Environment Case Study "Innovations for Wasteless Consumption"

MSc Environmental and Energy Management

MEEM 15 Environmental Stream



Supervisor: Dr. Yoram Krozer



Table of Contents

Introduction Methodology **Theoretical Framework Vlieland Findings Solutions** Conclusion

Introduction

Case Study was made for Vlieland island, Netherlands.

UNESCO World Heritage Site

It was conducted from February 22nd till April 17th



Defining the Case Study

Main Objective: Food Waste

Mapping:

- Retailers: Hotels, Restaurants, School, Butchery and Bakery
- Consumers: Households, Camping Sites and Visitors
- Disposal: Municipality and Omrin
- Other key players:
 - Business Council
 - Lab Vlieland



Methodology Theory on Circular Economy & Food Stakeholder Perspective waste management Solutions Result of → (Recommend Development of Assumptions Analysis ations) Questionnaires Retailers Consumers Disposal Conclusion Document Preliminary Review & Research Observation

Food waste & Zero Waste Management

- Definition:Zero food waste management
 - Waste is a resource and symbol of inefficiency
 - Technical, Environmental, Financial, Social, Cultural, Institutional, Legal
- Defination: Zero Waste City
 - Avoid and Eliminate waste
 - Recover all resources from waste stream

- Definition:Food Waste
 - Avoidable & Unavoidable waste
 - Discarded, lost, degraded
 - 1/3 of food is lost (Fox, 2013)



Vlieland Findings - Retailers

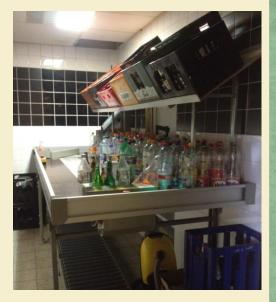
• Supermarkets (2)

- Inventory management based on experience
- Garbage sorting implemented (even though is then mixed)

Hotels and Restaurants (4)

- Mostly food waste is bread, fruits and vegetables
- 5% of food is thrown away
- No waste segregation
- Some have tried to make smaller portion plates
- Most of the food waste is leftovers

- School
 - About 60% of the children throw "lunch" away
 - Main waste: Bread
 - No compost, no campaign,
- Butchery
 - No waste
- Bakery
 - Left bread is thrown away (small quantity)
 - Impossible to predict future consumption



Vlieland Findings - Consumers

Households (20) and Visitors (5)

- Respondents (100%) support the idea of separating waste but Vlieland has no segregation waste policy
- Practice of preventing and reducing: household (85%), visitors (60%)
 ✓ kliekje, plan a head before shopping, regular shopping
 - ✓ left over
- Household waste (low) vs visitor waste (high)
- Like gardening(65%) vs composting (45%)
- Shopping = buying + interaction with others
- Family dominated: prefer to cook, buy more

Camping Sites (2)

- Do not separate waste
- But they do have awareness campaigns regarding waste
- A lot of waste in peak season

Category	Reasons	%
Households	Religious	5%
	Life value	10%
	Saving cost	25%
	Self-awareness	60%
Visitors	Saving cost	20%
	Self-awareness	80%

Vlieland Findings - Disposal

Municipality

- No awareness campaings have been conducted
- There is a problem but not considered priority
- Communal composting
 was introduced once
- Low volume, odor

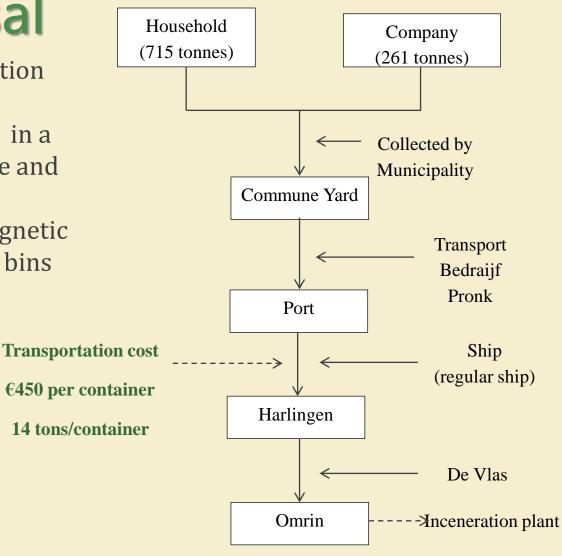
OMRIN

- Waste treatment plant and incinerator are located in mainland
- 640 kg waste produce per person per year
- Waste collection cost is higher in Vlieland than other islands such as

