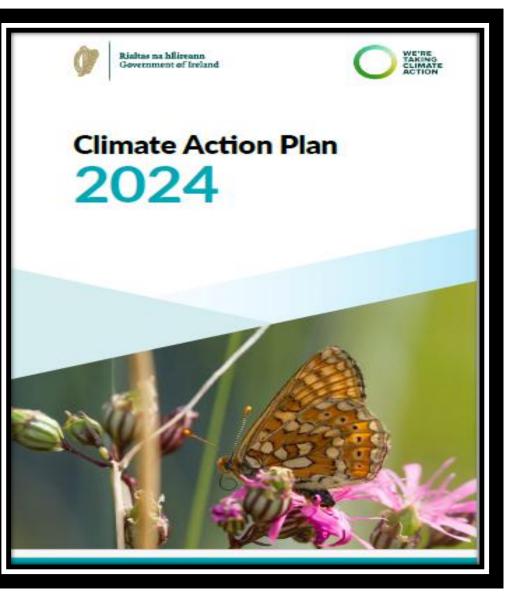
Encompassing climate change within a waste plan - The experience of Ireland

Philippa King



Ireland's Climate Action Plan-2024



• 20.3.2 Waste

- The GHG emissions from waste
 - Waste treatment-methane emissions from landfill

Gains in reducing material use, and substituting virgin material with recycled material, will be credited back up the supply chain.

Minimising waste generation, and improving segregation, reuse and recycling will lead to less emissions associated with waste transport and treatment.

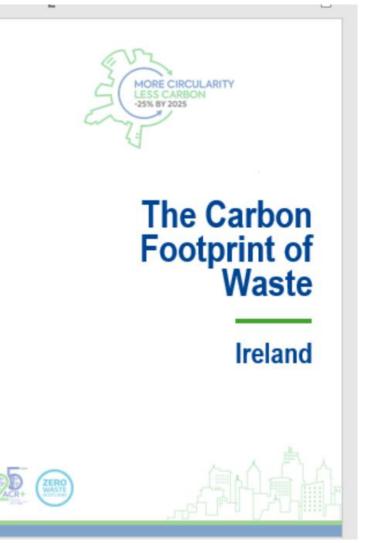
• Waste emissions per head are lower in Ireland compared to the EU average.

The key policy tools which have been successful in Ireland are:

- Levy on landfill and diversion regulations;
- Widespread segregation of waste, capturing recyclables and biodegradable waste;
- Industry-supported recycling operations;
- Regional waste planning.
- To achieve our targets, all these areas need improvement, particularly developing better prevention strategies; improving capture rates; and reducing both contamination and the amount of non-recyclable materials



ZWS Carbon Foot Printing Tool



- The 2019 carbon impacts of municipal waste in Ireland are assessed by the Carbon Metric at
 5.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂eq.), or **1.0 tonne CO₂eq./capita**.
- To achieve a 25% reduction by 2025 as part of the ACR+ 'More Circularity Less Carbon' campaign, Ireland must reduce its waste carbon impacts by approximately 1.3 million tCO2eq, to a total of 3.9 million tCO₂eq.
- A number of scenarios, that focus on **waste prevention measures**, have been investigated in this report to explore pathways for Ireland to achieve the 2025 target.



In 2019-2020 we start evaluating the Regional Waste Management Plans

- Regional Waste Management Planning it was agreed three plans would become one Plan, the recommendations from the Carbon Foot Print report were considered pre and post draft.
- Pre-draft Consultation
- Post Draft Consultation



CONSUMPTION CAPTURE COMPLIANCE

Key Partners Key Stakeholders Local Government Sector



PROSPERITY

Challenges

Responses

- More Consumption
- More Waste
- More Pressure on Resources
- More Dependence on Export
- More Infrastructure Required

- More Prevention
- More Reduction
- More Reuse
- More Recycling
- More Facilities



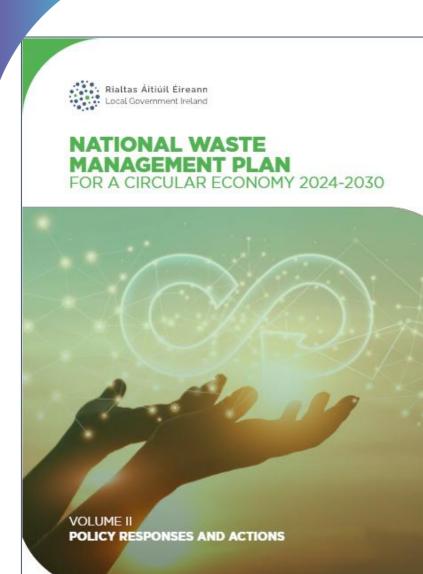




..challenges ..responses ..delivery ..supporting ..environmer

THIS PLAN IN NUMBERS:









AMBITION



O% TOTAL WASTE GROWTH

- Maintain waste management and behavioural advances
- Accelerate the transition to a Circular Economy
- Influence sustainable consumption
- Improve the capture of all wastes optimising circularity
- Enable compliance with policy and legislation

Current Baseline 2.7 tonnes Total waste Per person Per year



VOLUME II POLICY RESPONSES AND ACTIONS





TARGETS



REDUCTION IN rMSW PER PERSON BY 2030

Baseline 0.37 tonnes rMSW per person (2021)



VOLUME II POLICY RESPONSES AND ACTIONS









REDUCTION IN C&D WASTE BY 2030

Baseline 9 M tonnes (2021)



VOLUME II POLICY RESPONSES AND ACTIONS









MATERIAL COMPLIANCE IN THE DRY RECYCLING BIN

Baseline To be determined (2024)



VOLUME II POLICY RESPONSES AND ACTIONS







100% PER ANNUM INCREASE IN MATERIAL COMPLIANCE IN THE RESIDUAL BIN. (90% BY END OF 2030)

Household / Commercial Baseline 36/26%

CORE POLICY 2

Climate Action

Support the delivery of the measures and actions prescribed in the Climate Action Plan to contribute to achieving the national climate targets.

