

O1: State of the Art and opportunities of the territory through focus groups

Methodology / Desk research

GENERAL GLOBAL REPORT

(Conducted by: CONSELL DE MALLORCA – SPAIN)

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1. National and local context and issues

The **waste management** is a set of policies, procedures or methodologies to manage the entire process of waste, from its production to its final destination, which include the collection, transport, treatment (recovery or disposal) until reuse / recycling of waste materials, usually produced by human activity, in an attempt to reduce their effects on human health and the impact on the environment.

The European Union's approach to waste management is based on the "**waste hierarchy**" which sets the following **priority order** when shaping waste policy and managing waste at the operational level: prevention, (preparing for) reuse, recycling, recovery and, as the least preferred option, disposal (which includes landfilling and incineration without energy recovery).

In 2005 the European Commission initiated the process of reform of the **legislation on waste**, which led to the **Directive 2008/98 / EC** and in 2014 to the **Regulation 2014/955 / EU**. The European Union proposes a legal framework to control the entire **waste cycle**, from production to disposal, with emphasis on recovery and recycling, sets concrete goals to be achieved by 2020 and identifies **useful strategies** to meet these objectives:

- PRINCIPLE OF PREVENTION
- HIERARCHICAL PRINCIPLE OF WASTE
Prevention, preparation for reuse, recycling, recovery, disposal in landfills
- PRINCIPLE "polluter pays"
- THE GREEN ECONOMY

Each Member State had to transpose the principles laid down by the European Union with a **specific national regulation on waste management**.

The project co-creative youth Co-creative Youth promotes co-creative projects in recovery/repair/reuse sector & boost social and professional inclusion among youth, is an ERASMUS+ project, implemented between September 2016 and December 2018 (28 months).

The project is conducted by a consortium of **seven partners** from six European countries:

- France: OEC: OFFICE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DE LA CORSE
- Belgium: AID: AID BW-EFT
- Spain: CIM: CONSELL INSULAR DE MALLORCA
- Portugal: ISQ: INSTITUTO DE SOLDADURA E QUALIDADE
- France: ECC: ETUDES ET CHANTIERS CORSICA

- Italy: ASEV: AGENZIA PER LO SVILUPPO EMPOLESE VALDELSA SPA
- Sweden: GA: GASTRIKE ATERVINNARE

Each partner has prepared a National report where they analyse the situation nowadays of waste management, recycling and recovery sector in their region. This global report aims to summarize the National reports done by the partner in the Co-creative youth project.

FRANCE-OEC

The French national regulations concerning waste management and prevention come directly from the guidelines of the European Community translated into French legislation. In the last few years, the regulations for the prevention and management of waste **have increased** ([Chiffres-clés déchets - Edition 2016 ADEME](#)):

- Framework Directive on Waste (Directive n°2008/98/EC)
- Ordinance of 17 December 2010: adaptation to European Union (EU) law in the field of waste (n ° 2010-1579)
- Law of 12 July 2010 on the National Environmental Commitment, ENE (the so-called Grenelle de l'environnement II)
- Decree of 11 July 2011 on the prevention and management of waste
- Waste Action Plan
- National Waste Prevention Program 2014-2020
- Law of August 7, 2015 on the New Territorial Organization of the Republic (NOTRe)
- Decree of June 10, 2015 on local programs for the prevention of household and similar waste
- Law of August 17, 2015 on the Energy Transition for Green Growth (LTECV)
- Decree of December 30, 2015 on the prevention and management of waste
- Law of February 11, 2016 on food waste
- Decree of March 30, 2016 on the implementation of the limitation of plastic bags for single use
- Decree of May 30, 2016 on the use of automotive spare parts from the circular economy
- Decree implementing the LTECV on various adaptation and simplification provisions in the field of waste prevention and management

The main principles are aimed at reducing the production of waste, increasing the value of the material and reducing the burial / incineration.

At local level, Corsica region has adapted the prevention and waste management policy from the European and then national framework. The **Plan for the Prevention and Management of Non-Hazardous Wastes (PPGDND, July 2015)**, was developed by the Office of the Environment and then developed a **Waste Action Plan (May 2016)**, for the implementation of the PPGDND on the territory.

Corsica encounters major difficulties in the disposal of the final waste: around about 80% of the total amount of waste produced were buried in 2016, and about 20% of the waste was sent to the continent for treatment.

In this context, the **Waste Action Plan** defines the following objectives to be achieved in the Corsica region:

- 60% recycled waste in 2020
- Implementation of incentive pricing
- Source sorting solutions for bulky items

Creation and development of ressourceries to strengthen collection and recovery

BELGIUM- AID BW-EFT

Belgium is divided in 3 regions: french, dutch and german speaker.

We will analyse the region french speaker of **Walloon**, where the intercommunales are responsible for the treatment of waste.

The selective collection and deposit in the sort waste centre is responsibility of the intercommunales with the collaboration of private companies in recycling the materials.

But generally, the intercommunales do not collaborate with private companies in recycling the materials, so they have no access to raw materials.

Most of the voluminous objects are crushed and burned in the incinerator, so to avoid this incineration, the waste centres need authorization from the intercommunales to get the materials and receive themselves the objects in their centres.