- No waste segregation
- Main concern:
 - Collect waste in a more effective and efficient way
 - Proposed magnetic undergroung bins

Schiermonnikoog

- Waste produced per year:
 - 715 tons household waste
 - 261 tons companies waste



Waste – Flow Diagram

Vlieland Findings - General

Business Representative

- No financial incentive to reduce waste amongst retailers
- Collection of waste is expensive
- No awareness campaigns for reducing waste
- More communication between gov. And bussiness

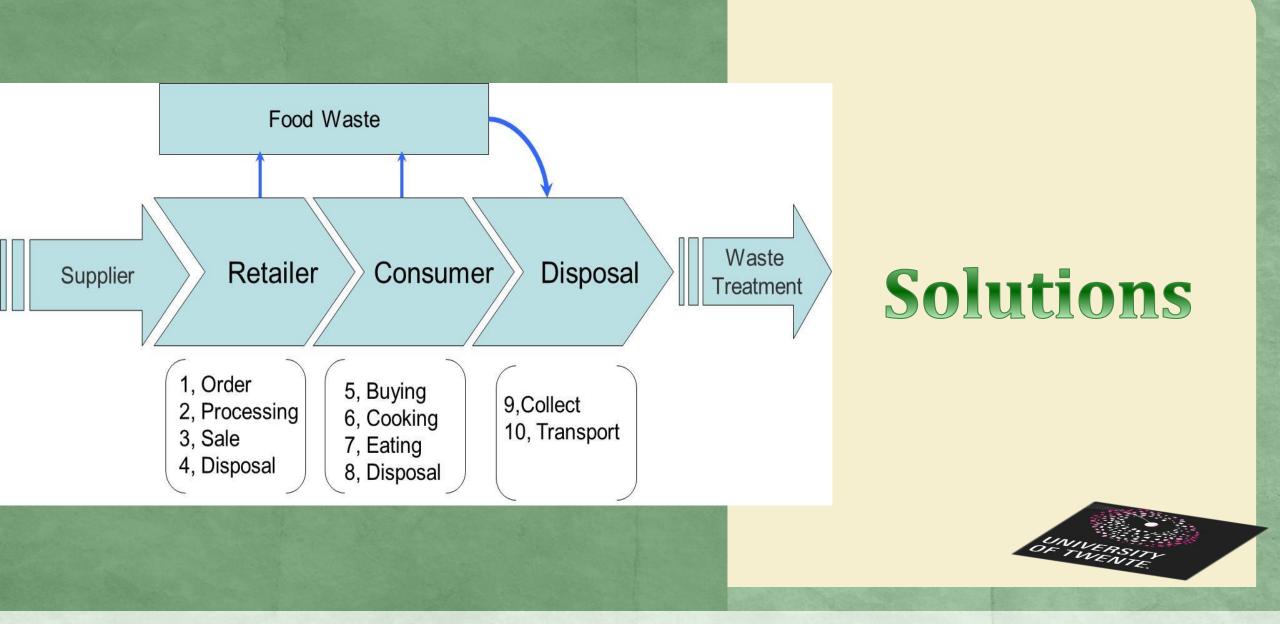
Lab Vlieland

- Food waste is a problem
- Waste neutral festival (I.T.G.W.O.)
- Neither inputs or outputs are controlled

SUMMARY

- There is a food waste problem (not a big one)
- Different waste management from mainland
- No waste segregation (organic & inorganic)
- Households & Visitors have a high sense of awareness
- Costly to send waste to mainland







See PDF file (Solutions Table Update) for the list of:

Generic Solutions
Retailer Specific
Solutions
Consumers Specific
Solutions
Disposal Specific
Solutions

Solutions

Generic Solutions

Waste Segregation at Source



Awareness Creation/Campaigns

- Need Municipality involvement
- Raise workshops
- Eco days in community
- Cookery Demonstration (Glasgow, project)

"Waste Free Lunch" School Contest

- Posters and classes about food waste
- Monitor food waste during a week
- Give prizes to the class
- with less weekly waste

