

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Belgium 

October 2019



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Waste prevention programme

This **country fact sheet** was produced in the context of reviewing national and regional waste prevention programmes across Europe. The **Waste Framework Directive** (Directive 2008/98/EC), Article 29, requires Member States to have adopted their **waste prevention programmes** by 12 December 2013. Article 30(2) of the Directive invites the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out an annual review of progress in the completion and implementation of the programmes. Within the waste hierarchy, the overarching principle behind EU and national waste policies, waste prevention, is considered the most desirable option.

BELGIUM FACT SHEET

	<p>Gross domestic product (GDP) EUR 439 billion (2.9 % of EU-28 total in 2017)</p> <p>Per person GDP EUR 35 000 (in purchasing power standards) (117 % of EU-28 average per person in 2017)</p> <p>Use of materials 153.7 million tonnes domestic material consumption (DMC) (2.2 % of EU-28 total in 2017) 13.5 tonnes DMC/person (101 % of EU-28 average per person in 2017) Resource productivity: EUR 2.86/kg (127 % of EU-28 average in 2017)</p> <p>Structure of the economy Agriculture: 0.7 % Industry: 22.1 % Services: 77.2 %</p> <p>Surface area 30 668 square kilometres (0.7 % of EU-28 total)</p> <p>Population 11 349 000 (2.2 % of EU-28 total in 2017)</p>
	
<p>Source: Eurostat</p>	

Belgium does not have a national waste prevention programme. Instead, there are separate programmes for each of the country's regions: Brussels, Flanders and Wallonia. The fact sheet presents these programmes separately, as together they represent Belgium.

BRUSSELS

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	Regional
2.	Type of programme	<p>Part of the regional resource and waste management plan (Plan de Gestion des Ressources et des Déchets — PGRD) and Good Food strategy</p> <p>The current PGRD takes into account the EU circular economy package and zero waste (p. 4), whereas the Good Food strategy focuses on food waste.</p>
3.	Title of programme and link to programme	<p>Plan de Gestion des Ressources et des Déchets (PGRD): Pour une consommation durable, sobre, locale et circulaire</p> <p>Pour une société zéro déchet</p> <p>(https://environnement.brussels/sites/default/files/user_files/pgrd_181122_fr.pdf)</p> <p>Website: https://environnement.brussels/thematiques/dechets-ressources/action-de-la-region/plan-de-gestion-des-ressources-et-dechets</p> <p>La stratégie Good Food (the Good Food strategy)</p> <p>Website: https://www.goodfood.brussels/fr/content/la-strategie-good-food</p>
4.	Duration of programme	<p>PGRD: 2018-2023</p> <p>The programme was adopted on 22 November 2018.</p> <p>The Good Food strategy: 2016-2020.</p> <p>The strategy was adopted in December 2015.</p>
5.	Languages	French/Dutch
6.	Contact person	<p>PGRD: Cédric Chevalier (cchevalier@environnement.brussels)</p> <p>The Good Food strategy: Joséphine Henrion (jhenrion@environnement.brussels)</p>
7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p>The general objectives of the PGRD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to promote the transformation towards more sustainable and circular consumer practices;• to maximise, if possible, resource conservation and valorisation locally;• to lead the economic sector towards circular practices. <p>In addition, seven strategic objectives have been proposed (p. 35):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ensure structured framework of resource and waste policy;2. transform household consumption practices and encourage zero waste practices (consumer behaviour change);3. prepare future generations;4. transform the consumption practices of professional activities and encourage zero waste;5. encourage the transition of the construction sector towards circular resource and waste management;6. develop sustainable resource management;7. plan and supervise actions of the public and private waste sectors to meet the needs of the Brussels region.

The strategic objectives have been structured according to their target audience:

1. all audiences;
2. households;
3. schools (pupils, teachers of compulsory education as well as higher and vocational education);
4. companies, public authorities, associations, retail and trade, the Horeca sector (hotels, restaurants and cafes), etc.
5. construction sector;
6. sustainable resource management (bulk, reuse, repair, the sharing economy, etc.).
7. professionals in the traditional waste sector who practise conventional collection, sorting and recycling.

The general objectives of the Good Food strategy are:

- to increase local and sustainable food production;
- to accompany the relocation and transition of a sustainable offer for all;
- to accompany the transition of demand for all;
- to develop a sustainable and desirable 'good food' culture;
- to reduce food waste;
- to think about and promote the food systems of tomorrow;
- to ensure governance of the implementation of the strategy.

The strategy's priorities include:

- the development of local food production (in Brussels and its periphery) in an ecological and innovative approach, to reach 30 % self-sufficiency in fruits and vegetables by 2035;
- awareness and involvement of citizens from an early age;
- reducing food waste by 30 % by 2020;
- taking into account the social and multicultural specificities of our capital in the development of actions.

8. The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste

No information.

9. Sectors covered

- agriculture;
 - food sector;
 - construction and infrastructure;
 - manufacturing;
 - sale, retail, transport;
 - households;
 - private service activities, hospitality;
 - public services.
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10. Prevention of waste types
- food/organic;
 - construction and demolition waste;
 - hazardous waste;
 - household/municipal waste;
 - paper;
 - packaging;
 - waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)/batteries;
 - manufacturing waste;
 - other (e.g. textiles, plastics other than packaging, animal by-products from the processing of meat and fish) (p. 10).

11. Quantitative targets

Quantitative targets (p. 38):

- Reduce household waste per capita:
 - by 5 % by 2023;
 - by 20 % by 2030.
- Reduce non-household waste (excluding construction and demolition waste) per employee:
 - by 5 % by 2023;
 - by 20 % by 2030.
- Achieve the European targets in preparation for reuse and recycling of household waste:
 - 50 % (by weight) by 2020;
 - 55 % (by weight) by 2025;
 - 60 % (by weight) by 2030;
 - 65 % (by weight) by 2035.
- Sub-objectives for the year 2023 include:
 - at least a 50 % increase in the amount (weight) of WEEE reported and collected in Brussels (in comparison with the amount in 2017);
 - a 50 % increase in the amount (weight) of household WEEE collected to be treated as waste, or prepared for repair or reuse (in comparison with the amount in 2017);
 - double the amount of biowaste that is being recycled;
 - a 50 % increase in the rate of collecting plastic packaging, in comparison with 2016.
- Achieve the objective of preparing for reuse and recycling on non-household waste (excluding construction and demolition waste):
 - 55 % (by weight) by 2020;
 - 70 % (by weight) by 2030.
- Achieve European targets for reuse and recycling of construction and demolition waste:
 - 90 % (by weight) in 2020.

As written in the plan, separate targets for the reuse of specific materials will be determined 24 months after the adoption of the plan in 2019 and in 2020 (p. 40).

As a result of regional activities, the following objectives will have to be achieved by 2023 (p. 40):

- 30 % of households in Brussels are aware of the issues related to consumption and are taking actions (e.g. second-hand shopping, do it yourself, etc.).
- 30 % of schools in Brussels have become aware of the food waste and resource problems and have taken concrete actions to tackle the problem.
- The number of construction sites engaged in the demolition and reuse of construction materials have increased by 50%.
- 100 retail stores in Brussels have transitioned to bulk shops.
- 100 restaurants in Brussels have developed new alternatives regarding beverage packaging, disposable tableware and reusable food packaging.
- Sustainable events will be organised.