The second hand and recovery companies have mainly a social goal, like the **Federation Ressource**.

PORTUGAL- ISQ

In Portugal, wastes sector was suffered a revolution on the last years, due to the appearance of the Strategic Plan for Solid Waste I (PERSUI) in 1997 and by the constant pressure from the EU for their state members and waste producers.

Commitment made by Portugal in relation to compliance with the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions and greenhouse gases.

Published through Decree No 187/2007 on 12 February, **PERSU II** reviews the PERSU I, and it's the new benchmark for the horizon of 2007 to 2016.

PERSU II includes and reviews the Urban Waste Prevention Program for 2020, by determining the national targets for waste prevention and setting out waste prevention measures and actions.

At local level, Lisbon (Portugal capital and the largest city) is now preparing a **Municipal Plan for Waste Management**, following the requirements and goals of the national strategic plan and the national Waste Services Regulation Authority.

The municipality's **selective collection rate of 33** per cent is, however, still far from the overall national target of 55 per cent by 2020. **Incineration** with energy recovery is the main treatment method

SPAIN-CONSELL DE MALLORCA

National regulation applicable in Spain to the waste management is:

- Law 22/2011, of 28 July on waste and contaminated soils. This national law entails the transposition into national law of the Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste
- State Waste Prevention Program of 27 November 2013
- State Plan Waste Management Framework (known in Spanish as PEMAR) 2016-2022

- Law 11/1997, of 25 April, on Packaging and packaging waste

The final objective of PEMAR, in the same sense as the EU's waste policy, is to make **Spain an efficient society in the use of resources**, which moves towards a **circular economy**. In short, it is a question of substituting a linear economy based on producing, consuming and throwing, by a circular economy in which the materials that contain the waste are reincorporated to the productive process over and over again for the production of new products or raw materials.

Prevention should be the first choice of any waste policy. Furthermore, prevention practices are a tool to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which should be applied by producers and consumers. Public organisms are responsible for defining the instruments and policies to achieve the objective of waste reduction.

At local level, Mallorca has a **Sectorial Plan** for Urban Waste Management in the island of Mallorca, approved by the local public administration, Consell de Mallorca, on February 6, 2006. The Consell de Mallorca currently promotes the development of a **new sectorial plan**, expected to be approved **in 2017**.

Finally, it should be mentioned that local initiatives such as the **Palma City Council** have already been implemented, which has approved a regulation involving the withdrawal (not using) of non-biodegradable commercial single-use **plastic bags** in shops, pharmacies and public administrations from January 1, 2018, and many other initiatives are in the process of being approved.

ITALY- ASEV

National regulation applicable in Italy on waste management is:

- Waste management in Italy was introduced in a systematic way by **Legislative Decree 22 of February 5, 1997** ("Ronchi Decree").
- The Italian waste management legislation transposed the European **Directive by Legislative Decree 152 of 3 April 2006** "Regulations on environmental matters", subsequently amended by Legislative Decree 205/2010.
- In 2013 the Ministry of Environment by Decree of October 7, 2013 adopted the first **National Action Program** with which basic preventive objectives to be achieved by 2020 in line with the Union's objectives European were set. The program includes a series of general measures and identifies, at the same time, a number of priority flows, such as food scraps, paper, packaging, electronic waste, and those from demolition.

The purpose of the **Program** is to decouple economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the production of waste. The Program sets the following **targets for prevention** to reach by 2020 compare to the figures of 2010:

- Reduction of 5% of the production of municipal waste, and 10% of hazardous waste per unit of GDP.

At local level, Within a year the regions were required to supplement their territorial planning with the guidelines contained in the National Program.

Toscana was among the first regions to introduce the guidelines and the criteria laid down by the European Community in its legislation and planning. This was done thanks to the waste plan in 1998 (**LR 25/1998, standards for waste management and remediation of contaminated sites**).

In 2007 the **regional law 61** reduced the area agencies from 10 to 3, laying the foundation for cancelling the management fragmentation in the industry, initiating a phase of **management commitments** revolved to 3 agencies-, a basis for more efficient and effective services.

The objectives of the **Regional Plan for waste management and remediation of contaminated sites (PRB)** by 2020 are the following:

- The prevention of the formation of waste.
- Differentiated collection of urban waste up to 70% of the total of municipal waste.
- Increase the recycling of material from municipal waste at least 60%
- Bring the energy recovery from the current 13% to 20% of municipal waste.
- Bring the landfill contributions from the current 42% to a maximum of 10% of municipal waste treated and stabilized (net of share of waste from RD), corresponding to about 237,000 t / year overall.

SWEDEN- GASTRIKE ATERVINNARE

The legal framework in Sweden is the **Environmental Code** (Miljöbalken) the main purpose with the legislation is to promote and encourage a sustainable future to secure a healthy and good environment for today and for tomorrow.

The **Swedish environmental protection agency** is responsible for:

- Compiling knowledge and documentation
- Developing and implementing environmental policy

Within the area of Waste management they are responsible for the **National Waste Management Plan** “ From waste management to resource efficiency”.

