Zero Waste Live!

ZERO WASTE EUROPE

17 March 2020 - 02.00 p.m. CET

DECENTRALISED MANAGEMENT OF ORGANIC WASTE



Ramon Plana

Consultant
Biological Treatments for Organic Waste



Empowering the citizenship in the management of their organic wastes

- the last 10 years of decentralised composting in Spain

Ramón Plana

Phone (+34) 686 55 25 65

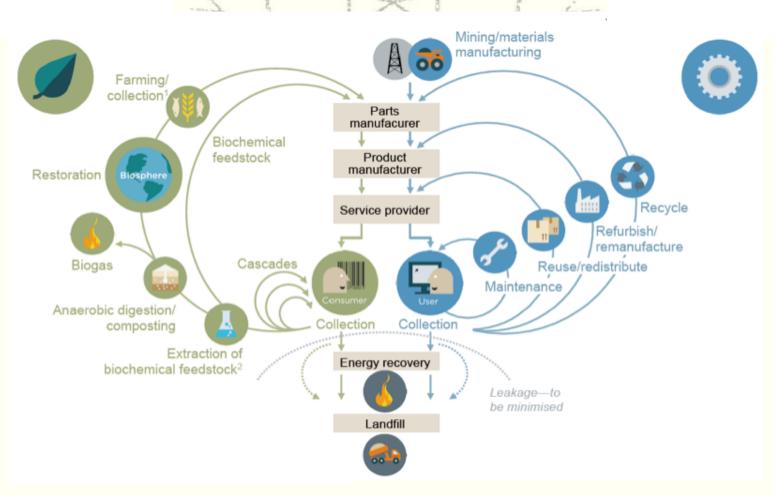
plana.compost@gmail.com www.maestrocompostador.com

March 17th, 2020



Circular economy







Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation

It's not longer optional



EU Circular Economy Package (approved in April 2018):

Main objectives

Requirements for biowaste

65% of recycling by 2035*

Reduction of municipal waste landfill down to 10% by 2035*

Obligation to implement the separate collection or recycling at source (home and community composting) of biowaste by 31 December 2023

Bio-waste that has not been separately collected/separated at source and treated through composting or anaerobic digestion, will not be counted as recycled as from January 2027



Basis of Bio-waste Management



Without collection or bio-waste transportation

- Simple and economical technology
- Required "very clean" bio-waste
- Employment ↑
- Effective. It allows to reach successful results
- INVOLVE CITIZENS AND THE TERRITORY.

LOCAL SMEs & SO CIAL ENTERPRISE



LOCAL SMEs & SO

CIAL ENTERPRISE

Bio-waste collection and minimisation of transport



- Simple and economical technology
- Required "very clean" bio-waste
- Employment ↑
- Effective. It allows to reach successful results
- INVOLVE CITIZENS AND THE TERRITORY.

Collection and Transportation of Bio-waste

- Transportation ↑
- Size of facilities
- Sophisticated and expensive
- Automation. Employment↓
- "Mixed results"
- "Works" with high improper materials
- DISTANT TO THE PEOPLE

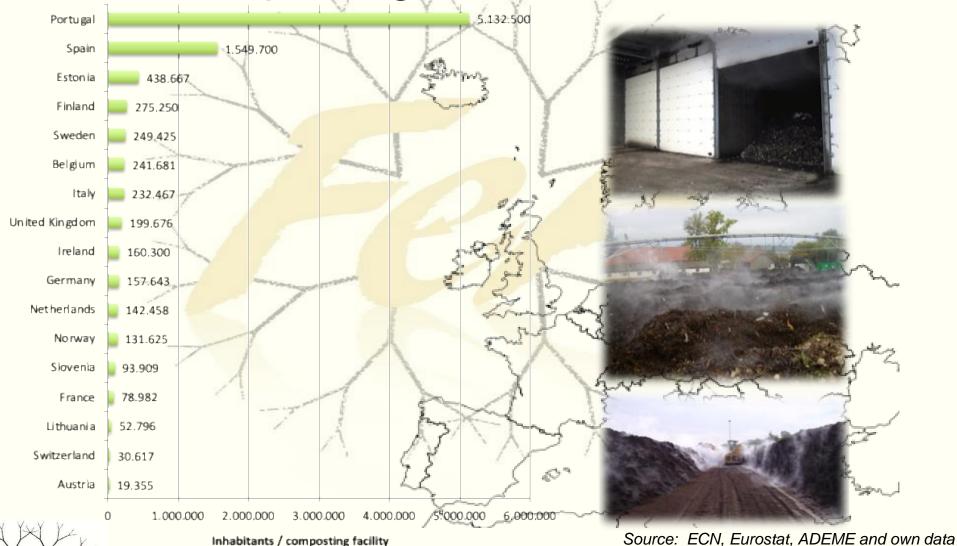






Bio-waste composting facilities in EU





Why decentralized & composting?