For the Good Food strategy, the targets are:

- to reduce food waste by 30 % by 2020 (in line with UN Sustainable Development Goals). The targets for 2020 include:
 - a 40 % reduction in household waste;
 - a 40 % reduction in food waste in public shared kitchens;
 - 50 % of the supermarkets in the territory of the Brussels-Capital Region have implemented the targets;
- to take action to reduce food waste at its source;
 - 100 % of public canteens have put in place at least one action to reduce waste food;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100 % of public canteens that outsource the management of their canteen have integrated their suppliers into the strategy; ● to establish criteria for the reduction of food waste in specifications for meal preparation.
12.	Measures on quantitative prevention	<p>According to EU legislation (Directive 2018/851), the following quantitative targets will be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By 31 December 2023, biowaste will be collected separately and recycled at its source. ● By 1 January 2025, textiles and hazardous waste from households will have to be collected separately.
13.	Measures on qualitative prevention	<p>The following qualitative measures have been proposed (p. 40):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● improving the extended producer responsibility scheme; ● putting biowaste recovery policy into operation; ● the 'Stop Pub' sticker is widely used to avoid distribution of unwanted mail; ● organising sustainable events. <p>For the Good Food strategy, the following qualitative measures have been proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● implementing citizen training in avoiding food waste; ● avoiding food waste in schools; ● establishing an alliance with the distribution sector to report food waste prevention initiatives; ● including food waste preventions in private canteens; ● promoting take-away boxes for leftover food for restaurant customers.
14.	Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1-16)	<p>For each strategic objective, a list of measures has been provided. Measures in the PGRD are defined as operational objectives. Most of the measures have sub-measures. The annex in the plan (p. 78) lists the measures that refer to waste prevention (which are coloured in blue in this document). Measures in the PGRD are not categorised according to Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC.</p> <p>Strategic objective 1:</p> <p>1.1: Establishment of effective governance.</p> <p>1.2: Improvement of regulations for environmental protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● REG1: simplification of the regulations, e.g. Brussels Environment will work on the simplification of the environmental law and propose changes to create a favourable legislative framework for ecodesign, separate collection, reuse, recycling, etc. by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ improving the operational framework of the extended producer responsibility; ○ facilitating procedures for recycling, collection and processing of waste; ○ encouraging innovation in collection, sorting, repair, reuse, remanufacturing and recycling; ○ creating the right conditions for the waste treatment of certain waste streams; ○ reviewing legislation on healthcare waste; ○ reviewing regional legislation on animal by-products; ○ establishing the obligation to sort food waste; ○ strengthening ecodesign measures and tax incentives for the circular economy; ● REG2: an incentive to sort waste from all professional activities (e.g. polluter pays principle); ● REG3: taking actions against illegal waste dumping (paying particular attention to production and waste management sectors). <p>1.3: Optimisation of the extended producer responsibility (EPR) scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EPR1: development of new governance for the implementation of the EPR; ● EPR2: improvement of the regulatory framework of the EPR. ● EPR3: development and support for reuse (measure 16);

1.4: development of new sectors for obtaining value from waste resources:

- FIL1: the government will specify the Brussels model for obtaining value from organic matter;
- FIL2: support for local initiatives for the recovery of organic matter;
- FIL3: an increase in the collection of plastic packaging (pilot project 'P+' by Fost Plus www.fostplus.be);
- FIL4: extension of plastic collection, excluding plastic packaging;
- FIL5: strategic investigation of new flows;
- FIL6: identification of new flows, relevant to EPR (mattresses, textiles, small household hazardous waste, household furniture).

Strategic objective 2 (p. 53):

2.1: Raise citizens' awareness in relation to the environmental impact of their lifestyles:

- MEN1: encourage behaviour change (measures 2 and 12):
 - facilitate the exchange of knowledge, methods and tools between all stakeholders to encourage awareness of the environmental impacts of consumption and lifestyle;
 - propose new research and pilot projects;
- MEN2: limit excessive advertising of printed materials (e.g. possibly banning advertising in the future and allowing the distribution of advertising material only if people have agreed to accept printed materials);
- MEN3: highlight good practices regarding adopting zero waste behaviour.

2.2: Support individual and collective initiatives that aim to change consumption patterns towards sustainability;

- MEN4: stimulate a framework for concrete behaviour change (sustainable lifestyles and consumption, the sharing economy, sustainable products, knowledge exchange, e.g. a platform such as www.goodfood.brussels), urban gardening, composting, repair and reuse, zero waste in small apartments, decluttering, etc. (measure 12).

2.3: Significantly improve the quality and extent of the separate collection of household waste for recovery (provide diverse and separate collection of waste for households).

Strategic objective 3 (p. 58):

3.1: Integration of regional environmental objectives into the school curriculum, steering plans and institutional management practices:

- GEN1: a structured framework for cooperation with the French language education system;
- GEN2: structured framework for the cooperation with the Dutch language education system;
- GEN3: enhanced cooperation between federal entities.

3.2: Provision of support for the integration of environmental and sustainable waste and resource management into education (school courses, activities, projects);

- GEN4: educational support for schools (measure 12);
 - GEN5: an eco-school network to support school initiatives;
 - GEN6: promotion and integration of training and research on sustainable resource and waste management and the circular economy in higher education.
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3.3: Provision of technical and methodological support for the sustainable waste and resource management within compulsory education:

- GEN7: provision of support for schools in their implementation of eco-management;
- GEN8: a solution for the collection and disposal of hazardous waste from schools.

Strategic objective 4 (p. 64):

4.1: Improve the circular management of resources in economic, non-commercial and public sector activities:

- PRO1: support the implementation of waste-resource legislation by professionals;
- PRO2: ensure compliance with the contract and sorting obligations of non-household waste;
- PRO3: label 'Entreprise Ecodynamique' as a tool for promoting good practices, sustainable consumption and innovation in waste management (established on 11 May 1999 and improved in 2017 to integrate new policy and promote the circular economy);
- PRO4: circular consumption practices in professional activities.

Strategic objective 5 (p. 66):

5.1: Develop ecodesign and eco-renovation of buildings and materials to allow their adaptability, extend their lifespan and facilitate their dismantling and recyclability (DCD1: the region will increase the implementation of good practices in terms of circularity in construction).

5.2: Experiment and develop practices of reusing demolition materials in construction:

- DCD2: encourage the deconstruction and reuse of building materials;
- DCD3: promote reuse;
- DCD4: contribute to a change in standards and quality certifications for the reuse of construction materials.

5.3: Increase the amount and quality of sorting and recycling of construction and demolition waste (DCD5: support and facilitate the sorting and recycling of construction and demolition waste).

5.4: Provide options for the collection of hazardous waste and ensure an asbestos management plan is established:

- DCD6: improve asbestos management in buildings;
- DCD7: promote better management of hazardous waste on site.

5.5: Deploy large-scale and structurally new circular practices in the construction sector:

- DCD8: disseminate good practices and support training on new techniques
- DCD9: design a regulatory framework in favour of the circularity of building materials.

Strategic objective 6:

6.1: Support innovative practices targeting the issues of packaging in shops:

- OFFRE1: ban disposable bags;
 - OFFRE2: implement alternative business practices;
 - OFFRE3: implement alternative consumption practices in the restaurant industry;
 - OFFRE4: organise zero waste events.
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6.2: Organise activities for the reuse and repair of equipment used in households:

- OFFRE5: strengthen the network of repair and second-hand shops in Brussels (e.g. project 'Be Circular — Be Brussels'), and target waste flows including clothing and textiles, household electric appliances, IT equipment, furniture, toys, bulky materials;
- OFFRE6: support the social economy to increase the acceptance of reuse and repair in Brussels;
- OFFRE7: ensure that repair and preparation for reuse becomes a priority in the implementation of the EPR.

6.3: Develop repair and reuse activities for equipment used in professional activities.

Strategic objective 7:

7.1: Diversification of the household waste collection system;

The Good Food strategy:

Prescription 78. Develop practical and relevant information, adapted to the practices of households, to avoid food waste; this information will be integrated in transversal tools (i.e. a portal)

Prescription 79. Ensure that the fight against food waste is incorporated into training courses on sustainable food, which are indirectly intended for citizens (training associations, relays, future relays, etc.).

Prescription 80. Train citizens and volunteers (masters/ambassadors) to teach on the fight against food waste; carry out a specific pilot project on this subject and disseminate the practical outcomes of the results. If necessary, integrate these teachers into the overall project 'Masters of sustainable food'.

Prescription 81. Educate future generations by addressing the issue of waste in events, projects and tools specific to schools (see action on schools).

Prescription 82. Integrate the reporting of initiatives for reducing food waste at its source into the partnership agreement with COMEOS (sector representative distribution) and inform the public on the measures put in place

Prescription 83. Incorporate a strong focus on reducing food waste into the programme 'Good Food canteens' (see 'accelerating the transition of canteens and restaurants towards a more sustainable offer'); give priority to the canteens of public authorities, schools and hospitals.

Prescription 84. Promote the use of the 'Rest-o-Pack' among consumers and restaurants to reduce waste from leftover meals.