The National waste management Plan is a **guideline to local waste management plans** that are developed by the municipalities. The priorities in the plan are:

1. Waste management within the construction and engineering sector
2. Household waste
3. Resource efficiency in the food-chain
4. Waste treatment
5. Illegal export of waste

In this project the most interesting are the **waste prevention** and the aim of objectives and measures must be to **break the link** between economic **growth and the environmental impact** that is linked to the generation of waste.

The **local waste management plan** “From waste handling to resource management” is the responsibility for Gästrike återvinnare. The plan contains **three overall goals** and three measurables on each goal:

- Prevent waste of resources
- Reduce the use of hazardous waste and ensure safe management of hazardous waste
- Use waste as a resource

One of the main instruments to work with to achieve the goals is **behavior changing**.

2. Sectoral dynamics: Key figures and trends

FRANCE-OEC

The Environment and Energy Control Agency (ADEME) draws up an **annual report** on the key figures on waste in France. The last published report indicates :

- 345 million tonnes of waste produced in France in 2012
 - 42 million people covered by a local waste prevention program in 2015
 - 37.7 million tonnes of household and similar waste collected by the public waste management service in 2013
 - 48 million tonnes of waste sent to household and similar waste treatment facilities in 2014
 - 17 million tonnes of recycled materials used in 2014, excluding wood and aggregates
 - 18 million tonnes of waste sent to storage facilities in 2014
 - 126 000 jobs related to waste activities in 2014
 - € 16.7 billion in management expenditure in 2013
 - 21 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions avoided by recycling in 2014
-

The **results** of the implementation of the various waste prevention and management regulations and plans indicate a **reduction** in greenhouse gases emissions through improved biogas upgrading, upgrading of facilities and a reduction in waste storage, as well as a reduction in energy consumption and reduction of environmental impacts.

In Corsica,

- The **employment market** in the Corsica region is dominated by the **tertiary sector and the sales / tourism professions**, with an unemployment rate of 10.9%.
- The survey carried out by the National Network of “Ressourceries”, conducted with the population, indicates that 85% of those surveyed are **in favor of purchasing quality second-hand goods**.
- Several associations have already developed **collection and valorization operations**.

PORTUGAL- ISQ

Economy and employment

By 2014, the waste sector in Portugal was formed by **2.705 entities**, which employed around of **23 thousand workers** and invoiced almost **2,5 thousand millions of euros**.

The direct relevance to the economy of the **waste sector is around 0.83% in terms of GVA**, with particular emphasis on high levels of intensity of investment in gross fixed capital, which is one of the forces of the sector.

Technology application, valorisation of waste and materials

R & D and innovation have a very important role to play in material cycle and in promoting circular logic economy. The **insufficient sharing of infrastructures** between management systems urban waste and good practices among sector is also one of the weaknesses identified in the PERSU2020, a finding that can be extended to the whole waste sector, where there is still **no cooperation**.

Social Indicators – youth employment

Data form the National Statistics Institute (<https://www.ine.pt/>) shows that, in the second quarter of 2016 the young population aged from 15 to 34 represented 22.2%. It is verified that 51.8% were employed, 9.9% were unemployed and 38.5% were inactive.

SPAIN- CONSELL DE MALLORCA

The activity nowadays

Balearic Islands is the Autonomical Community that **recycles more in Spain** (33 kg per person annually, twice the national average). This represents **14%**, still far of 50% set by the European Union for 2020.

In 2016, the **population** of the Balearic Islands was 1.107.220 inhabitants, reaching 2.036.132 people in August 2016 (historical record) (data IBESTAT).

In months of major tourist influx there is an overcrowding in the Balearic beaches, a huge increase of rental vehicles on the roads, a saturation of pedestrians in the streets, ..., but the really worrying is the **increase in water consumption** and the **increase in the production of waste going into the incinerator**.

Public Administrations in the Balearic Islands adopt **special measures** due to the **influx of tourists with the arrival of summer**, such as strengthening the **collection** of glass, cans and paper. For example, in summer it is consumed 30% of all glass containers in a year.

Tendencies

To increase recycling in the Balearic Islands they have to support **new systems** such as "door to door" or "pay as you throw". Those municipalities that collect **organic waste** are those with a higher volume of recycling. The Majorcan municipality of **Esporles** is an example to follow, in which **waste is recycled** in the best way, **exceeding 55%**.

There are big **differences between waste statistics for non-tourist and tourist towns**, and it's in the second ones where the greatest efforts should be made by adopting measures of **environmental education for tourists and for the hotel and catering industry**.

Obstacles

The biggest obstacle to reach the targets set by the European Union in 2020 is to get **co-operation of the tourism sector**, since all the plans proposed by the Balearic Public Administrations will probably never get results without all the forces put together.

SWEDEN- GASTRIKE ATERVINNARE

National

- In Sweden the municipality is responsible for the domestic waste and the organization owned by the packaging industries called FTI (Packaging and Newspaper collectors) are responsible for the system of collecting and recycling **packaging and newspapers**.
- **Textile collection** is now developing very fast in Sweden, most Recycling yards have special containers for textile. Today all textiles is used for both selling and recycling of textile fibers.
- The new **EU revision** of the waste directive will put a focus on **higher recycling goals** .
- The trend off more and more Swedish municipalities that will **sort out food waste** and change **from composting to** energy production by **biogas**.
- A lot of Swedish municipalities are working with **waste food reduction**.
- **Construction and demolition waste** generates large quantities of mixed waste. A lot of efforts are made both together with big and medium sized construction companies to **recycle and reuse** both the demolition material and the construction material.

