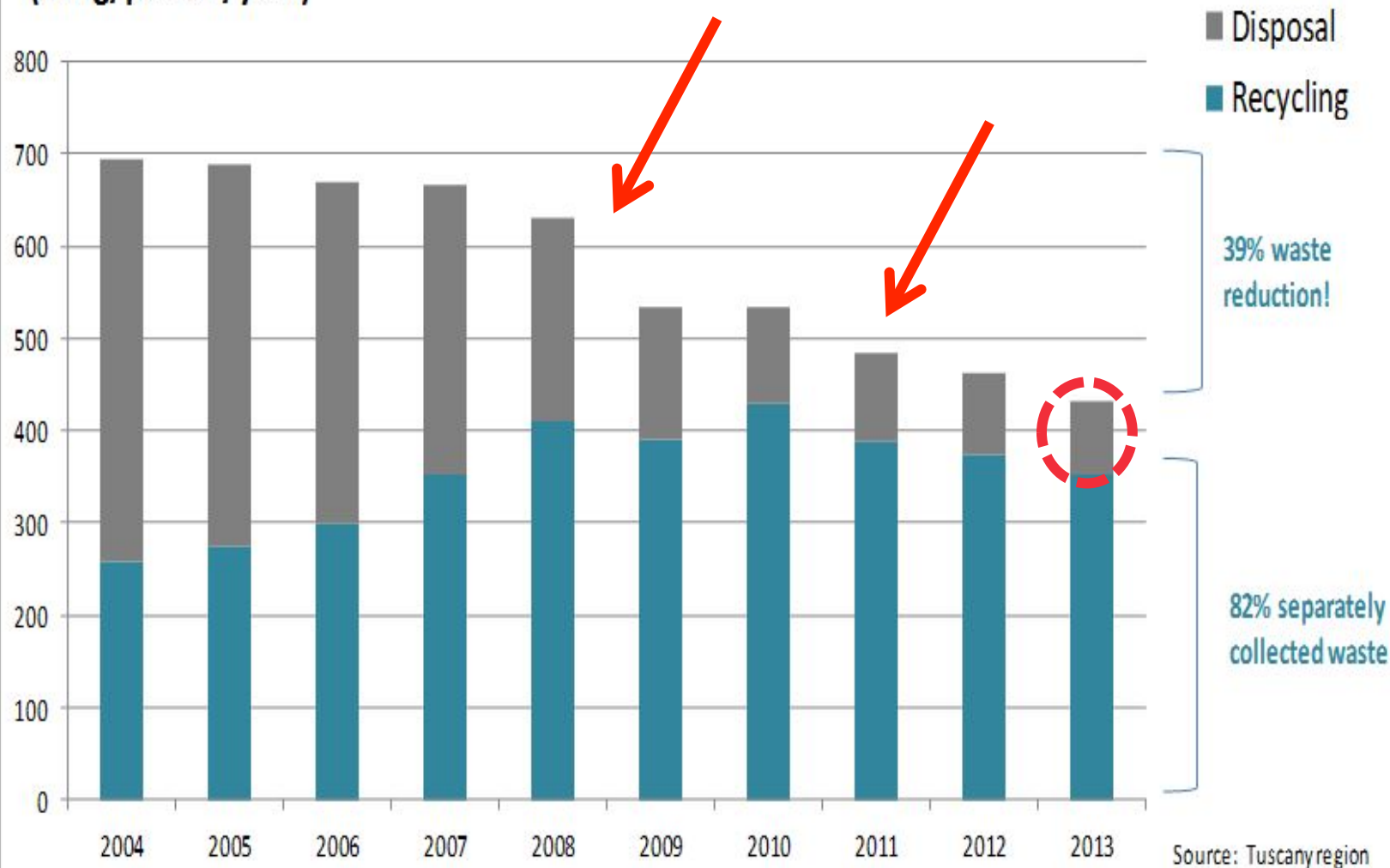
A basic ZW workprogramme

- Kerbside collection – include the organics!
- Waste prevention practices related to responsibility of Communities
- Pay-as-you-throw
- Check composition of residual waste
 - Redesign collection for continued optimisation
 - Feed back to producers in order to address non-reusable/recyclable materials