Prescription 85. Brussels Environment, in consultation with the sector, will encourage large distribution areas to make their unsold food available to aid stakeholders and to provide for specific provisions in this area, in particular through special environmental permits.

Prescription 86. Conduct a pilot project to recover food surpluses from households and to link donors/recipients locally; expand the project, according to the results, to the existing platforms.

Prescription 87. Integrate objectives and the reporting of initiatives aimed at reducing waste through donations (quantification of volumes) into the partnership agreement with COMEOS (sector representative distribution) and inform the public about the measures put in place (see the axis offers).

Prescription 88. Increase the visibility of existing platforms to link donors and recipients of food donations.

Prescription 89. Support local recovery initiatives through the co-financing of logistics, which are necessary for collection and connecting donors/savers.

Prescription 90. Support the establishment of unsold recovery projects in wholesale (MABRU, European Centre for Fruit and Vegetables, etc.).

Prescription 91. Support the implementation of projects not taken up.

15. Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	<p>Other initiatives that have already been implemented (pp. 18-19) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marché des Abattoirs — a market without single-use plastic bags. Since 1 September 2018, the use of single-use plastic bags has been banned in the region.• Tournevie — an association that offers rental services for tools and construction equipment.• A new political and legislative framework Brudalex aims to empower the transition towards a circular economy in the region of Brussels (p. 23):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ a ban on the use of single-use plastic bags since 1 September 2017;○ a ban on other plastic bags used for packing products since 1 September 2018.• In total, 260 shared gardens have been created and 240 people have been trained on composting.• Overall, 140 spaces have been dedicated to donations (e.g. give-box, FabLab, etc.).• In total, 346 adults have participated in a zero-waste challenge.• There are at least 23 bulk shops and seven local markets (including the Anderlecht slaughterhouse), where single-use plastic bags have been banned.• There are 21 Repair Cafes in operation.• More than 100 actions taken in the context of the European Week of Waste Reduction.• Approximately 37 000 students informed about the topic of waste on an annual basis since 2012.• A total of 30 % of households have attached a sticker 'Stop Pub' on their letter boxes.
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16. Indicators proposed	No indicators have been proposed.
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17. Evaluation and monitoring of the programme

Is the programme evaluated (mid-term, etc.)?

The current waste plan is the fifth waste plan of the Brussels-Capital Region. The first plan was introduced in 1992. The second plan (1998-2002) introduced the necessity of waste prevention. The third plan (2003-2008) addressed the issue of dematerialisation and waste reuse. The fourth plan (2010-2017) clarified the waste management hierarchy (p. 4).

As stated in Chapter 3.4 (p. 17), in 1989 Brussels did not collect waste separately. Many waste streams were sent to landfills in Wallonia and Brussels. The only waste treatment facility in Brussels was the incineration plant in Neder-Over-Hembeek. There was no regulatory framework that defined the rules for waste collection, sorting and recycling.

The Good Food strategy

The strategy has a steering committee and an evaluation process, which is carried out every 2.5 years.

18. Target groups

Within the legislative framework Brudalex, four target groups have been distinguished (p. 23): waste management operators, producers, retailers and non-household waste generators (companies, public bodies, non-profit organisations).

Section 19 lists all the members of the Steering Committee and the Coordination Committee.

General society — including households and the education sector — is also a target group.

The Good Food strategy:

The target groups include households, the distribution sector, the food sector, the agriculture sector, and the public and private sectors.

19. Involvement of stakeholders

Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?

N/A

Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?

The programme states that the Steering Committee is responsible for the implementation of the PGRD (p. 41). The Steering Committee has to:

- guide and support the implementation of the plan;
- ensure that the vision, objectives, priorities and guiding principles of the plan are respected during the implementation;
- take into account monitoring reports developed by the Coordination Committee;
- validate proposals for new actions;
- report to the government on the progress of the implementation of the plan.

The Steering Committee is composed of the Minister of Environment and Energy, the Secretary of State responsible for the collection and treatment of household waste, the Minister of Economy, representatives of the waste sector, representatives of the EPR scheme, the Brussels Business Support Agency, household representatives (e.g. Test Achats, Réseau Eco-consommation), representatives from the academy, and presidents or representatives of the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Environment. The Steering Committee has to meet at least once every 6 months.

In addition to the Steering Committee, the Coordination Committee will be responsible for the effective implementation of the plan, e.g. overseeing the implementation of actions and the development of synergies, submitting new proposals of action for approval, coordinating actions of the plan with other regional programmes and managing the budget. Every 30 months, an evaluation report on the implementation of the plan will be prepared by the Coordination Committee and will be presented to the Steering Committee for discussion. The purpose of the evaluation report is to report on the implementation of the plan (actions, results, indicators, budget, etc.). The evaluation must be based on broad stakeholder participation and an objective analysis carried out by an independent third party.

The Good Food strategy

Prescription 100. Brussels Environment, Brussels Regional Public Service (SPRB) and competent law firms will set up a steering committee that provides overall coordination and day-to-day management of the strategy. Innoviris will also be part of this steering committee (Co-Create project link).

Prescription 101. Brussels Environment and the SPRB will each pilot the actions that go into their missions. These will be specified at the level of the Steering Committee for competency requirements mixed.

Prescription 102. Make an inventory to identify the initial situation of sustainable food in relation to the objectives and be able to measure the development of the objectives.

Prescription 103. Ensure that the strategy is evaluated. This evaluation will focus on an evaluation of the quality of the process and on an evaluation of the quantified objectives. In particular, it will involve setting up a system of quantification of production in the Brussels-Capital Region and its periphery to check the progress of the strategy (areas of production, sale of products on the local market, etc.). It will also involve conducting opinion polls and sector

surveys. This evaluation will serve as a basis for the discussion on the development of the strategy every 2.5 years.

Prescription 104. With a view to exchanging knowledge between stakeholders in the field, set up an 'Advisory Council on Sustainable Food and Agriculture' led by Brussels Environment and the SPRB.

20. Other comments

Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?

No information has been provided.

FLANDERS

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	Regional
2.	Type of programme	<p>Part of the programme</p> <p>The current implementation plan for household waste and similar industrial waste replaces two previous documents: <i>Environmentally responsible management of household waste for 2008-2015</i> and <i>Separate collection of industrial waste from small businesses</i> (p. 5).</p> <p>Chapters 7 and 8 (pp. 54-90) deal with the issues of waste prevention and reuse.</p> <p>Chapter 10 (pp. 105-115) deals with the issues of littering and its prevention.</p> <p>Most of the measures are related to the increase in the separate collection of waste and recycling.</p>
3.	Title of programme and link to programme	<p>Uitvoeringsplan huishoudelijk afval en gelijkaardig bedrijfsafval (Implementation plan for household waste and similar industrial waste)</p> <p>https://www.ovam.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/HA-uitvoeringsplan-VR-20161609-def-LR.pdf</p> <p>Other planning documents:</p> <p>Ketenroadmap Voedselverlies 2015-2020 (Road map for food loss reduction)</p> <p>https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwi0ra3L3rPiAhVkrHEKHfmoCUcQFjAAegQIABAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fv.vlaanderen.be%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fattachments%2F2015_03_19_ketenroadmap_definitief.pdf&usq=AOvVaw0mBC3sBGibn8Rj6zuy8Lg5</p> <p>Biomassa(rest)stromen 2015-2020 (Biomass (residual) flows 2015-2020)</p> <p>Other publications:</p> <p>https://www.vlaanderen.be/publicaties?order_publicationdate=desc</p>
4.	Duration of programme	From 2016 to 2022, as long as it has not been replaced by another plan (p. 7)
5.	Languages	Dutch
6.	Contact person	<p>Ann De Boeck (ann.de.boeck@ovam.be)</p> <p>Annemie Andries (annemie.andries@ovam.be)</p> <p>Public Waste Agency of Flanders (OVAM)</p>
7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	Within the implementation of the new programme, the Flanders Region focuses more on waste prevention, reuse and material recycling. Therefore, the main objective is to reduce incineration and landfilling of household and industrial waste as much as possible (p. 9). The prevention and reuse of waste are priority fields in the region's waste management.

