

Incentivizing Separation at the Source: Successful Strategies for Organic Waste



September 2024



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Recycleorganics.org



Successful OWM programs at the municipal level.

✤ Programs running between 4 – 20 years.

Interviews with representatives from the municipal governments.

MARCH, 2024



# Economic incentives



- Reduction of fees
- Free services for OWM
- Sanctions and penalties
- Giving monetary value to organic waste



Source: avoided costs in transportation, and/or f inaldisposal



# Free services and penalties

### Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Argentina)

- Free collection system for commercial generators (mainly restaurants).
- Organic waste collection route from stationary reception points.
- Registration process and technical visit to validate correct waste separation.

### Cajicá (Colombia)

- Educational punishment for residents (sweeping central town square, training on OWM, or providing training to other residents).
  - Required increased monitoring capacity; not very successful.
- Penalty fees in apartment complexes and community boards.



# Economic incentives



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- Giving monetary value to organic waste



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For every 5kg of organic waste deposited, citizens receive 1 Pila Verde (USD 0.2).



ORGANIC WASTE SOCIAL **CURRENCY**: **PILA VERDE** (SANTIAGO, BRAZIL)



### **Recognizing participants**

Congratulatory tags or stickers on waste bins

- Early stages

 Communities with strong social importance to how they are perceived.
Contribute to

waste generation

Frequent Apps to user cards award virtual points

88

2

Annual contests and award ceremonies

A ....





### Key messages: Recognizing participants



- Long-standing programs:
  - benefit from innovations in rewarding participants or
  - penalizing them when inadequately separating waste

- Rewards for best practices
  - better results when used sporadically
  - add new participants
  - enhance ongoing participation
- Early stages requires in person efforts

# Door-to-door awareness teams

- Disseminating information, printed materials, and online tools
- Distributing equipment
  - ✓ for home composting activities
  - bins
  - ✓ additives
- Conducting inspections along collect ion routes







# Door-to-door awareness teams





Approachable outreach vehicles

Specialized staff by generator type and profile





Providing information for other municipal services Outsourcing awareness and communication



# Pilots: collecting preliminary information



### Incentive testing

- Interviews and focal groups
- Selection/design of methods and bins







### **Commercial generators:**

□ Not keen to partake in voluntary OWM programs

# Participation in voluntary initiatives



Need to adjust the logistics (areas for waste separation, aligning operation-collection schedule).





High participation linked to economic incentives.



Exception: Upcoming mandatory source separation policies.



# Participation in voluntary initiatives



### **Residential generators**

Generating a sense of community



Linking with community gardens and orchards



Providing several reception points alternatives options

- Farmers markets
- Neighborhood reception points
- Community composters



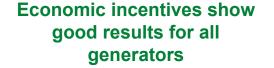




## **Key Takeaways**







These incentives can promote participation of commercial waste generators in particular and have a quick and direct impact on shifting behavior.

### Incentive tools by program stage

Early stages require more in-person efforts, while long-standing programs benefit from innovations in rewarding/ penalizing participants.

#### Actively engage with participants to achieve behavioral change

Promote continuous engagement, awareness creation, and the use of adequate tools like social media to sustain participation.

#### Successful OWM programs already exist in small municipalities

Existing initiatives have proven to have a positive effect on changing socioeconomic behavior and can be replicated across the global south.





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Strategic Partners:



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## Avoided costs from final disposal



In 2023:

- The municipality composted 190 tons of organic waste (6% of the total domestic organic waste generated).
- Approximately 14,000 Pila Verde notes in circulation.
- Financial viability linked to high transportation and disposal costs (USD 100.9 per ton).

Table 1. Primary analysis of the economic data of Pila Verde.

| Year | Investment     | Avoided costs on waste<br>disposal | Savings         |
|------|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2020 | USD \$991.01   | USD \$3,393.75                     | USD \$2,399.74  |
| 2021 | USD \$1,661.47 | USD \$1,873.76                     | USD \$232.46    |
| 2022 | USD \$5,974.23 | USD \$16,062                       | USD \$10,087.77 |
| 2023 | USD \$6,350    | USD \$20, 207.50                   | USD \$13,862.50 |

Source: Adapted by RO, based on data provided by the Municipal Environmental Department of Santiago.