Biological process

Scalable

- > No collection neither transportation.
- Compatible with reduction and prevention measures.
- > High quality of the biowaste and the produced compost.
- > Important environmental education.
- Improve local economy and green jobs.
- > Final product is a local resource.

Complementary

Flexible



Decentralized local composting



Both community and household composting are viable options for resolving the management of biowaste in many specific areas or entire territories as an exclusive management model for this fraction.

Community and household composting has <u>other</u> <u>applications</u>:

- As a complementary system to models based on collection and transportation.
- As a system associated with the management of large generators of biowaste.
- As a system focused on training, education, awareness, etc.







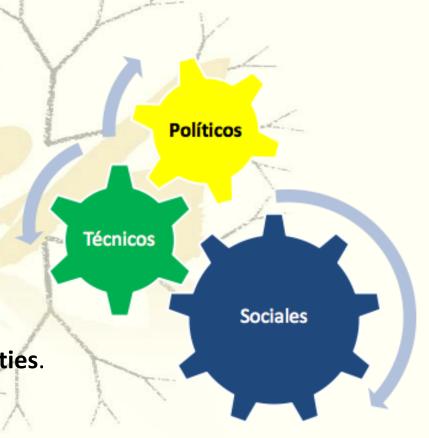
Which is the best for my territory?



IT DEPENDS OF:

- Need of LOCAL employment.
- Willingness to create services.
- Social and territorial policy.
- Geographical distribution.
- Bio-waste quality.
- Existence of equipment and local facilities.

•





What influences?



The efficiency of any differentiated management model encompasses different elements that must always constitute a long-term strategy.

- Development of a <u>regulatory framework</u> ordinances.
- Act on environmental education and awareness of citizens to promote participation <-> communication <-> information.
- ☑ Development of <u>technical instruments</u> for the service as well as monitoring and continuous improvement <u>indicators</u>.
- ☑ Create incentives and environmental taxation measures linked to participation (bonuses, rates, ...), with the objective of reaching generation payment (PYT).



CHECKLIST

Decentralized bio-waste composting in EU



Household composting prevails. It is considered an alternative to management and is rowarded

Household composting prevails. Fish and meat are not allowed.

charge of each community composting

Community composting prevails. It is consider an alternative to management.

included. Requirement for a minimum process time.

Source: ECN, Eurostat, ADEME and own data







Community composting programs are a reality





Which is supposed to be the best model?







What happens then?

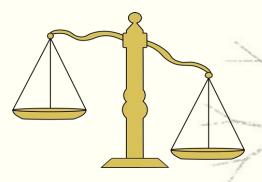




It is quite normal than in new territories, where local technicians and authorities do not have experience or specific knowledge in this scale of biowaste treatment, they just try to replicate other experiences without know the real requirements and needs to make the model successful according to the reality and circumstances in their localities.

And based on what is regulated this model?





Existing legislation considers, on a more frequent basis, the following parameters or requirements as basic:

- ✓ Maximum capacity of the facility.
- ✓ Type of waste accepted.
- ✓ Parameters requested for sanitation.
- ✓ Allowed usage-users of compost.

To fulfil these requirements do not assure the success of the community composting model



Our vision





Environmental awareness

Creation of new jobs

Integration of people in risk of social exclusion

Educational benefits

Developing of a real circular economy

Bio-waste becomes local resource



Our vision





Social Inclusion

What can administrations do to drive models with a guarantee of success?

Determine which are the <u>real keys</u> that make the model works correctly, especially at a practical level, and thus create a regulation that collects them <u>under a technical criterion based on the knowledge of the biological process at this scale</u>.