8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	<p>The aim is to further decouple waste generation from consumption levels and expenditures on household consumption (p. 29).</p> <p>Despite expected population growth, the aim is to keep the annual amount of household waste generation at the current level (p. 29).</p>
9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture; • construction and infrastructure; • manufacturing; • sale, retail, transport; • households; • private service activities, hospitality; • public services.
10.	Prevention of waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food/organic; • construction and demolition waste; • hazardous waste; • household/municipal waste; • paper; • packaging; • waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)/batteries; • manufacturing waste (similar to household waste); • other (e.g. textiles, plastics other than packaging, bulky waste).
11.	Quantitative targets	<p>Achieve a reduction in industrial waste by 15 % by 2022, in comparison with 2013 (p. 30). As mentioned in the plan, this objective should be achieved through the prevention of waste and through better sorting at its source. In 2013, the amount of industrial waste generated was equal to 832.595 tonnes. As a result, the amount of industrial waste generated by 2022 must decrease by 124.889 tonnes (p. 30).</p> <p>With regard to waste reuse, the objective is to reach the reuse target of 7 kg per inhabitant by 2022. This means that, by 2022, recycling centres will hopefully have realised the effective reuse target of 7 kg of waste per inhabitant with a reuse percentage (the ratio between sold and collected) of at least 50 % (p. 58). As mentioned in the plan, currently the amount of potentially reusable goods varies between < 1 kg and 20 kg per inhabitant.</p> <p>With regard to littering, the aim is to significantly reduce the amount of littering (p. 106). The cleanliness index for the three worst target locations (i.e. motorway car parks, public transport car parks and waste collection points) have to increase by at least 10 %, in comparison with 2014.</p> <p>The total amount of litter on the ground has to decrease by 20 % (on a weight basis), in comparison with 2013. This means that the total amount of waste on the ground may not exceed 14 000 tonnes by 2022 (p. 106).</p>
12.	Measures on quantitative prevention	See Section 14.
13.	Measures on qualitative prevention	

14.	Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1-16)	<p>Measure 5 on p. 30: The feasibility of establishing a permanent digital data exchange via a common platform will be investigated during the planning period. That way, it is possible to coordinate policy with collection results at a faster rate.</p> <p>Measure 6 on p. 34: Establish a 'learning network' that will help local authorities to learn and adopt good practice examples from municipalities.</p> <p>Measure 7 on p. 34: Benchmark local authorities. OVAM will investigate whether a benchmark instrument for various clusters can support local authorities to learn from each other.</p> <p>Measure 8 on p. 34: Provide guidance for local authorities that are scoring poorly on how to achieve waste targets.</p> <p>Measure 9 on p. 35: Introduce new and innovative solutions for collecting waste in growing neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Measure 10 on p. 35: Prepare a joint programme for coastal municipalities regarding waste management and littering. The main focus will be on the following actions: innovative waste collection systems, disposal of similar industrial waste, and tackling littering.</p> <p>Measure 11 on p. 39: Adapt the Vlarem (Flemish regulations concerning environmental permits) regulations for recycling centres, to enable the establishment of small recycling centres. The reason for creating small recycling centres is that 95.8 % of Flemish residents live approximately 5 km from an existing recycling centre (p. 37). For the following waste streams, separate waste collection should be provided: household waste, paper and cardboard, glass, kitchen waste, bulky waste, textiles, WEEE, metal and wood.</p> <p>Measure 12 on p. 42: Adapt Vlarem regulations to enable the collection of organic waste/household waste in small recycling centres.</p> <p>Measure 13 on p. 43: Update the list of small hazardous waste (in Dutch — <i>klein gevaarlijk afval</i>).</p> <p>Measure 14 on p. 48: During the planning period, OVAM will investigate whether a subsidy scheme can be adjusted to support the implementation of additional separate collections of waste (e.g. organic and garden waste) by local authorities.</p> <p>Measure 15 on p. 15: Adapt the Vlarem regulations to regulate the voluntary take-back system by distribution sectors.</p> <p>Measure 16 on p. 51: Promote awareness-raising campaigns on sorting obligations for companies through various communication platforms (TV, advertisements, brochures).</p>
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Measure 17 on p. 52: To further improve the collection of industrial residual waste, OVAM is investigating the feasibility of establishing a quality assurance system for waste collectors (collecting similar industrial waste).

Measure 18 on p. 53: Encourage public industrial site managers to submit applications for pilot projects through the OVAM grant scheme for innovative projects. In addition, encourage private companies and industrial associations to submit project applications on sustainable material management. This can be done through a subsidy call by the Agency for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (VLAIO) on sustainable business area management.

Measure 19 on p. 56: OVAM, together with other stakeholders, will continue its efforts to stimulate initiatives on the sharing economy.

Measure 20 on p. 58: Optimise monitoring of the recycling sector.

Measure 21 on p. 59: Analyse differences in reuse. Factors to be analysed: (1) cooperation between local authorities and recycling centres; (2) population density; and (3) distance to the recycling centres, etc.

Measure 22 on p. 59: Develop action plans to achieve more efficient reuse (better communication, awareness-raising activities, more reuse centres, cooperation with other organisations and shops, organisation of Repair Cafes, etc.).

Measure 23 on p. 59: OVAM is reviewing the financing of the reuse sector and is looking for alternatives to include reuse in the product chain.

Measure 24 on p. 60: During the planning period, more emphasis will be placed on reuse initiatives to gain a higher acceptance of reuse:

- communication with companies and organisations to raise awareness of the benefits of reuse and services provided by reuse initiatives;
- activities to collect reusable goods.

Measure 25 on p. 60: To strengthen existing sale channels, it is necessary that they work alongside other reuse and recovery initiatives.

Measure 27 on p. 63: OVAM, together with other stakeholders, will investigate the opportunities and obstacles of new concepts for reusable baby nappies and for closing the material chain regarding disposable nappies.

Measure 28 on p. 64: Provide tools and support to event organisers so that they can create a sustainable event (e.g. through websites — www.groenevent.be).

Measure 29 on p. 64: Update the study on the sustainable use and management of cups and catering materials at events (in Dutch — *Duurzaam gebruik en beheer van bекers en cateringmateriaal op evenementen*).

Promote awareness-raising activities and campaigns for citizens about environmentally responsible consumption and waste prevention (p. 64).

Measure 30 on p. 68 regarding food loss reduction:

- Establish a consultation platform at a local level, where various stakeholders can get to know each other and work together.
- Organise round-table discussions at Flemish and local levels to find good practice examples.
- Create a practical guide for local authorities about good practices and existing measures.

The above-mentioned activities for measure 30 are carried out in line with the *Ketenroadmap Voedselverlies 2015-2020*.

Measure 31 on p. 70: During the planning period, specific attention will be paid to those municipalities and neighbourhoods where the collection volumes of vegetable, fruit and garden waste (GFT) that is collected separately are below expectations. Local authorities will look into the causes and will set up additional initiatives for separate collection of this type of waste.

Specific attention is paid to the following issues:

- raising consumer awareness of the importance of collecting organic waste separately, especially in those locations where the results are lower than expected;
- an evaluation of waste collection efficiency (e.g. costs);
- the amount of green waste and domestic residual waste collected;
- an evaluation of the difference in pricing of separate waste collection and residual waste collection.

Measure 32 on p. 71: OVAM is examining the feasibility of extending the sorting rules for GFT waste (including kitchen waste containing animal by-products). The aim is to increase the amount of waste being collected separately and explain the importance of sorting to consumers. There are compostable fractions that are currently not allowed in the GFT fraction because of procedural and legal aspects, namely, meat and fish leftovers, sauces, eggshells and manure from carnivorous pets.

Measure 33 on p. 73: Municipalities in green regions should adopt additional initiatives to collect more organic waste separately.

Measure 34 on p. 74: Organic and biological waste (OBA) — which is part of industrial waste — in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) should be collected separately. From 2021, the separate collection of OBA will become compulsory for SMEs. Annex 6 on p. 131 lists the SMEs to which compulsory separation of OBA applies.

Measure 35 on p. 75: Examine the feasibility, through pilot projects, of collecting OBA separately from enterprises that are smaller than SMEs. The aim of this is to understand the costs.

Measure 36 on p. 81: Ensure mandatory selective collection of hard plastics at recycling centres to prevent the incineration of hard plastics via bulky waste and to stimulate recycling.

Measure 40 on p. 86: Research on companies that dispose of large quantities of paper and cardboard waste as residual waste.