# INCENTIVES FOR CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT



Grenada's Environmentally Friendly Schools Initiative "Ecological Blue Flag" (Bandera Azul Ecológica)



### Focus on organic waste within the EFSI



- Observance of international/local sector days and the composting awareness week.
  - Schools can observe the day by gifting a composter to another institution or,
  - Adopting a farmer and have him/her guide the school on starting and maintaining a composting system.
- Point allocation:
  - Composting initiatives and waste diversion award 30 points each which is the second highest amount of points awarded for an activity.
  - Additionally, points are added if the surrounding community or the parent-teacher association is involved in the project (20 points).
  - ✓ As it is portrayed by these examples, many of the guidelines on activities to develop have been set with the objective of broadening the impact of the EFSI to the surrounding communities.



**Ministry and** other stakeholder support has helped in the growth in participation in the **EFSI** 

- Increased participation: Commencing with just nine participating schools in 2002, the program has since expanded, reaching a notable milestone in 2020 with a total of 56 registered schools actively involved.
- 100% participation of schools in Carriacou (all eight schools –2 secondary and 6 primary-).
- 100% of food waste diverted towards animal feed in primary schools in the island of Carriacou.
- 34 composting projects developed in schools.

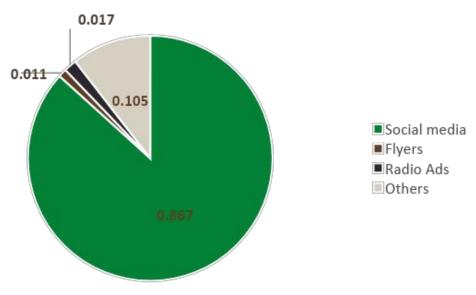


# Social media can be an excellent tool to reach broader audiences





#### How did you hear about the program?





# **Key Takeaways**

- Economic incentives: Economic incentives work for all users and can promote participation of commercial waste generators in particular and they have a quick and direct impact on shifting behavior.
- Innovations social currency and organic waste: Nevertheless, implementing those in the absence of existing fees/tariffs is a common challenge. Other tools can be set up to increase voluntary participation, while fee systems are put in place such as strategies to provide monetary value to organic waste.
  - For example, the "Pila Verde" social currency used in the markets of the municipality of Santiago (Brazil) shows an innovative initiative with economic incentives targeting several municipal actors such as waste generators and farmers and creates a local currency around organic waste.
- Pilot programs to test and design incentives: The report also highlights the importance of pilot programs in gathering initial insights on general perception and misconceptions of the population and to support the design of targeted and effective messaging. It also supports efforts to test incentives and design wastebins or select home composting technologies to use when upscaling the programs.
- Awareness teams and building a sense of community: Establishing door-to-door efforts and implementing soft incentives and awards for participants are pivotal to disseminate programs during the initial stages of implementation. Creating initiatives that promote a sense of community is also key to creating a sense of ownership amongst generators.
- Outsourcing awareness and communications: Outsourcing awareness and outreach components were identified as a common and crucial approach for small municipalities that do not have the capacity or available personnel to focus on these topics.
- Recognizing participants: Other types of incentives such as congratulatory tags and rewards recognizing best practices in source separation show better results when used sporadically to add new participants and enhance ongoing participation.
  - For example, the Environmentally Friendly Schools Initiative (EFSI) in Grenada promotes organic waste management not only in schools but also in surrounding communities as well. The EFSI has maintained regular annual participation across school districts that want to sustain their "golden award status" and promote themselves as local leaders within their communities.
- Incentive tools by stage: Early stages of OWM programs might require more in-person efforts, while long-standing programs benefit from innovations in rewarding participants or penalizing them when inadequately separating their waste.
- Online tools and AI: The use of online tools and AI can support the awareness team's work, but it is important to highlight that they cannot replace it. AI has been used in OWM programs as chatbots that can answer questions. They also support the development of contests designed to promote participation, where they can register participants, send questions to award points, automatically keep track of allocated points, and rank winners.
- Successful OWM programs already exist in small municipalities: Case studies presented have proven to have a positive effect on changing socioeconomic behavior and can be replicated across other countries around the globe.