- Service contracts reserved for social inclusion companies.
- Need to include social and environmental conditions in the specifications.
- Batch contract services (SMEs).





The key factors in local composting







DESIGN

Location
Dimensioning
Common elements
Further elements

TECHNICAL

Type of composters
Bulking material
Operational model

SOCIAL

Participation
Confidence
Transparency

COMPOST QUALITY

Parameters
Frequency of analysis

TRACEABILITY

Batchs Parameters

Measurement of bio-waste treated

TRAINING

Professional master composters Volunteers

MONITORING

Monitoring visits
Maintenance visits





DESIGN

Location
Dimensioning
Common elements
Further elements

TECHNICAL

Type of composters
Bulking material
Operational model

SOCIAL

Participation
Confidence
Transparency

COMPOST QUALITY

Parameters
Frequency of analysis

TRACEABILITY

Parameters
Magazirosant of

Measurement of bio-waste treated

TRAINING

Professional master composters Volunteers

MONITORING

Monitoring visits
Maintenance visits







Location

Dimensioning

Common elements

Further elements



Participation

Confidence

Transparency

COMPOST QUALITY

Parameters

Frequency of analysis



Batchs

Parameters

Measurement of bio-waste treated

TECHNICAL

Type of composters Bulking material Operational model

TRAINING

Professional master composters Volunteers

MONITORING

Monitoring visits
Maintenance visits





DESIGN

Location
Dimensioning
Common elements
Further elements

TECHNICAL

Type of composters Bulking material Operational model

SOCIAL

Participation
Confidence
Transparency

COMPOST QUALITY

Parameters
Frequency of analysis

TRACEABILITY

Batchs Parameters

Measurement of bio-waste treated

TRAINING

Professional master composters Volunteers

MONITORING

Monitoring visits
Maintenance visits





DESIGN

Location
Dimensioning
Common elements
Further elements

TECHNICAL

Type of composters Bulking material Operational model

SOCIAL

Participation
Confidence
Transparency

COMPOST QUALITY

Parameters
Frequency of analysis

TRACEABILITY

Parameters
Measurement of bio-waste treated

TRAINING

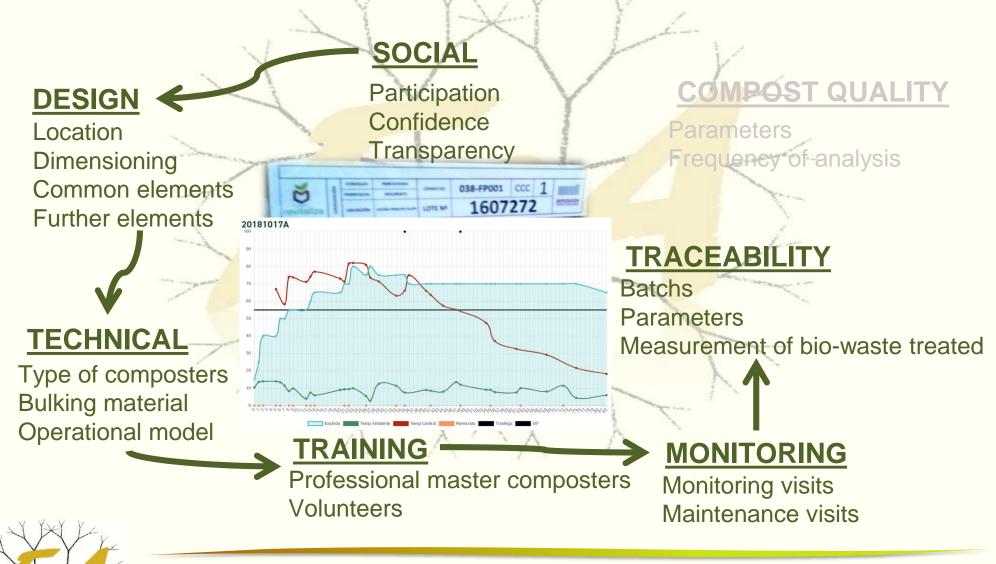
Professional master composters Volunteers