Local

- **Littering project:** A project that is working with behavior changes of people for not littering and decrease graffiti painting on public areas.
- **North east project** is a project in an area with lot of immigrants and people from social group three.
- **Decreasing food waste from school and elderly care project.**
- **Textile collection** on all thirteen Recycling yards in our region together with Human Bridge. To recycle and reuse textiles and textile fibers to decrease the impact of the environment.
- **Environmental pedagogue** in schools, at companies, municipalities and municipality companies.
- Collecting **cooking fat and plaster**.
- **Building of a biogas plant.** In our endeavor to reach our goal to both use the waste food as energy and as fertilizer.
- **Matakuten “ food emergency”** is a project based on collecting food out of date from supermarkets and give it as charity to people in need.
- **Fossil free transportation 2030.**

ITALY- ASEV

According to the report "Italy of recycling 2016", carried out by the Foundation for Sustainable Development and FISE UNIRE (National Union of Recovery Enterprises), the **domestic industry of waste recycling is strengthened**, showing strong growth rates **in the packaging industry: in 2015 67% was sent for recycling**. The electrical and electronic equipment recovery chains, as well as the organic sector are also consolidated.

The excellence in recycling rate are confirmed for:

- paper (80%), steel (73.4%), glass (71%) and aluminum (70%), while the highest growth rates are recorded for the quantities in plastic recovery (+10%) and wood (+5%).
- used tires and the organic sector, both registered an increase of 5% compared to 2014, as well as from the collection of electrical and electronic equipment that exceeds the target of 4 kg / inhabitant per year, intercepting 41% of that placed in consumption.
- the rates of reuse and recycling of end of life vehicles reached 83% of the average vehicle weight, still far from the expected target of 95%.

The **recycling** is confirmed crucial activities for the **circular economy**, transforming annually over 15 million tons of paper, glass, plastic, wood and organic waste in 10.6 million tons of **secondary raw materials**.

Tuscany has always placed an emphasis on the waste management. The region is equipped with amenities and facilities that allow the full managerial autonomy. In the paper and glass industry, as well as in the treatment of heterogeneous plastic that come from the differentiated waste collection, some good results have been achieved in terms of **recycling and prevention** thanks to the fruitful collaboration between industrial companies, universities, research centers and public authorities which gave life to a project, the first in Italy in the sector, for the **production of secondary materials** to re-enter in the productive cycle of different industrial processes.

In Tuscany, the differentiated waste collection it is lower compare to the regions of Northern Italy, although it is higher than the national average. The system is still **strongly focused on landfill** contributions that affect 42% of the total of municipal waste. Therefore a strong acceleration in the direction of recovery and recycling is needed.

The **Regional Plan for Waste Management and Remediation sites polluted (PRB)** is intended as the main for imparting the turning necessary to ensure the conversion of the system towards the objective of the recovery and recycling, in a

framework of self-sufficiency and independent management of the integrated cycle of waste, and should be extended when possible to the special waste.

In addition, with the new and the **Regional energy and environmental Plan (PAER)** the Region intends to extend the experiences of environmental sustainability, considering them the main factor of development of a **Tuscan green economy**. The strategic objectives confirm the already identified policies:

- the reduction of the total production of waste,
- the improvement of the waste collection system,
- the decrease in landfilling,
- the remediation of polluted sites and the restoration of abandoned mining areas.

3. Actors and their role

FRANCE-OEC

The policy in prevention and waste management is defined by the reglamentation of the **State**, by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Sea (**ADEME**).

In the region of Corsica, the **Collectivité Territoriale de Corse**, through the Office of Environment of Corsica, elaborates the **Plan for prevention and non hazardous waste management of Corsica (PPGDND)**, and implements a regional action plan for prevention and waste management.

The responsibility of collection and waste management belongs to the **communes** in their territories, who are organised in communities. These communities trust the management and treatment of waste in the Syndicat de Valorisation des Déchets en Corse, le **SYVADEC**.

BELGIUM- AID BW-EFT

The different companies working in recovery of waste have social goals.

Some of them work with the intercommunales and others have innovation projects with universities or private companies.

The Federation Ressources join all these companies and disseminate their projects.

PORTUGAL- ISQ

The role of Circular Economy Portugal (CEP). The experience and knowledge from Netherlands contributed to create a movement in Portugal based on the same principles of closing the loop through collaborative and bottom-up action.

The work developed by CEP is based on three axes of action. The first is the sharing of ideas and knowledge in the field of circular economy.

The CEP also develops and implements projects based on principles of circular economy: to prevent waste, close cycles of materials and ecodesign.

Finally, the CEP provides consulting services to companies that wish to transform linear businesses into circular businesses.

SPAIN- CONSELL DE MALLORCA

Public administrations are involved in the project Co-Creative Youth in Mallorca, like Consell de Mallorca, the 53 City Councils in Mallorca (their environment, youth and occupation departments) and the Balearic Government.

Foundations and NGOs play an important role in the project. They can share their experience in reuse, recovery and repair fields and helping disadvantaged young people to find a work.