Measures 41 and 42 on p. 86: Ensure that the separate sorting of worn clothing, shoes, towels, sheets, etc., is carried out in a clear, correct and transparent way.

		<p>Measure 43 on p. 88: Municipalities where a large quantity of bulky waste is generated receive guidance from OVAM on creating an action plan on waste collection methods, reuse options, new initiatives on turning waste into valuable and reusable goods, and improving waste sorting.</p> <p>Measure 44 on p. 44: From 2017 OVAM will examine which instrument can promote reuse, restoration, separate collection and recycling of furniture (both from households and businesses).</p> <p>Measure 45 on p 88: Introduce extended producer responsibility (EPR) for mattresses by 1 January 2018. In 2015, a pilot project by the Environmental and Energy Technology Innovation Platform (MIP) was introduced to find possible opportunities for ecodesign and investigate new markets for recyclates from discarded mattresses.</p>
15.	Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	<p>The following measures are related to illegal littering:</p> <p>Measure 55 on p. 106: The first evaluation of the litter policy will be carried out in 2018 on the basis of the implementation of the intermediate objective for 2018. If a positive trend in the reduction of litter is not established, other measures will be taken.</p> <p>Measure 56 on p.106: A study on the quantity, cost, composition, location and perpetrator of illegal dumping in Flanders will be carried out. A policy will be developed on the basis of this study.</p> <p>Measure 57 on p. 107: Develop the plan 'Operational Plan for Public Cleanliness' ('Operationeel Plan Openbare Netheid').</p>
16.	Indicators proposed	<p>In addition to the quantified prevention targets, Chapter 10.1.3.1. proposes a few indicators on monitoring marine litter (p. 107):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Flemish cleanliness index; • the amount and costs of littering and illegal dumping in Flanders; • the total amount of litter on the ground; • the share of waste sorted incorrectly; • visits to the campaign website.
17.	Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p>Is the programme evaluated (mid-term, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. An evaluation of the previous plan <i>Environmentally responsible management of household waste for 2008-2015</i> was carried out in 2014 (p. 6). The conclusions of the previous plan include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives must be clearly formulated and communicated to initiate action in the field. • Objectives at the local level are important for making municipalities accountable. • Actions may be broadly formulated to allow adjustments on the basis of current events or local situations during the planning period. • Actions that are not ambitious and are vaguely formulated must be avoided. • To follow the plan, it is necessary to work with a limited set of clearly defined indicators. • Only indicators for which data are available should be included in the indicator data set. • Coordination with other policy plans in terms of objectives, actions and indicators is crucial. <p>OVAM has started discussions with the parties involved and has carried out an investigation into which household and industrial waste streams are important to work on in the future (p. 6).</p>

18. Target groups The target groups are households, municipalities and all stakeholders (see Section 19).

19. Involvement of stakeholders

Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?

For most of the measures, the organisation responsible is OVAM. Other organisations involved include:

- the Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities (VVSG);
- a joint collaboration network between the VVSG, Flemish municipalities and other local authorities responsible for local waste policy (Interafval);
- the Association of Flemish Provinces (VVP);
- an association for private companies that work on the implementation of the circular economy (GO4CIRCLE);
- the Confederation of the Belgian Recovery Sector (COBEREC);
- the Social and Economic Council of Flanders (SERV);
- the Network for Conscious Consumption (NBV);
- the Flemish Compost Organisation (Vlaco);
- the Flemish government and local municipalities;
- waste management companies and recycling centres;
- industry.

Three working groups will be responsible for the implementation of various measures (p. 116):

- the SME working group;
- the working group on household waste;
- the working group on final processing.

Working groups will develop an annual plan and schedule meetings.

Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?

OVAM is responsible for monitoring the amount of waste collected. Currently, this is done through the annual surveying of municipalities. However, OVAM is looking into how and whether to establish a digital data exchange between local authorities, operators, management bodies and OVAM (p. 30).

20. Other comments

Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?

It has been stated in the plan (Chapter 5.1.7.3) that municipalities and intermunicipal associations can receive support for initiatives and investments that promote waste prevention and the separate collection of waste (p. 48). The main categories that are eligible for this support are home composting facilities, differentiated tariff systems (DIFTAR), and various waste management and waste prevention facilities (including pre-fermentation, and the introduction of reusable cups at events).

The Flemish reuse sector is mainly based on government funding. In total, 50 % of the funding comes from subsidies, 95 % of which comes from the social economy and 5 % from the municipalities and OVAM (p. 59).

Chapter 12.2 (from p. 119) deals with the financial impact of waste management (including the waste prevention implementation plan). It is predicted that the amount of household residual and comparable industrial waste will decrease by a maximum of 90 465 tonnes. However, the amount of biological waste (+12 400 tonnes) and plastics (+24 000 tonnes) will increase (as a result of separate collection). These changes will lead to changes in collection and processing costs. However, it is not yet clear how the additional collection of waste will be organised.

A costs analysis has been done for the recycling centres (Chapter 12.2.1.2.) and waste processing (Chapter 12.2.1.3.). The impact on potential employment has also been analysed.

WALLONIA

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	Regional
2.	Type of programme	Part of the Walloon waste plan The overall strategy of the current (third) Walloon waste plan has been made around the concept of 'waste resource'. The topic of waste prevention and reuse has been covered in Chapter 2 (pp. 51-120).
3.	Title of programme and link to programme	Plan Wallon des Déchets-Ressources (environnement.wallonie.be/rapports/owd/pwd/PWDR_3.pdf)
4.	Duration of programme	Start date: 2018 The plan does not have an exact duration. It is said that the current plan will be evaluated and revised (if necessary) at least every 6 years (p. 17).
5.	Languages	French
6.	Contact person	Vincent Brahy, Attaché qualifié Service public de Wallonie Tel: +32 (0)81 33 51 90 (vincent.brahy@spw.wallonie.be)
7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p>The 289 actions envisaged in the waste prevention programme have been selected so that they can contribute to improving the efficiency of use of natural resources while minimising the generation of waste, pollution and risks to human health.</p> <p>The general objectives of the waste prevention programme include the following (p. 55):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Optimise the use of natural resources and raw materials and preserve them to reduce the overall impact on the environment.• Decouple waste generation from economic growth.• Prevent the generation of waste by promoting qualitative and quantitative waste prevention actions.• Promote the reuse of products and waste.• Develop innovative sectors, particularly in the reuse and recycling of construction waste, electronic waste, rare earth metals and plastics.• Continue participation of the social economy in waste management. <p>The seven strategic orientations of the waste prevention programme are (pp. 55-59):</p> <p>OS01: Find a better coherence between the levels of government. OS02: Ensure regional coordination of prevention policy. OS03: Strengthen partnership between stakeholders. OS04: Promote production and distribution patterns to prevent waste. OS05: Promote eco-consumption. OS06: Reinforce the exemplary role played by public authorities and schools. OS07: Establish a list of priority actions per waste stream.</p>

8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	<p>The following priority waste flows have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organic waste and green waste; • paper/cardboard; • packaging waste; • bulky waste; • waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE); • hazardous household waste; • construction and demolition waste; • used tyres; • waste oils. <p>The Walloon waste plan mentions that, since 1995, the generation of industrial waste has been decoupled from gross value added (GVA). The reasons for this, as stated in the plan, could include modernisation of industrial tools, innovation support, prohibition of landfilling of a certain type of waste and consideration of environmental and economic aspects. (p. 72).</p>
9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary and secondary production; • construction and infrastructure; • manufacturing; • sale, retail, transport; • hotels and catering (the Horeca sector); • households; • private and public service activities (administration hospitality, nursing homes, schools).
10.	Prevention of waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • household/municipal waste; • manufacturing waste; • hazardous waste (e.g. pesticides); • food/organic; • construction and demolition waste; • paper/cardboard; • packaging; • WEEE/batteries; • other (e.g. tyres, waste oil).