MONITORING

Monitoring visits
Maintenance visits









DESIGN

Location

Dimensioning

Common elements

Further elements



Type of composters Bulking material Operational model

SOCIAL

Participation
Confidence
Transparency

COMPOST QUALITY

Parameters
Frequency of analysis

TRACEABILITY

Batchs

Parameters

Measurement of bio-waste treated

TRAINING

Professional master composters Volunteers

MONITORING

Monitoring visits
Maintenance visits











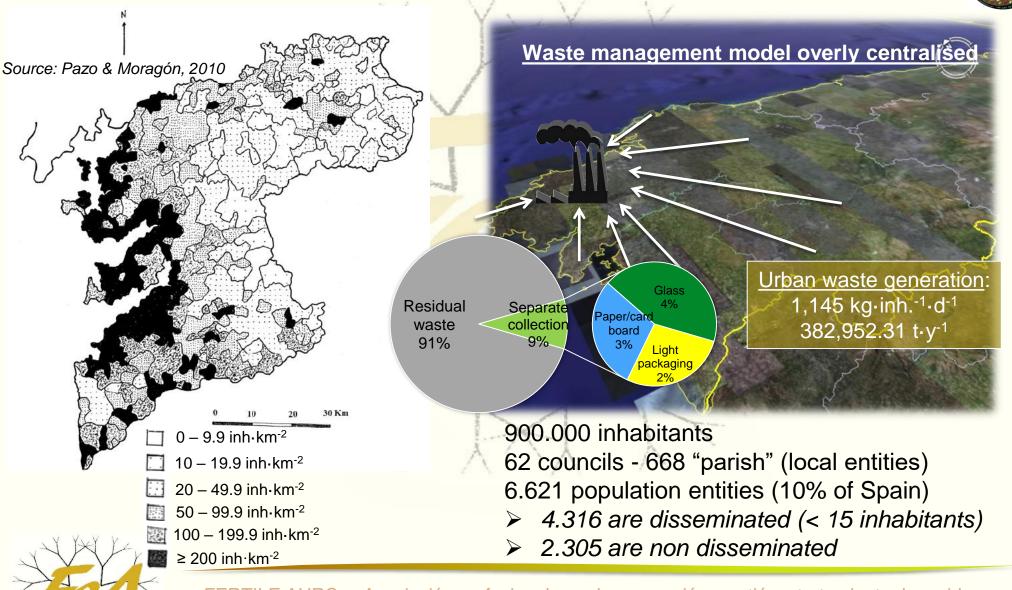






The Province of Pontevedra





Target and principles





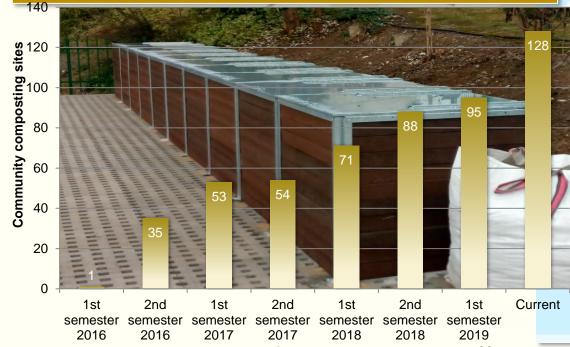
Developing of Revitaliza Plan



Pontevedra (Galicia) – Revitaliza Plan

128 community composting sites 46 municipalities

> 80 professional master composters Total treatment capacity ≈ 4,000 t·y⁻¹





Training – Master composters





Intensive training of a new promotion of "master composters" every year.

They are technical and social agents

Accompaniment and advisers to the participant municipalities.

El rector Mato anuncia que el de "mestre composteiro" será un título universitario

La Diputación acogió ayer la entrega de diplomas a las 18 personas que superaron la primera promoción de Mestres Composteiros -Todos estarán becados y tendrán empleo

Carlos García | Pontevedra | 06.05.2016 | 05:18

El de "mestre composteiro" será un título que tendrá marchamo universitario. Así lo anunció ayer el rector de la Universidade de Vigo, Salustiano Mato, durante la entrega de diplomas a los 18 alumnos que conforman la primera promoción de la "Facultade da Compostaxe" puesta en marcha por la Diputación de Pontevedra con el objetivo de dotarse con profesionales con la formación