The project will also include the participation of many **economic actors of reuse and recycle**, dedicated to manage the recycling for the municipalities. The most important companies in waste management of the Islands as TIRME (plastic and rest), Adalmo (hazardous, metals, electronic), ISMA 2000 (paper), Saica Natur (paper) or TM Alcudia(glass).

With respect to **Associations**, we must distinguish between two main groups of stakeholders: business associations (of the wood) and professional associations (architects, teachers and engineers). We count on the active participation of the environmental association Gob Mallorca.

Finally, an important group that we wanted to take into account is the **education sector**. This is why schools with professional training in the territory of the island of Mallorca have been invited to participate in the project, highlighting the participation of the Design School of the Balearic Islands.

SWEDEN- GASTRIKE ÅTERVINNARE

In this region, **Gästrike återvinnare** is responsible for all household waste as an **Association of Municipalities** for five municipalities. Gävle, Sandviken, Ockelbo, Hofors and Älvkarleby.

Gästrike återvinnare are responsible for **planning, collecting, treatment and information in waste management** both to the public, the municipalities and the companies in the region.

Together with all environmental stakeholders in the region they form the **waste management plan** which shows the future path and goals.

The **County Administrative Board and the Environmental offices** in the municipalities are responsible for the supervision and planning within their mission.

Private companies as Stena, Suez, IL, Kusakoski and Ragnsells are working on the competition market collecting, treating and selling waste.

Charity organizations as Myrorna, Gävleborgsbiståndsgrupp, RIA and more are working with selling and repairing second hand material as clothes, furniture and sports articles. They are working together with Gästrike återvinnare .

EDV is a municipality department dealing with **disable persons** who are far away from the labor market. They are for example responsible for a “furniture pool”, collecting recyclables in the municipality, cleaning environmental rooms.

AME is a part of the employment office and are responsible to try to find jobs for persons out of the labor market.

Design schools both gymnasium and after gymnasium schools working with design and product development both with new materials and with reused materials.

FTI is the organization responsible of producers of packaging and newspaper .

Avfall Sverige- is the Swedish Waste Management and Recycling association with 400 members from both the public and the private waste management and recycling sectors.

ITALY- ASEV

The **State** guides and coordinates functions; defines economic incentive initiatives, adopts the technical rules, determinates the qualitative and quantitative criteria for the assimilation of waste, defines the guidelines for tenders.

The preparation and adoption of the Waste Management Plan, the delimitation of A.T.O. (Optimal territorial areas), the definition of the objectives and of waste management requirements and the type and number of required equipment, the regulation of waste management activities, the promotion of the activities necessary to favor a lower production of waste and to increase reuse and recycling are under the jurisdiction of the **Regions**.

It is a prerogative of the **municipalities** to regulate with specific Regulations the collection and transfer of waste in their common, in accordance with the aims of the ATO plans.

The **Tuscany Region** exercises the waste policies in cooperation with **local authorities**, the **optimal territorial Authority (ATO)** and the **managing bodies**. It approves the Regional Plan for waste management and extraordinary acts, exercises substitutive powers, and approves the regulations for the waste management activities; **Provinces** approve interprovincial plans for waste management and exercise administrative functions assigned by the Region and those under their jurisdiction, including the functions of supervision and control through the Regional Agency for Environmental Protection of Tuscany (ARPAT). To overcome the fragmented management, to achieve operational cost-effectiveness and to ensure that management meets the criteria of efficiency and effectiveness, the integrated management of municipal waste is entrusted to the **municipalities**.

- **Public stakeholders:**
The Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) is a public research organization under the supervision of the Minister of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea.
- **Territorial actors:**
The Regional Agency for Environmental Protection of Tuscany (ARPAT), ensures the implementation of regional guidelines in the field of prevention and environmental protection.
Regional Agency S.p.A. Recovery Resources is a company of the Tuscany Region having characteristics in house.
Sira: Regional Environmental Information System.
- **Economic actors of reuse and recovery:**
UNITE – National Union of Recovery Enterprises within FISE, represents at national level the enterprises dealing with recovery and recycling of waste.
Publiambiente S.p.A., the company operates facilities in 26 municipalities in Tuscany between the provinces of Florence and Pistoia for 422,000 inhabitants. The primary activity of the company regards the management of the integrated cycle of municipal solid waste disposal by collection, startup recovery and recycling of various materials.

SEI – Integrated Ecological Services Tuscany is the integrated service provider of municipal waste in the ATO Toscana southern provinces .

REVET is an industry-leader in the integrated management of the waste cycle and serves 200 municipalities and more than 80% of the Tuscan population.

- **Environmental and Consumer Associations:**

Legambiente is a pacifist association that battles against pollution in order to protect the environment.

Federambiente is an association that brings together the various operators of public hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Utilitalia is the association that brings together companies operating in the public services of Water, Environment, Electricity and Gas, representing them at national and European levels.

Foundation for Sustainable Development, promotes the green economy, a key pillar of sustainable development.

Rete nazionale operatori dell’usato, a national network of the second hand things’ operators.

Occhio del Riciclone is an organization that promotes waste management totally inspired to environmental sustainability.