11.	Quantitative targets	<p>For some of the priority waste flows, quantitative targets have been proposed for 2025.</p> <p>Food waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce food waste in households by 33 % by 2025, compared with 2013 (p. 79). • Define and measure the amount of food waste, and establish monitoring indicators (p. 79). <p>Green waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of people who compost their green waste by 23 % so that composting households amount to 38.2 % by 2025 (p.83). • Reduce the production of green waste from households by 6 % (1.4 kg per capita) compared with 2013 (p.83). • Reduce the amount of composted organic material (from food waste and green waste) by 4.8 kg per capita by 2025, compared with 2013. <p>Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce household paper consumption by 4.4 kg per capita by 2025, in comparison with 2013 (p. 86). <p>Packaging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the quantity of household packaging by 7.3 kg per capita by 2025, in comparison with 2013 (p. 89). <p>WEEE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair 20 % of the electronic and electric equipment (EEE) whose extended life will be good for the environment to reduce WEEE by 0.5 kg per capita (p. 93). • Divert 10 % from the purchases of EEE into the rental of these products (p. 93) to reduce WEEE by 0.2 kg per capita. <p>Bulky waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair 20 % of potentially repairable bulky objects (excluding EEE) to reduce bulky waste by 1.0 kg per capita (p. 93). <p>Hazardous waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the use of rechargeable batteries by 38 % by 2025 to reduce waste by 0.07 kg per capita (p. 96). • Promote alternatives to batteries (p. 96). • Reduce the consumption of phytosanitary products in households by 20 % (0.02 kg per capita) by 2025 (p. 97). • Reduce purchases of potentially substitutable hazardous products by 6 % (0.12 kg per capita) (p. 97). • Improve the correct dosing of hazardous products by households to reduce hazardous waste by 0.09 kg per capita by 2025 (p. 98). <p>The prevention actions envisaged in the waste prevention programme should result in a reduction of 5.6 % in total household waste by 2025 (-29.5 kg per capita).</p>
12.	Measures on quantitative prevention	See Section 14.
13.	Measures on qualitative prevention	Integrate health aspects into waste prevention (measure 4 on p. 66). The regional action plan on the environment and health (PARES) in Wallonia was established in 2008 (p. 65). This document is not entirely related to the prevention of waste. However, it can be applicable in the waste field; for example, it provides information on health risks associated with waste.

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14. Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1-16)
- The Walloon waste plan does not specify which waste prevention measures correspond to the measures in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive. Waste prevention measures are suggested for all the priority waste flows listed in Section 8. Detailed information of waste prevention measures (including stakeholders, target groups and sub-measures) can be found between pp. 63 and 119 of the Walloon waste plan.
- Transversal waste prevention measures (pp. 63-76):
- Ensure an environmental research link (measure 3 on p. 65):
 - Continue the actions of competitiveness clusters in applied research and innovation, as well as waste prevention and resource efficiency.
 - Encourage participation in European research programmes related to waste prevention.
 - Intensify coherence between research projects funded at different stages of development of a circular economic process.
 - Encourage the research sector to comply with recognised standards and labels.
 - Strengthen the environmental aspects of the DGO6 (Directorate-General for Economy, Employment and Research) support programmes.
 - Increase the share of public procurement devoted to innovative or reused products and services, contributing to waste prevention and resource efficiency.
 - Investigate how waste reuse can be integrated into sustainable material management.
 - Integrate health aspects into qualitative waste prevention (measure 4 on p. 66):
 - Assess health risks related to waste.
 - Disseminate validated information on these risks and precautionary measures.
 - Propose preventive actions to limit the impact on health.
 - Support local authorities in their mission to achieve waste prevention and eco-consumption (measure 5 on p. 67):
 - Promote actions to reduce packaging waste.
 - Evaluate the impact of all actions carried out for the development of sustainable purchases.
 - Identify appropriate contacts for these issues in government and schools and provide recommendations.
 - Develop reuse initiatives within the Public Service of Wallonia.
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- Educate students about waste prevention in schools (measure 6 on p. 68):
 - Identify subsidised educational tools and optimise their dissemination.
 - Identify the stakeholders involved in waste prevention in schools.
 - Organise waste prevention actions in schools and raise awareness among teachers and students.
 - Encourage a comprehensive approach that includes both waste prevention and sound waste management in the environmental management of schools and school projects.
 - Integrate waste prevention into theoretical and practical educational programmes, e.g. about food waste.
 - Strengthen the exemplary role of schools through the integration of an efficient use of resources as well as waste prevention and waste management into their management plans.
 - Encourage dematerialisation and promote a functional economy (measure 7 in p. 70):
 - Identify best practices based on studies carried out on dematerialisation (EEE, vehicles, furniture, bicycles and textiles).
 - Promote local initiatives on the sharing economy.
 - Support pilot companies in the implementation of the functional economy to make this practice better known to consumers.
 - Provide financial support, e.g. reduce value-added tax (VAT) for rental services.
 - Work with the government to regulate these new sharing and rental services, particularly in terms of consumer protection.
 - Establish a framework agreement with the distribution sector (measure 8 in p. 71):
 - Create an annual report on the implementation of certain policies within companies, with a view to improving the legislative framework of waste prevention.
 - Reduce the supply of hazardous products and promote more environmentally friendly alternatives.
 - Promote certified/labelled and loose/bulk products.
 - Encourage the environmental assessment procedure in shops to identify and control impacts.
 - Ensure that staff are trained on sustainable products and consumer counselling.
 - Encourage actions against food waste, e.g. establish statistics, set a food waste reduction target, raise consumer awareness.
 - Develop indicators to monitor supply and demand for sustainable products.
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- Support companies in their waste prevention policies (measure 9 on p. 73):
 - Encourage Walloon companies to join standardisation and labelling process.
 - Encourage beneficiaries of Walloon subsidies to use the Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) or the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard.
 - Continue to collect useful data for measuring the decoupling of economic activity from waste production.
 - Improve the computerisation of individual waste prevention plans and develop a tool for annual reviews.
 - Disseminate good practices in industrial waste prevention.
 - Organise a communication, information and awareness strategy (measure 10 on p. 75):
 - Implement a 3-year communication plan for Wallonia's waste prevention programme.
 - Ensure the visibility of actions.
 - Update the website moinsdedechets.wallonie.be and study the feasibility of creating a forum.
 - Benchmark (i.e. compare against) innovative projects in other regions/countries and assess the possibility of adapting them to the Walloon context.
 - Conduct campaigns (information and awareness-raising campaigns for households).
 - Evaluate and adopt good ideas from the zero waste experiences of households and schools.
 - Encourage companies and business federations to join waste prevention campaigns.
 - Promote thematic campaigns to raise awareness among companies and associations on the benefits of waste prevention.
 - Awareness-raising campaigns for children and young people about overconsumption and non-material gifts.
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Food waste (among other topics):