Community composting sites in the province

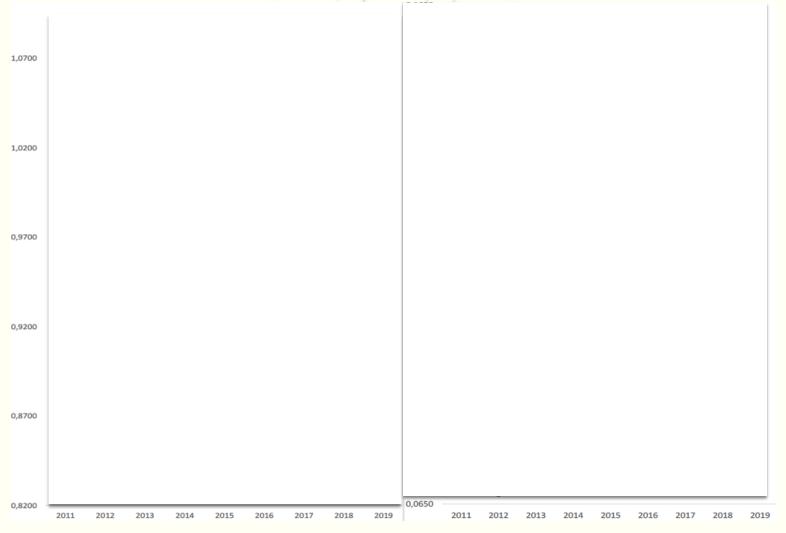






First results







Source: Pérez Losada & Martínez Abraldes, 2019









Community composting in Leintz-Gatzaga

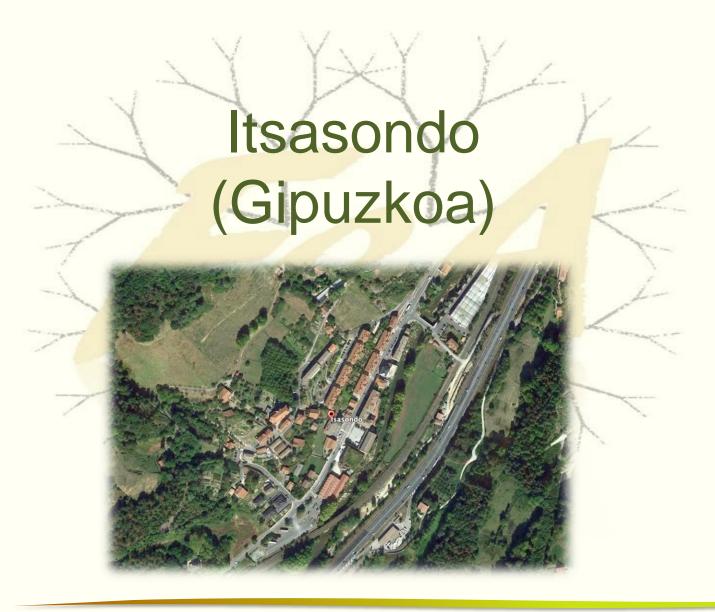




Population	245
Bio-waste generated (t⋅year ⁻¹)	18
Bio-waste locally managed	94 %
Jobs created	0,4
Operational costs (€·t ⁻¹)	56,5
Management costs savings (€·year ⁻¹)	-3,200









Community composting in Itsasondo





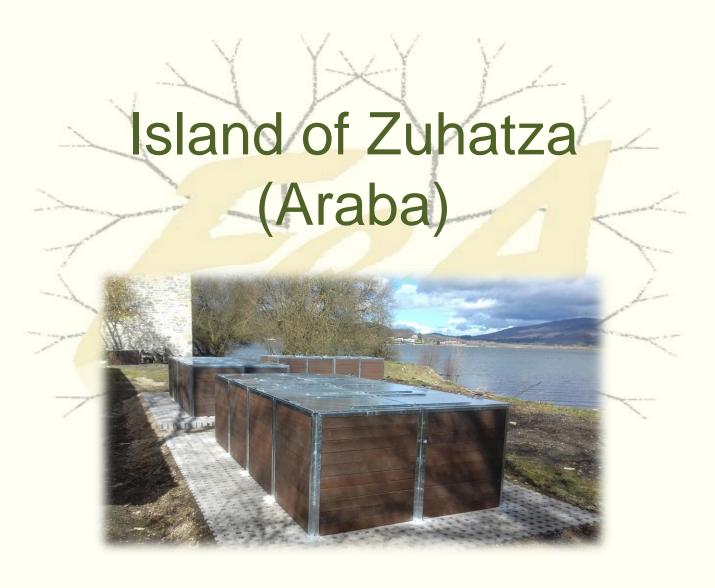
Population	660
Bio-waste generated (t∙year ⁻¹)	47
Bio-waste locally managed	78 %
Jobs created	0,8
Operational costs (€·t ⁻¹)	67,8
Management costs savings (€·year ⁻¹)	-12,460