4. Existing tools/training and needs for project holders in the sector

FRANCE-OEC

- **Existing tools for project holders ?**

L'ADEME and the CRESS (Chambre régionale de l'Économie Sociale et Solidaire de Corse) have implemented a training program for waste sorting and recovery centres first of all, then for technicians, 21rganized by the Réseau National des Ressourceries.

- **Needs currently unsatisfied ?**

- Financial resources acces
- Acces to the resources, deposits, ...
- Organisation of: collecting, treatment, recycling
- Training for employers in waste sorting and recovery centres
- Facilities in the waste sorting and recovery centres

- **Training actions implemented?**

- Awareness campaigns in schools, companies, and employer complainers.
- Training by the Réseau des Greta de Corse, GIPACOR and by the Réseau National des Ressourceries, in: waste management, sanitation, environment, organisation of a waste sorting and recovery centre, innovation.

- **New training demands?**

- Compost, ecodesign, valorization, commercialization.

PORTUGAL- ISQ

Without a doubt, is necessary a paradigm shift in order to build more resilient societies, prepared for the near future. The involvement of the public actors, as also civil society, environmental associations, costumer associations and VET institutions; is imperative, in order to establish the means to implement “green” projects, to educate, to change mentalities.

SPAIN- CONSELL DE MALLORCA

The **Consell de Mallorca** conducted an **environmental education program** on waste for schools. Waste department of Consell de Mallorca has organized **seminars and workshops on recycling, reuse or repair appliances**.

Some foundations, NGOs and consulting firms organize courses and workshops on recycling, reuse and repair targeted at the employment of people at risk of exclusion. Some example of these workshops:

- Workshop on home collection for reusing and / or recycling of most of the material
- Workshop on tips: proper treatment of waste, each according to possibility of reuse, recycling and waste
- Workshop on clothing: selection, classification and treatment of clothes, allowing reuse
- Workshop on appliances: repairing of small appliances to facilitate reuse
- Carpentry workshop: repairing used furniture to facilitate reuse and make new furniture with reclaimed wood

The basic needs to be studied in the round tables are, the lack of:

- Training related to the re-employment, repair and re-use sector
- Trained professionals in the sector
- A common place where you can find statistics, economical information, unemployment figures,...
- Online training
- A network to share content, projects, needs of knowledge,...

ITALY- ASEV

There are a lot of websites collecting the good practices in upcycling/reuse/repair, reporting experiences and shares ideas on how to create new products from different types of materials/things designated to become waste, for example:

<https://www.greenme.it/consumare/riciclo-e-riuso/19841-riciclo-creativo>

<http://www.tuttogreen.it/riciclo-creativo-la-guida-completa>

5. Initiatives of the social and solidarity economy in the sector of waste management

FRANCE-OEC

The CRESS identifies the initiatives of local and regional social and collective economy:

- 3 initiatives in the area of responsible consumption
- 10 initiatives in the area of reemployment, reuse, recovery and reparation
- 3 initiatives in the area of recycling

For example:

- **UPCYCLING**
Valorization of recovered materials through the collection in builder's yards.
- **JOURNEE REGIONALE « ART'RECUP & UPCYCLING »**
Create a regional journal of employment, in the waste sorting centres.
- **GIVE BOX ET BOOK BOX**
Information to communes and the local population of reemployment and the most popular problems in valorization.

PORTUGAL- ISQ

Environmental programs at schools: The Municipality of Lisbon promotes two continual environmental education programs, specially designed to different age target groups, called “Lisboa Limpa Tem outra Pinta! (LLTOP)” (Cleaned Lisbon is Cool!) and “Escola a Escola Pró-Ambiente (EEPA)” (School to School Pro-Environment).

Repair Café: Promotes the sharing of knowledge and invites us to re-appropriate our objects, instead of throwing them to waist. Repair Cafes are free public events held every months.

Fablab Lisboa: This laboratory takes part of an international network of Fab Labs: local fabrication laboratories which aim to democratise access to personal and collaborative inventions using digital technologies to make “almost anything”.

SPAIN- CONSELL DE MALLORCA

Campaign "SEPARATE FOR RECYCLING" - "COMANDO NATURA"

Separate for recycling is an information campaign promoted by the Consell de Mallorca, that aims to educate the public about the importance of separating well waste at home so then can be recycled efficiently.

"**Command Nature**" has disseminated this message through specialists in environmental education, who advise neighbors of the municipalities of Mallorca in this area .

In fact, one of the main messages of this campaign is "if you don't separate it, anyone will recycle it", which highlights the importance of the acts of each person from the moment you get rid of waste.



(It is an opportunity to preserve our forests Help us to recycle it!)

Alargascencia

Alargascencia is an initiative of Friends of the Earth, an ecologist association, whose mission is to promote local and global change towards a society that is respectful of the environment, fair and supportive.

Alargascencia is a directory of establishments where you can repair objects, rent, barter and find or sell second-hand products.

Alargascencia wants to turn this situation around, known as programmed obsolescence, by launching this collaborative tool. The obsolescence shortens the useful life of the products. This website proposes options to extend it and thus reduce the consumption of natural resources.

Recycling is an excellent option when a product has lost its usefulness and any of the previous options cannot be applied: reduction or preparation for reuse.

