

# pre-waste



## Final Conference

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Group 1° : Waste Prevention Plans

Sofia Municipality: Waste Prevention Plan of  
Sofia Municipality

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# What are the key elements that enable transferability of good practices?

## Some steps before transfer good practices

- Assessment of the situation in the region
- Identifying the main objectives of a plan
- Involving the main stakeholders and establishing good relationships and public awareness for some of envisaged activities.
- Choosing the best possible indicators for assessment of the achieved results



# Assessment of the situation in the region

Legislation at a national level

Policy making at regional level

Practices already implemented and their results

Socio- and economic conditions in the region

Other specificities in the region

# Identifying the main objectives of a plan

Objectives related to:

Prevention of different types of waste

Prevention of hazardousness of waste generated

Specific requirements of the legislation

## Involving the main stakeholders

For each activity should be chosen target groups and steps to be involved in the actions.

Work with the stakeholders – organized activities for negotiations, public awareness activities, etc.

## After preparation for transfer implementation of actions in the plan - 1

Each action should be:  
**achievable and realistic.**

To be previewed:

- who will implement it (administration and/or external actors)
- which type of resources are needed
- which are the strengths and weaknesses in the implementation process

## After preparation for transfer implementation of actions in the plan - 2

- the main stakeholders involved
- risks
- budget
- time for implementation
- results to be easy to measure
- key indicators for monitoring.



# What are the indicators recommended for these good practices?

# Indicators

For each envisaged for implementation activity in the Waste Prevention Plan should choose specific indicators.

*It is not possible to assess the different activities with all and the same specific indicators.*

From choosing the suitable indicators half of work for the implementation of different activities is done.

# Indicators

- **Relevant** - when considering the objective which is to measure waste prevention results
- **Accepted** - in particular by targeted stakeholders
- **Credible** - the confidence that the users and stakeholders place in the indicator
- **Easy** - in terms of quantification and follow-up over time with regard to data availability issues and in terms of communication towards the targeted group
- **Robust** - data quality, scope and representativeness In some cases more than one indicator is necessary to monitor an objective.

For all the mentioned in a Waste Prevention Plan actions could be used resources, results and impact indicators. What is very important to know is to choose wisely the type of indicator to measure without complications the achieved targets.

# Indicators

- **Descriptive indicators**, describing the development of a variable over time if presented on an absolute scale. These are typically state pressure or impact indicators.
- **Performance indicators**, often demonstrating the distance to the target. These are typically state, pressure or impact indicators clearly linked to policy responses; for example, an indicator measuring the amount of bio waste landfilled compared to a base year or a diversion target.

# Indicators

- **Efficiency indicators**, relating drivers to pressures. These provide insight into the efficiency of products and processes in terms of resources, emissions and waste per unit output.
- **Policy effectiveness indicators**, relating the actual change of environmental variables to policy efforts; as such, they are a link between response indicators on one hand, and state, pressure or impact indicators on the other.

*Source:* European Commission “Guidelines on waste prevention programmes”, 2009/

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/prevention/pdf/Waste%20Prevention\\_Handbook.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/prevention/pdf/Waste%20Prevention_Handbook.pdf)

# Indicators

For each type of waste should be used different types of indicators for monitoring and assessment of effectiveness of the actions.

Example: to assess bio-waste should have the quantity of bio-waste generated at the regional territory and should take a basis to quantify the results a year before implementation of the specific action or another specific year, if there exist some requirements. Also could be taken into account consumed bio-products, size of the population, all amount of waste generated at the territory, etc.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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