

Study on municipal waste management

Waste management is a public policy with implications for the environment, the economy and public spending



In Spain

Waste accounted for **31% of methane emissions** in 2021

The waste sector **employed almost 90,000 people** in 2019

The **RTRP** includes investments of **€850 m** for 2021 - 2023. The EC estimates the investment required at **€2.46 bn**

Public spending by local governments on waste management amounted to **€3.96 bn** in 2021.



Findings and proposals

- Failure to meet **targets**
- Information** is scant and of poor quality
- Lack of effective **instruments**
- Existence of **rates** not associated with generation.

- Establishment of a national performance **monitoring mechanism**
- Improve the **quality of data** and develop an integrated information system
- Foster the implementation of **door-to-door collection system** and the deposit-refund systems.
- Establish **pay-as-you-throw** systems.

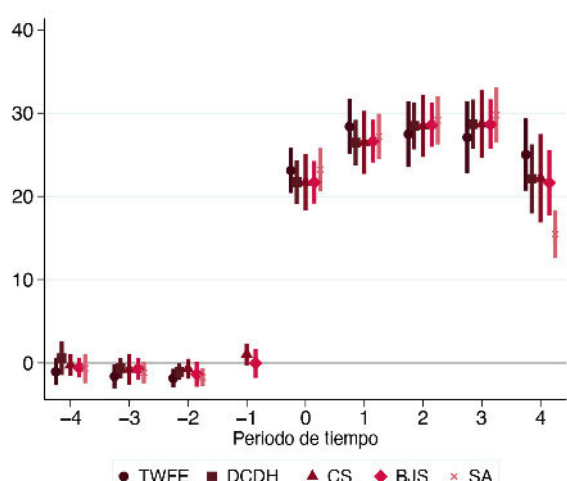
Door-to-door collection system

The door-to-door (DtD) system consists of **collecting waste from the generator's door**, either in bags or small containers with an identifier, establishing a weekly schedule for each fraction

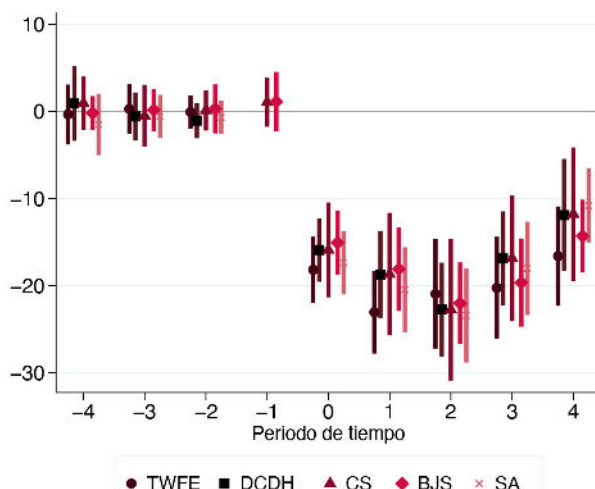
AIReF has evaluated the implementation of this system in **Catalonia**, finding immediate and sustained positive results over time



SEPARATE COLECTION (P.P variation.)



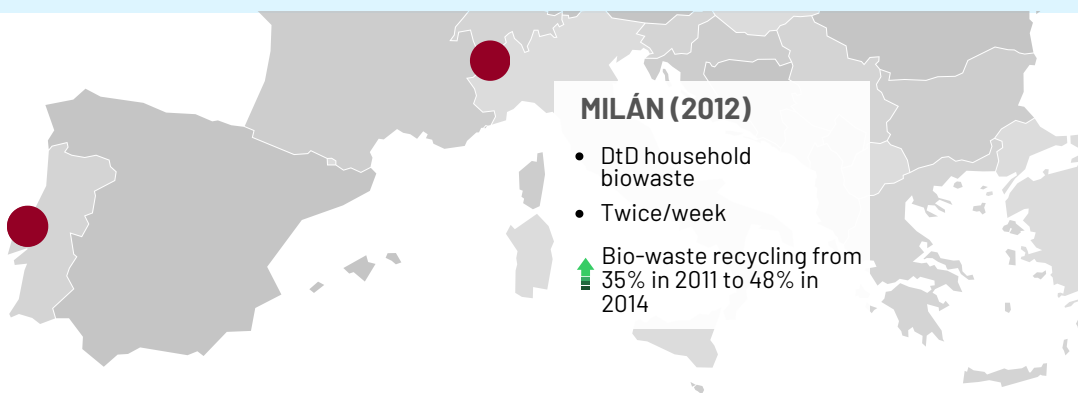
GENERATION (% variation of kg per cápí (%))



- 1** 20% decrease in kg generated per person
- 2** 30-percentage point increase in separate collections
- 3** Proven to be effective in **European cities** of different sizes.

LISBON (2003)

- DtD paper/cardboard and biowaste from households, restaurants and markets.
- Progressive frequency adaptation
- ↑ From 6% to 20% between 2003 and 2011, the quantity of recyclable material



MILÁN (2012)

- DtD household biowaste
- Twice/week
- ↑ Bio-waste recycling from 35% in 2011 to 48% in 2014