However, recycling is not enough to reduce the use of natural resources if consumption demand follows the current spiral of growth. So Alargascencia proposes to start at the beginning, the reduction. Bets on the use of durable, repairable, shared and communal goods.



<https://alargascencia.org/es>

Workshop on textile testing "Recycling and Recovery"

The workshop on textile testing "Recycling and Recovery", directed by the artist and teacher CrisPink, is included in the workshops on empowering of women in **Palma prison**.

Workshops that aim to encourage the prevention of gender violence, increase self-esteem and provide resources to improve the capabilities of integration and social rehabilitation of inmates.

The artist and creator CrisPink developed the workshop "Recycling and Recovery" for six weeks where students experimented with textiles and the development of body awareness and self-esteem.

ITALY- ASEV

According to the Confindustria, there are more than **220 thousand companies** (of which 16.15% are artisan businesses) **active in the so-called circular economy**, including repair, maintenance, recovery and reuse of products and materials.

1) In the field of recycling of textiles, the **QUID project** (<http://progettoquid.it/progetto/>) is very representative. It is a fashion brand that comes from **recycling of the recovered fabric**, discarded by local companies, with the use of the work of women with disabilities or with problems of social

exclusion and marginalization. QUID employs first quality fabric surpluses thanks to a network of brand partners

2) **Hacking Labs**, Lucca (<http://www.hackinglabs.it/>) is the "Best Practices for Enterprise to Zero Waste" II Prize Winner in 2016. Hacking Labs is a social promotion association whose purpose is to promote computer literacy. It also promotes the idea of **reuse of personal computers** intended to be disposed by repairing them and then by gifting them to schools, parishes and other associations.

3) **Villaggio del Riuso Solidale Daccapo** Lucca – Capannori (<http://www.sistemaambientelucca.it/it/attivita/centro-di-riuso/daccapo/>), "The Best Practices for Enterprises to Zero Waste" Award Winner in 2014. Daccapo is an initiative of Caritas and the Association of Lucca "Ascolta La Mia Voce" Onlus that collaborates with the Municipalities of Lucca, Capannori, Environment system and ASCIT. It was formed as a joint **reuse center where you can donate items you no longer need, get them repaired, converted and redeployed on a solidarity market.**

There is a similar initiative in Empoli, called "Non lo buto via", sponsored by the Municipality of Empoli and by the Lilliput Network.

6. SWOT analyses

FRANCE-OEC

Weaknesses	Strengths
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Little reuse or recycling in view of available amounts of waste ➤ Need for the implementation of a real reemployment policy by local authorities ➤ Difficult access to deposits ➤ Economic model difficult to find for the structures of the field (legal form, financial balance, ...) ➤ Difficulty of mobilizing funding ➤ Difficulty in accessing land and availability of land ➤ Organization of the real competences of the different communities of municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Network of “Ressourcerie” project holders in Corsica starting to be structured ➤ People willing to buy second-hand products ➤ Fashion phenomenon of “back to vintage” ➤ Precariousness of the population ➤ New needs of the local population ➤ Opportunities for hiring low-skilled people ➤ Waste Action Plan voted by the Corsican Assembly in May 2016 ➤ Support from OEC, Territorial Collectivity of Corsica and ADEME under the ProCEDD plan
Threats	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of support despite legal regulation and field trends ➤ Future merger of territorial and departmental services within a single community ➤ Lack of exchanges at the regional level between project holders ➤ Lack of communication with stakeholders of the field (craftsmen, second-hand dealers, ...) ➤ Private sector competition ➤ Lack of professionalization of the reuse sector ➤ Target audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partnerships with communities ➤ Waste treatment is an Important problem at a territorial level ➤ Current topic ➤ Recycling fields not structured in Corsica ➤ Insularity problem (high transport costs, ...) ➤ Opportunity to offer non-seasonal / perennial jobs ➤ Pooling of resource ➤ Partnership with private sector ➤ Future merger of territorial and departmental services within a single community

SPAIN- CONSELL DE MALLORCA

Weaknesses	Strengths
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low level of education in environmental issues of young people. -Low level of education on waste of the general population -Low skilled public in recycling, reuse and repair -The lack of resources from actors (money, time ...). -To search young people who wish to train in the field -Finding / Locate space training -The content of the training activities must be well determined. -The lack of control or regulation to prevent the existence of illegal landfills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Well received by stakeholders. -Good reception of the project in terms of municipal agencies. -It gives a fresh and new view to the job market. -Enrichment and mutual aid, horizontal relationship. -Contribute human values. -Make Community / society aware. -The stakeholders catch of other stakeholders -Give extra quality to the tourism sector -New experiences, values ... for young people. - Young people enrich the actions and activities in which they participate. -Creation of new employment opportunities and generating resources
Threats	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -We are living an economical crisis, and that means a lack of financial resources -High unemployment, particularly worrying in youth group -Lack of social marketing strategies. -Training has a cost (money and time) -Lack of regulation in the field of industrial production (planned obsolescence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assuming the profession of management of waste. - "Remove fear" to young people in difficulty to find a job. -Make young people and the general public aware, promoting the waste prevention -Increase the value of Mallorca as a place to live as well as a tourist destination