Core Policy CP2 commits this Plan to supporting the achievement of the evolving targets in the Climate Action Plan (including all future revisions).







4 OPERATIONAL FOCUS AREAS (COLLECTION)

6 MATERIAL STREAM FOCUS AREAS



Focus Area Fact Sheet

Targeted Policies

FOCUS AREA 1 MUNICIPAL COMMERCIAL WASTE

Purpose

Promote prevention and better segregation of commercial waste.

Targeted Policies

TP1.1

Identify and promote new means, methods and key drivers of sustainable consumption practices to reduce waste generation.

TP1.2

Ensure that all non-household municipal waste settings adopt best practice on waste segregation and are serviced with a segregated waste collection system to maximise the quantity and quality of materials collected.

TP1.3

Strengthen the monitoring and accurate measurement of commercial municipal waste flows.

TP1.4

Implement appropriate engagement and /or enforcement measures in response to noncompliances identified.

TP1.5

Promote the consistent application of an appropriate incentivised charging system for non-household municipal waste, through awareness and enforcement.

What is it?

Municipal commercial waste is mixed waste which is similar in nature and composition to waste from households and includes food waste.

Priority Actions (Responsibility)

PA1.1 (LGS)

Collaborate with other agencies to develop and deliver targeted awareness campaigns and projects to improve behaviours on prevention, reuse and repair in non household settings.

PA1.2 (LGS)

Enhance the capture of data from waste collectors for non-household settings through the National Waste Collection Permit Office.

PA1.3 (LGS/Ind.)

Investigate the potential for a sustainable waste management assurance scheme for business consistent with the transition to a circular economy.

PA1.4 (LGS/Ind.)

Engage with businesses through local authority structures to promote consistent practices with regard to the management of commercial waste using measures including the MyWaste.ie business tools.

PA1.5 (LGS)

Ensure the consistent and targeted application of waste storage and presentation bye-laws to improve participation and segregation practices and incorporate into the RMCEI process.

Priority Actions

Carbon Footprint Report -Detailed breakdown of textile

Focus Area Fact Sheet

Targeted Policies

FOCUS AREA 9 TEXTILES

Purpose

To reduce textile waste and the impact of fast fashion and improve the regulation of the post-consumer textile market.

Targeted Policies

TP9.1

Influence and drive improved behaviours around textile consumption, in particular with regard to climate impact and the EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles and the Circular Economy Programme.

TP9.2

Engage with designers, producers, retailers, collectors and processors to coordinate the systematic tracking and management of textiles to minimise waste and optimise circularity.

TP9.3

Identify measures to promote reuse and repair of textiles.

TP9.4

Foster greater collaboration between the retail, reuse and post-consumer textile sector to maximise synergies.

What is it?

Textiles include yarns, threads and finished articles for sale. Textiles also include some industrial and specialised use materials and all non-clothing materials like linen, towels, and carpets regardless of the use.

Priority Actions (Responsibility)

PA9.1 (LGS)

Develop and deliver targeted awareness campaigns and projects to improve behaviour around the sustainable consumption, circularity and collection of textiles.

PA9.2 (EPA/LGS/DECC)

Assess and define the extent of existing textile collection options and infrastructure, including the network of registered charity outlets and define the challenges, barriers and gaps to progress.

PA9.3 (EPA/LGS/DECC)

Further to the outcome of PA9.2, make recommendations on the enhancement of existing options or the introduction of alternative options for textile collection.

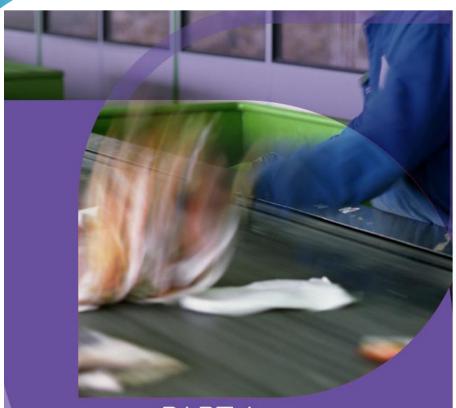
PA9.4 (EPA/LGS/DECC)

Encourage and facilitate greater collaboration between the retail, reuse and post-consumer textiles sector to maximise synergies.

PA9.5 (EPA/LGS/DECC)

Review the regulatory and enforcement regime for textile collection and processing and make recommendations as required.

Priority Actions



PART A: REGULATORY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLIMATE IMPACT

KEY DELIVERABLE 43 Pillar 1 Annual Work Plan

The LGS Planning and Circularity Pillar will produce an annual work plan with emphasis on the acceleration of the transition to a circular economy.

> KEY DELIVERABLE 45 Evaluate the impact of work plans on circularity and climate

The LGS will evaluate the impact of LGS work plans on circularity and climate action annually.

KEY DELIVERABLE 49 Annual Reporting

The LGS will produce an annual report on the progress of the implementation of the plan including the evaluation of the impact of work plans on circularity and climate action.



Plan Implementation-Work Plan 1 2024-2025



- Implementation will include continuous analysis of material flows and waste streams as key indicators for the achievement of the Plan ambition and targets.
- Annual Report to be published in Q2 2026 and considering our options for Carbon Foot print measurement including ZWS updated tool.

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