Composting & Communal Gardening

- Backyard composting: most HH have garden and they are already doing it.
- Green cone solar composting (Hawaii)
- Communal Composting:
- On-site Composting:
- Rocket acelerator composter:



Policy:

- Subsidies for composters
- Providing separate containers for waste segregation
- Changing from a "fixed cost" system to a "semi – variable" cost system



Retail Specific Solutions

E- solutions

- Leftoverswap
- Leanpath
- Wise up on Waste App

Plate Size Reduction

- Go from plates of 24cm to 21 cm
- 19.5% reduction of leftovers

Providing social cues

• 20.5% reduction of leftovers

Re-useable, Durable, Airtight Packaging



Tourist Information sharing

• Helping retailers to have better inventroy management

Demand Side Management

• Better product display (small quantities but more often)



School

- Flexibility and change in recess time
- + the awareness campaign

Detailed Solutions – Consumers

Smile Market

- Local production for local consumption
- Based on donations

Barter Market

- Sharing foods
- Trading food
- Give out the excess

Prevention Tips

- Do not peel
- Eat the leaves and stems
- Eggshells for the garden
- Store in the freezer
- Coffe Grounds for the soil





Detailed Solutions – Disposal

Pay as you throw

- Volume based waste fee system (Korea)
- Buying certified bags for disposal
- This ecnourage people to reduce waste

Restrict use of plastic bags Promote the reusable container

 Carry your own container for different liquids and some solids (grains)

Waste Bank for Dry Recycable Waste (Indonesia)

- HH need to separate their waste
- Bring recycable waste to certain site (volume monitored)
- Wastes are reprocessed into handcrafts
- Reusing the waste for souvenirs



Recommendations

- Low Investment
- Easy implementation
- Festival & Municipality Synergy
- 2020 Campaign "Zero Waste"



1. Festival

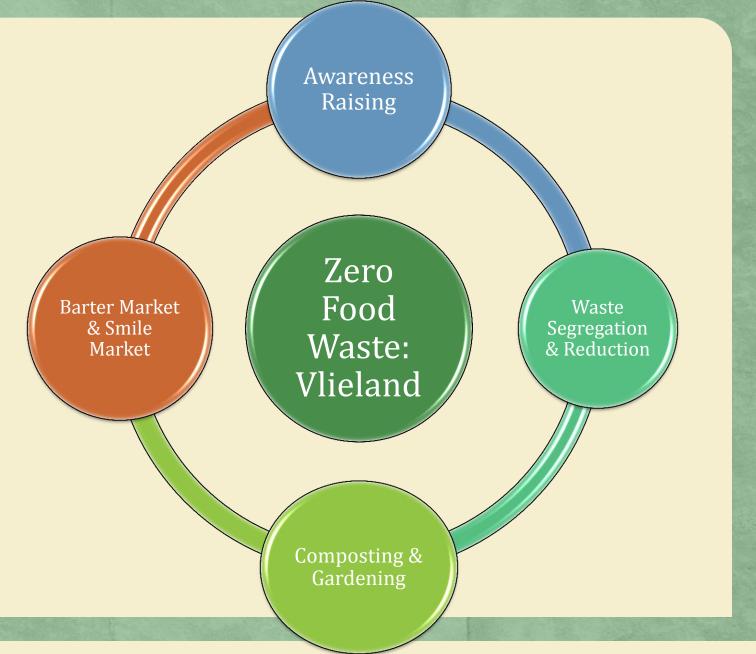
- Awareness Campaign
- Barter Market
- Waste Segregation (inside the festival)
- Donation Program

2. Municipality

- Waste Segregation
- Communal Composting
- Awareness Campaign
 - Vlieland (all island)

School

Conclusions Integral Solutions



Atebe Odafe .J. (s1330888)

Ferry Setyo Haryono (s1509926)

Sonam Lhamo (s1509683)

Mohamad Iqbal Abdul Rauf (s1510398)

Nevridedi Endri (s1509896) Juli Nurdiana (s1510436)

Rahmat Natawijaya (s1509845)

Dhika Suwardhika (s1509861)

Miguel Urrea (s1509446)

Xia Yanhong (s1509675)

TEAM MEMBERS