- Improve knowledge of food losses and food waste (measure 11 on p. 79):
 - 8. Conduct a (food) waste composition analysis campaign for those sectors that have high food waste reduction potential.
 - Create an annual report on the results of the Walloon food waste prevention programme 'Plan REGAL'.
 - 2. Contribute to the work of the EEA's expert group on waste prevention programmes of Member States concerning food waste.
 - 2. Participate in the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Eurostat and the EU platform on food losses and food waste.
 - 2. Establish a reference system for calculating food losses and food waste in Wallonia.
 - Measures on food loss reduction at the production level (measure 12 on p. 79):
 - 2. Continue support for research and technological innovation to reduce food losses and food waste.
 - 6. Integrate the topic of food waste into agricultural training programmes.
 - 2. Explore the possibilities of collecting and distributing on of unmarketable farm produce to charities.
 - 8. Develop an audit tool and recommendations for food waste reduction in agricultural enterprises.
 - 8. Improve the dissemination of good practices within farms and enterprises.
 - Introduce measures against food losses in the food industry (measure 13 on p. 80):
 - 8. Organise theme days focusing on the key points in the fight against food losses for companies in the food sector.
 - 9. Establish voluntary agreements or green deals with companies that incorporate the fight against food waste into their activities.
 - 2. Conduct pilot projects to implement concrete measures and investments (such as the optimisation of the size of portions, taking into account food waste and waste generation — p. 80).
 - 2. Continue support for research and innovation (e.g. in food waste reduction).
 - 15. Implement provisions for the fight against food waste in public procurement and catering.
 - 2. Continue support for local projects such as mobile food transformation workshops, particularly with social economy enterprises (e.g. workshops for the processing and preservation of surplus fruits and vegetables).
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- Facilitate the donation of surplus food (measure 14 on p. 81):
 - Carry out an inventory of food donations in Wallonia.
 - 5. Identify existing good practices within agricultural structures, food companies, the distribution sector and the Horeca sector, and develop recommendations.
 - 2. Identify the obstacles to food donations and the solutions.
 - 14. Ensure cooperation between food distributors, food donation sector and producers to ensure donations of surplus food.
 - 1. Support the development of logistics management in the charity sector through training.
 - 12. Create an informative platform (moinsdedechets.be) to ensure the provision of good practices and to support the work of various stakeholders.
 - 2. Support and continue the development of the Food Fair project and online platforms: Bourse aux dons (<https://www.bourseauxdons.be/>) and FoodWe (<https://www.foodwe.be/>).
 - 14. Promote and establish organised gleaning agreements and donations of unmarketable produce between farmers and charities.
 - 2. Research opportunities to collect and distribute uneaten food from events to charities.
 - Improve the management of food waste in the Horeca sector and small-scale food distribution sector (measure 15 on p. 82):
 - Assess the current state (amount of food losses, causes of food losses, financial impact of food losses).
 - 5. Inform the Horeca sector and small retailers about existing good practices and potential gains (e.g. cost reduction).
 - 12. Promote the use of 'Rest-O-Pack' (avoid food waste by taking home leftover restaurant food).
 - 6. Integrate the topic of food waste into professional training.
 - 2. Carry out a pilot project to evaluate the idea of adapting portions to customers' appetite and demand.
 - Reduce food waste in canteens (measure 16 on p. 82):
 - 2. Evaluate the share and amount of food waste in communities.
 - 6. Provide training and support local communities on the topic of food waste and sustainable food.
 - 14. Develop partnership agreements and provide incentives to convince the relevant authorities that they need to provide sustainable food management and adequate measures against food waste in canteens.
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- Educate households on food waste (measure 17 on p. 83):
 - 12. Carry out awareness-raising campaigns (occurring multiple times) to reduce the confusion around notions such as 'best before' and 'use by' dates.
 - 12. Designate special days for the fight against food waste (REGAL days).
 - 2. Evaluate household behaviour on food waste after awareness-raising campaigns have been organised.
 - 1. Continue to subsidise actions to combat food waste carried out by municipalities.
 - 12. Develop a website (<http://moinsdedechets.wallonie.be/>) which includes topics on reduction of food waste and food losses.
 - 12. Create a forum to promote the exchange of experiences.
 - Support quality composting at home and in the neighbourhood (measure 18 on p. 84):
 - 12. Municipalities have to (1) organise the distribution of compost produced in the neighbourhood, (2) inform residents about all the practical details of composting, (3) organise training sessions about composting, and (4) evaluate the quality of the compost produced.
 - 1. Continue to subsidise actions to promote quality composting, e.g. training.
 - 12. Produce and disseminate a methodological guide for the development of neighbourhood composting projects.

Paper and cardboard waste:

- 12. Limit the distribution of unwanted printed post and unwanted press — the introduction of such a measure is particularly thanks to the reinforced use of the 'Stop advertising sticker' (measures 19 and 20 on p. 86).
 - Collaborate with the market and the advertising sector to implement the 'dematerialisation of advertising', e.g. sending catalogues in electronic format (measure 19 on p. 86).
 - 14. In the context of the EPR scheme, prohibit the use of plastic film around unwanted postal items (measure 20 on p. 87).
 - 12/13. Promote the purchase of office paper according to environmental criteria (measure 21 on p. 87).
 - Promote eco-responsible consumption of paper (measure 22 on p. 87):
 - 4. Promote the use of electronic invoices (gas, electricity, water, internet, TV, etc.).
 - 4. Promote the use of electronic advertisement materials, e.g. flyers, newsletters, etc.
 - Evaluate and monitor paper consumption in private offices and public administrations.
 - 12. Carry out a regional campaign to promote the rational use of paper, by encouraging more citizens to join the Robinson list, for example.
 - 12. Encourage companies to join the Belgian Direct Marketing Association (BDMA), which manages private Robinson lists in Belgium.
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Packaging waste:

- 4. Promote the ecodesign principles of packaging, especially via <http://moinsdedechets.wallonie.be/> and the Preventpack tool managed by Fost Plus (<http://www.preventpack.be/>) (measure 23 on p. 90).
- 2/12. Compare bulk versus pre-packaged products, particularly with respect to wastage generated during transport, from distributors and by households, and promote bulk purchase if relevant.
- 12. Promote reusable packaging and the fight against overpackaging (measure 24 on page 90).
- 1. Prohibit single-use plastic bags.
- 7. Implement prevention plans in companies to avoid the use of non-reusable or non-recyclable packaging.
- Promote distribution systems that generate less or no packaging waste (measures 24 and 25 on p. 91).

WEEE:

- 16. Prevent generation of WEEE waste and promote reuse of WEEE (measure 26 on p. 93).
- 16. Encourage repair of WEEE, notably through the establishment of a 'Repair observatory' and the consolidation of the Repair Café network in Wallonia (measure 27 on p. 94).
- Stimulate collaborations between repair shops, retailers and technical training schools.

Hazardous products:

- 12. Encourage the use of rechargeable batteries and products without batteries (measure 28 on p. 96).
- 8/9/12. Promote alternatives to hazardous products by, among other things, disseminating good practices in the form of voluntary agreements with the trade sector (measure 29 on p. 96).

Construction and demolition waste:

- 15. Strengthen prevention measures in standard specifications for the construction of roads and buildings (measure 30 on p. 102).
- 8. Promote ecological construction by limiting waste using various instruments (referential, guidance documents, certification, labelling, calls for projects, training) (measure 31 on p. 103).
- 8. Limit excavated waste materials within the framework of a project called 'Balance équilibrée des remblais-déblais' (*balanced embankments and cuttings*) (measure 32 on p. 103).
- 5. Establish decommissioning standards for buildings (measure 33 on p. 104).

Used tyres

- 12. Improve tyre management using various instruments (public awareness-raising campaigns, leasing, the promotion of retreading, etc.) (measure 34 on p. 105).

Waste oils from the non-food sector:

- 12. Promote the use of biodegradable oils (measure 35 on p. 108).
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The following measures are related to the reuse/repair and correspond to measure 16 in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive.

Reuse (pp. 110-120):

- Continue the current framework agreement with non-profit organisation Ressources or social economy enterprises who are working in the field of waste reuse (measure 36 on p. 111).
- Establish and support partnerships between social economy enterprises and local authorities (measure 37 on p. 112).
- Increase the attractiveness of outlets for second-hand goods using various instruments (professionalisation, organisation of sales training for sellers, strengthening of the efficiency of repair workshops, guaranteeing systems offered to the consumer, etc.) (measure 38 on p. 114).
- Organise information awareness-raising campaigns to promote reuse and gifting (measure 39 in p. 115).
- Disseminate information to businesses on how to get rid of reusable goods (valuable goods and WEEE), in collaboration with the social economy sector (measure 40 on p. 116).
- Propose including reuse objectives in legislation (measure 41 on p. 116).
- Support the development of new reuse opportunities to create a cooperative for grouping valuable waste streams or promoting innovative models of cooperation (measure 42 on p. 117).
- Strengthen reuse regulations for WEEE (measure 43 on p. 118).
- Support the reuse of construction waste through (1) the dissemination of good practices, (2) further analysis of the composition of construction waste, to evaluate the potential of reusable waste, and (3) the recovery of certain materials (marble, ornamental stone) (measure 44 on p. 119).
- No information exists on measure 13 in Annex IV of the Waste Framework Directive.

15. Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV

16. Indicators proposed	<p>Indicators for 10 transversal measures (pp. 65-76).</p> <p>Measure 3 (p. 65):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring of initiatives and achievements, as well as their effectiveness and efficiency; • the proportion of research projects devoted to waste prevention and resource efficiency (in relation to the total number of projects); • the percentage of products and services being commercialised; • the number of public contracts taking into account reused products; • an analysis report on waste reuse by social economy enterprises. <p>Measure 4 (p. 66):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a survey of health risks and the level of exposure of the population or certain target groups to these risks; • the number of waste categories identified as priorities (integrating the impacts on human health). <p>Measure 5 (p. 68):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of public contracts incorporating environmental issues related to waste prevention; • the number of eco-teams active in the field of waste prevention; • reuse day (organised annually); • the proportion of goods reused (by category of goods). <p>Measure 6 (p. 69):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of schools aware; • the degree of awareness and behaviour change. <p>Measure 7 (p. 70):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the change in household behaviour concerning a functional circular economy; • the number and type of communication and awareness-raising campaigns on dematerialisation and a functional circular economy; • the percentage of goods leased (relative to the number of goods sold annually). <p>Measure 8 (p. 71):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market shares of environmentally friendly products, by product category; • the quantity of packaging waste from products sold in supermarkets; • the quantity of unsold products in the market, by product category. <p>Measure 9 (p. 74):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the percentage of companies using a tool to estimate the full costs (direct and indirect) of waste; • the percentage of companies that submit their individual waste prevention plans and annual reports online; • the percentage of individual waste prevention plans assessed positively on the basis on an analysis grid; • the amount of time spent by environmental advisers from the UWE (Union wallonne des entreprises), the UCM (Union des classes moyennes) and the CCW (Confédération Wallonne de la Construction) and the RISE environmental awareness network (Réseau intersyndical de sensibilisation à l'environnement) on waste prevention actions; • the number of publications and presentations available on the internet that help to disseminate good practices in waste prevention; • the percentage of projects dedicated to industrial waste prevention implemented under the NEXT programme (which is responsible for ensuring the deployment of the circular economy in Wallonia) and eco-zoning programmes.
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Measure 10 (p. 76):

- communication actions carried out.

Organic and biowaste (pp. 79-84):

- the number of food waste prevention actions carried out (p. 79);
- the amount of food losses and food waste (tonnes);
- the global food loss index;
- the number of pilot projects implemented to reduce food losses in the food industry (p. 80);
- the percentage of food businesses that are committed to reducing food losses (p. 80);
- the number and cost of research and development projects, subsidised by Wallonia, that are created to reduce food losses in the food industry (p. 81);
- the amount of surplus food donated;
- the number of collaborative agreements between producers/distributors and the food donation sector to facilitate the donation of surplus food;
- the percentage of environmental permits for retail chains to donate unsold food;
- the percentage of households affected by the awareness-raising campaigns;
- a reduction in food waste and food losses in households (p. 83);
- the percentage of households that compost their organic waste at home (p. 84);
- the number of composting experiments in the neighbourhood;
- the number of subsidies granted to promote quality composting at home and in the neighbourhood.

Paper (pp. 86-89):

- the amount of advertising materials distributed to households (p. 86);
- the percentage of households that are registered on the Robinson list (a list of people who do not want to receive marketing materials);
- the amount of office paper waste (p. 87).

Packaging (pp. 89-91):

- the share of ecodesigned packaging;
 - household behaviour towards ecodesigned packaging;
 - the reuse rate of non-food packaging;
 - the number of pre-packaged products;
 - the share of reusable packaging in relation to the total quantity of packaging on the market in Wallonia;
 - the number of actions devoted to the reuse of packaging and the fight against overpackaging;
 - the number of beverage packages placed on the market per capita and by type of packaging;
 - the number of public drinking water fountains.
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WEEE (pp. 93-94):

- the existence of the regional financial mechanisms dedicated to the prevention of EEE;
- the evolution of household behaviour towards repair and rent of EEE;
- the amount of EEE repaired per inhabitant and by type of waste;
- the amount of WEEE generated per inhabitant and by type of WEEE;
- the change in producer behaviour towards the repair of EEE.

Hazardous waste (pp. 96-98):

- the evolution of the quantity of rechargeable and non-rechargeable batteries placed on the market;
- the quantity of purchased products that generate household special waste (HSW) per capita and by product category;
- the quantity of HSW collected by waste collection method and type of waste management;
- the number of subsidies allocated to municipalities for the prevention of household special waste generation (p. 98).

Construction and demolition waste (pp. 102-104):

- the percentage of buildings certified as 'sustainable buildings' that integrate the prevention of construction and demolition waste.

Used tyres (p. 105):

- the number of awareness-raising campaigns on the use of tyres;
- the average lifetime of tyres by type of tyre;
- the reuse rate of tyres by type of treatment and use.

Waste oils (p.108):

- the number of information campaigns to promote the use of biodegradable oils.

Reuse (pp. 110-119):

- the achievement rate of missions assigned to Ressources (Federation of social economy enterprises active in the reduction of waste) (p. 111);
 - an annual update of the indicators of the reuse sector's dashboard of activities (p. 111);
 - the percentage of joint social economy enterprise partnerships that lead to actions, by type of partnerships (p. 113);
 - the quantity of goods collected by social economy enterprises, by category of goods (p. 113);
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- the reuse rate of goods collected by social economy enterprises, by product category and by resource (p. 113);
 - the percentage of second-hand goods sold by social economy enterprises (p. 113)
 - the number of purchases of second-hand goods (p. 115);
 - the evolution of human knowledge and perception of second-hand products (p. 115);
 - the visitor satisfaction rate of second-hand retail shops (p. 115);
 - the number of communication campaigns carried out;
 - the effectiveness of the campaigns (p. 115);
 - the quantity of recoverable objects collected from companies, by type of objects and type of company (p 116);
 - the percentage of waste streams for which a quantitative reuse target has been set in regulatory terms;
 - the percentage of additional quantities of waste reused through new waste recycling channels, by type of waste stream and by type of social economy enterprise (p. 117);
 - the number of actions resulting from collaborations with new collaborative technologies;
 - an analysis report on the feasibility of creating collaborations;
 - the number of new networks implemented (p. 117);
 - the percentage of WEEE collected and sold by social economy enterprises (p. 118);
 - the implementation rate of the actions of the Recupel (waste management centre) reuse plan and the agreement between Recupel and Ressources;
 - the number of good practice guides distributed or downloaded for the reuse and recycling of building materials (p. 119);
 - the percentage of the social economy enterprises active in the field of construction waste reuse (p. 119);
 - the percentage of construction waste collected and reused;
 - the number of actions carried out on the reuse of construction waste, taking into account existing results and recommendations in other regions.

This list of indicators is not complete or definitive, because the administration is currently working on (1) prioritising the actions to be implemented and (2) selecting and improving the indicators corresponding to the priority actions identified.

17. Evaluation and monitoring of the programme

Is the programme evaluated (mid-term, etc.)?

The content of the current Plan Wallon des Déchets-Ressources (PWD-R) 2018 has been developed thanks to an assessment of the results of the actions implemented under the previous PWD-H 2010. The evaluation reports of the previous plan and the studies that helped to prepare the current plan are available online:

http://environnement.wallonie.be/rapports/owd/pwd/evaluation_pwd2010.htm

18. Target groups	<p>For each measure, a specific target group has been provided. Many target groups have been mentioned in the Walloon waste plan, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Walloon government; • public administrations; • municipalities and inter-municipal organisations for waste management; • the agricultural and horticultural sector; • industry (small, medium and large enterprises in various sectors); • sale and retail; • hotels and catering (the Horeca sector) • consumers (households); • non-profit organisations (social welfare, charity, environment); • the education sector (universities, schools, kindergarten); • the research and development sector; • hospitals.
19. Involvement of stakeholders	<p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme? Yes.</p> <p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme? Yes, the waste prevention programme describes the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme. For each measure, the potential stakeholders and target audience have been mentioned.</p>
20. Other comments	<p>Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?</p> <p>Yes. A summary of the socio-economic analysis of the waste prevention programme can be found in Chapter 6 (Table 112 and Table 113 on pp. 393-394). The estimated additional annual costs related to the implementation of household waste prevention measures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ organic and green waste — EUR 453 600 annually; ○ paper and cardboard waste — EUR 67 000 annually; ○ special household waste (excluding batteries and medicine) — EUR 23 800 annually. <p>It is estimated that annual costs are identical in the short, medium and long term. Waste prevention saves money on the costs of collecting and processing household waste. The estimated costs avoided have also been evaluated and are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ organic and green waste — EUR 1.84 million annually; ○ packaging — EUR 0.49 million /annually; ○ paper — EUR 0.21 million annually; ○ special household waste — EUR 0.2 million annually; ○ bulky waste — EUR 0.21 million annually. <p>A detailed socio-economic analysis of the waste prevention programme (in French) is available on request.</p>