A basic ZW workprogramme

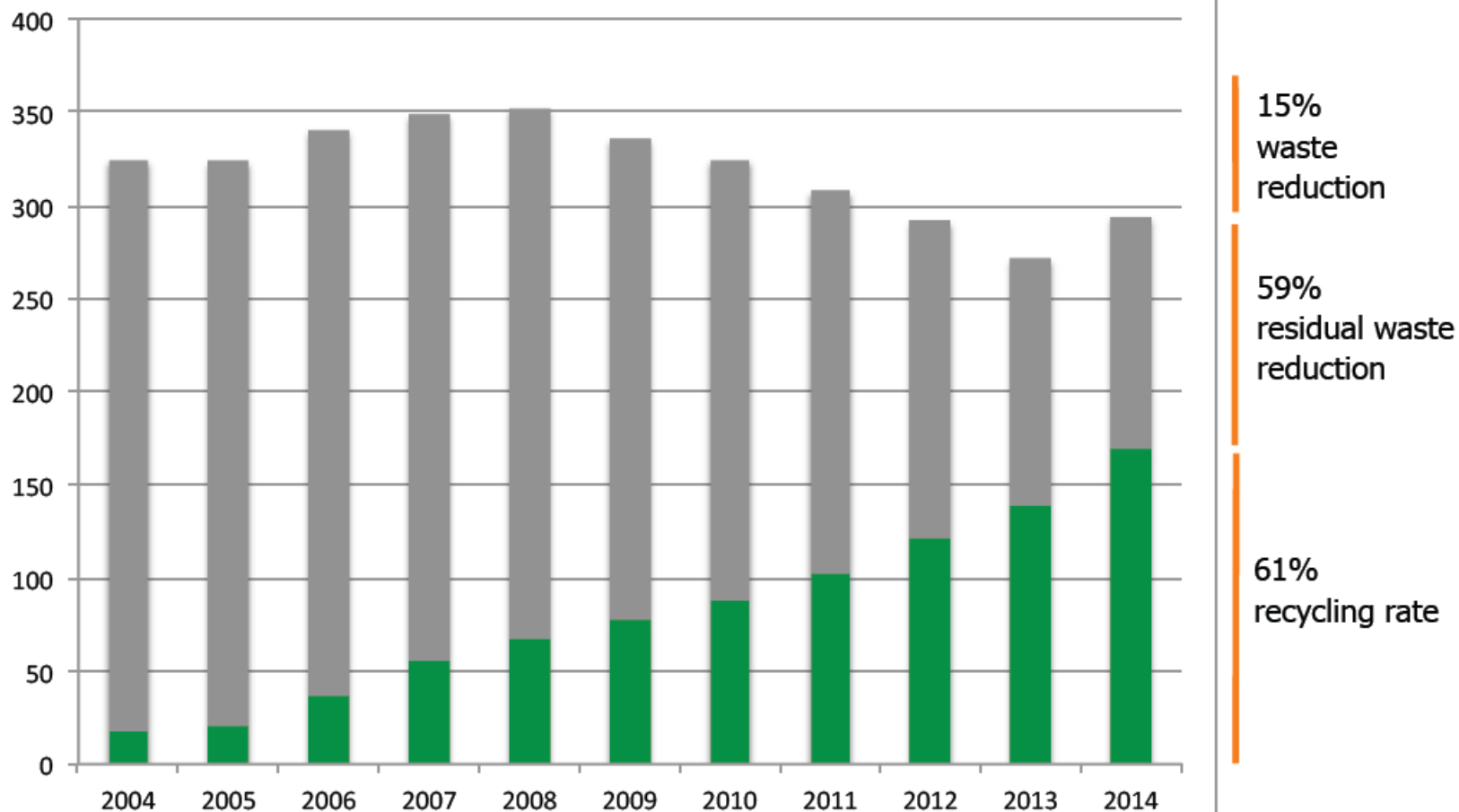
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Evolution of separate collection and waste generation in Capannori 2004-2013 (in Kg/person/year)



Ljubljana

Increase of separate collection and decrease of residuals 2004-2014 (kg/person/year)