ITALY- ASEV

Weaknesses	Strengths
<p>There are some materials (for example glass) that hardly can be used for the project aims. The big industrial recycling companies and their products can hardly be used for the development of re-employment, repair and reuse activities of the project, because they are usually available only in big quantities/volumes and have high costs, because have certified quality.</p>	<p>Historical tendency and propensity of national habits towards opening and management of small family or individual businesses, including handicraft. Worldwide famous spirit of creativity and enterprise initiative of Italians – all these will facilitate the development of the co-creative youth project in Tuscany, Empoli.</p> <p>The differentiated collection of the waste (paper, plastic, wood, metal) is activated and it is functional.</p> <p>The area is rich of clothe industries and enterprises that works with leather. Some fruitful collaboration can be created in order to recover the scrap materials that remain after the work process and that can be useful for creation of new products in Co-creative youth laboratories.</p> <p>In the area some important industries for plastic recycling are already presented (for example, REVET). Such industries produce profiles of various types that can be used to build for instance benches, bulletin boards, games etc.</p>
Threats	Opportunities
<p>The bureaucracy. Complexity of the legal issues regarding the waste management. It is always crucial to give visibility to the project and its initiatives. Certain activities will request involvement of professionals to teach some specific manual crafts.</p> <p>The main threat regards the question of obtaining the materials to reuse.</p>	<p>At social level the local public authorities could act like mediators.</p> <p>There is a possibility to organize some social events with involvement of the testimonials. The local industries that are involved in the recycling and recovery of waste could not only participate in such events, but also support them financially. Similar events are also very important from educative point of view.</p>

7. Perspectives and actions to be developed

FRANCE-OEC

The politic will should create certain **small structures of waste management** (compost stations, waste sorting centres,...) and finally job employments.

All the projects aim the **reduction of waste** in landfills, and decrease the consequences of the human activities in the environment.

A territorial project, focused in **developing waste sorting and recovery centres**, collaborating the stakeholders in the projet Co-creative youth, would develop in the region of Corsica, a research plattform for **reemployment and recycling**.

BELGIUM - AID BW-EFT

The company AID BW-EFT will share with the stakeholders all the initiatives developed in this area, collaborating with them in the training of professionals of recovery and innovation in this area.

PORTUGAL- ISQ

The transition to the circular economy implies a complete overhaul of the production chain from conception to the end of the product life cycle. This is an ongoing process. Co-Creative Youth project can represent another step forward... leaving a social and professional “green footprint” in the Portuguese landscape.

SPAIN- CONSELL DE MALLORCA

Training

Training courses will be organized. Courses will be taught by teachers from the School of Art and Design of the Balearic Islands, from any training provider or directly from a consulting firm specialized in environmental issues.

The recipients of these courses can be students of the School of Art and Design of the Balearic Islands, students of professional training modules in professional training centers or public/ private secondary schools, university students, or people that want to retrain themselves to find a new profession or acquire knowledge to get their first job.

Stakeholders will be responsible for pooling deficiencies in training related to the sector.

Examples of training courses that could be developed are:

- Repairing small appliances course
- Recycling household objects course
- Repairing and recycling clothes course
- Expert on second-hand objects course
- Furniture restoration course
- Garment manufacturing with recycled materials course
- Techniques for metals transformation course
- Creative recycling course

An specific syllabus for each course must be created to provide the necessary knowledge to incorporate in a future profession related to the re-employment, repair and re-use.

Job Listing

A job listing will be created. Students participating in courses will become part of the job listing whenever they are interested. This list will be available to stakeholders for recruiting young people to carry out activities related to the re-employment, repair and re-use sector. Other stakeholders also tend to access the job listing.

This list will be published on the website of the project and will be updated to be used as an essential tool for young people and organizations in the sector.

ITALY- ASEV

It is advised to put in place the following actions in order to remove the obstacles to the development of re-employment, repair and reuse activities:

- to keep in mind the **product marketing**, in particularly the following issues:
 - defining the products to produce, it is firstly necessary to verify if there is a demand for such products and identify to whom we can sell our products;
 - before producing anything we have to think about the future reuse of the things we are going to produce in order to be in line with the main project idea and spirit,

- to make a careful **selection of the materials** that can be used for project aims;
- to find a way to **procure things and materials to reuse**.
- to establish **collaboration with the companies** of the area that can provide recovered scrap materials that can be useful for creation of new products in Co-creative youth laboratories;
- to establish **collaboration with professionals** (like carpenters, for example) that can help to **teach young people** manual crafts in co-creative laboratories;
- to **involve local public authorities** at social level as mediators;
- to use all opportunities to organize **social events** focused on reuse with involvement of the testimonials and with support from the local industries;

8. Conclusion

Related to the reports received from the partners on the project Co-creative youth, it is clearly highlighted the possibilities that this project offers in the area of recovery, training and professional and social inclusion.

The circular economy is restorative and regenerative by design, and aims to keep products, components, and materials at their highest utility and value at all times, so it will generate new employments and a new production process.

In this direction is where we work and where all our efforts will be addressed, according to the targets of the project. But first of all it's needed a behaviour's change, as all the partners have discovered in their national reports.

This is a work of all the stakeholders, that must be awareness of the sustainable development that is urgently demanded in our society.