Community composting in the Island of Zuhatza





Overnight stays	21,000
Bio-waste generated (t-year ⁻¹)	32
Bio-waste locally managed	100 %
Jobs created	1
Operational costs (€·t ⁻¹)	71,1
Management costs savings (€·year ⁻¹)	-7,600







FERTILE AURO – Asociación profesional para la prevención, gestión y tratamiento de residuos www.fearesiduos.com @FeAresiduos fearesiduos@gmail.com





Arrosadia Living Lab (UPNA) - Navarre





Environmental awareness

1.4 t of bio-waste composte d since september 2019







PILOT PROJECT OF CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY ON A LOCAL SCALE WITH A SOCIAL AND TRAINING DIMENSION (Josenea BIO - Navarre)







Environmental consultants, trainers and process experts



Research and training support



Public administrations







Unión Europea FEADER



Circular bio-economy Project - Josenea



LOCAL



BROADCASTING

















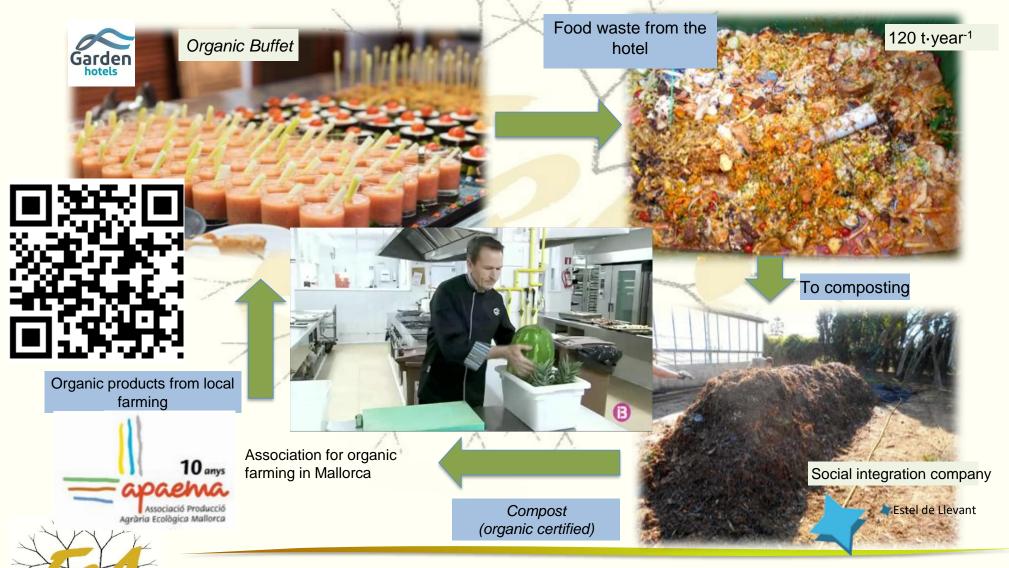
Project GardenHotels (Mallorca, Balearic Islands)





Composting in GardenHotels (Mallorca)





Composting in GardenHotels (Mallorca)











Community Composting Guide

Community Composting:

A Practical Guide for Local Management of Biowaste











Professional association for waste minimization, management and treatment.

www.fearesiduos.com











FERTILE AURO – Asociación profesional para la prevención, gestión y tratamiento de residuos www.fearesiduos.com @FeAresiduos fearesiduos @gmail.com

ihobe



Thank you for your attention!!!

plana.compost@gmail.com www.maestrocompostador.com @RPlanaCompost

fearesiduos@gmail.com www.fearesiduos.com @FeAresiduos



"Here we also suffer from stress. However, our stress is different from that of Westerners. What stresses us is CLIMATE CHANGE because we no longer know when it will rain and our way of life depends on when and where growth the pastures for our cattle".



Dana Bedouin community in Feynan, Jordan