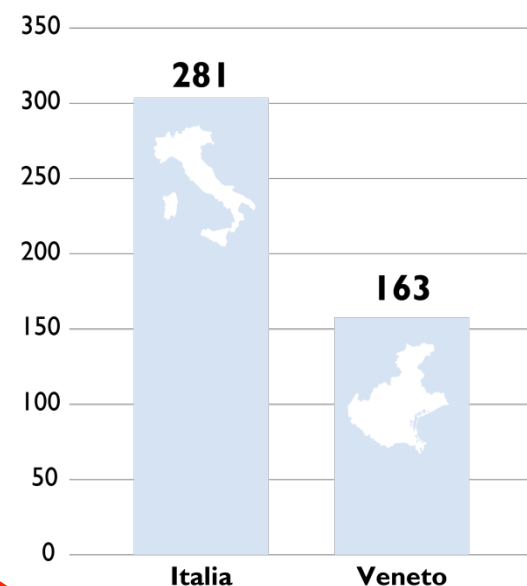
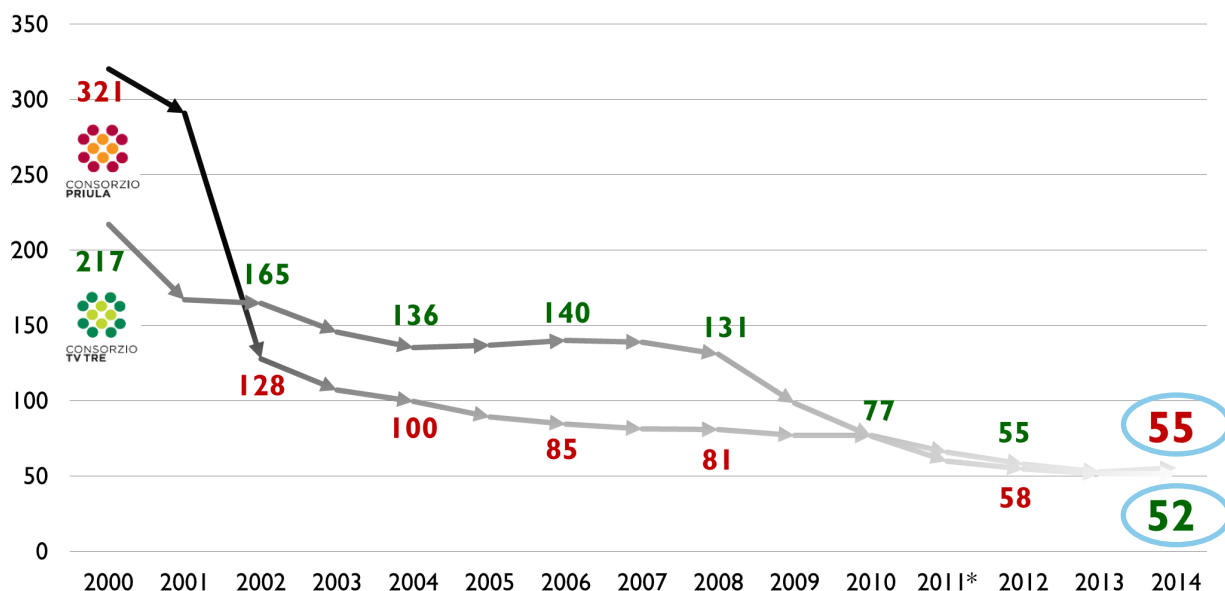
Present and future ZW plans in Ljubljana

- Current situation:
 - Separate collection rate: 61 %
 - Amount of residual waste: 110 kg / person / year
- Commitments:
 - Separate collection rate by 2025: 78 %
 - Separate collection rate by 2035: 80 %
 - Amount of residual waste by 2025: 60 kg / person / year
 - Amount of residual waste by 2035: 50 kg / person / year

•Residual waste in Contarina

•(2 sub-districts, 50 Municipalities, pop. 530.000)

•(kg*inhabitant/year)



•SOURCE

•dati Contarina 2014 (Media annuale aggiornata a Giugno),

•Rapporto Rifiuti ISPRA 2014 (dati 2013 Italia); Relazione Rifiuti Urbani ARPAV (dati 2013 Veneto)

**mid-term goal:
80% Residual
Waste by 2023**



Thanks for your attention

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