Way to the „Zero Waste” school

How to start environmental awareness?
Climate change

A new world order has been born. Name: climate change
COVID-19 is a newer world order
Changing consumption habits

Mailorder and internet retail traffic per month

Billion forints

January  April  July  October  January  April  July  October  January  April  July  October  January  April
From the sewer to the river
Biodiversity

Kép forrása: https://www.mme.hu/
Earth Overshoot Day
Milestones

The Paris Agreement

UN: Sustainability Goals

European Green Deal
Paris Agreement

Nations Unies
Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques 2015
COP21/CMP11
Paris, France
EU – Green Deal

Transforming the EU’s economy for a sustainable future

- Increasing the EU’s Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050
- Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy
- Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy
- Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way

The European Green Deal

- Mobilising research and fostering innovation
- A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment
- Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity
- From ‘Farm to Fork’: a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system
- Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact

Leave no one behind (Just Transition)

Financing the transition
Circulation

• Is there any rubbish in nature?

• Have you seen a five-year-old leaf?
Circular economy
Rubbish or waste?

Rubbish
A useless material that the owner cannot or does not want to use. Rubbish (as a substance) is removed from the cycle of agriculture and stored mixed. Rubbish - in professional language municipal solid waste - is transported to a place where it is isolated from its surroundings, to a landfill and stored there.

Waste
A material that has become useless at the place of origin (household, industrial area, agriculture, etc.), but can be used as a secondary raw material if it is treated and collected separately.
Throwaway world

Regional waste generation, tonnes m

2016 | 2030 forecast | 2050 forecast

Europe & Central Asia
- 392
- 440
- 490

North America
- 289
- 342
- 396

Middle East & North Africa
- 129
- 177
- 255

Latin America & the Caribbean
- 231
- 290
- 369

Sub-Saharan Africa
- 174
- 269
- 516

South Asia
- 334
- 466
- 661

East Asia & the Pacific
- 468
- 602
- 714

Waste generation per person, 2016, kg

0 | 150 | 300 | 450 | 600 | 750 | No data

Source: World Bank The Economist
5. Landfill, disposal

Fotó: Hankó Gergely
4. Energy recovery
3. Recycling, recovery

The prerequisite for this is the correct selection of waste!

Advantages of selective waste collection:
- used as a secondary raw material
- landfill life is increasing
- environmental burden is reduced
3. Recycle (reprocessing), recovery

- Types of collection:
  - at home
  - collection island
  - waste yard
  - reuse centre
Recycling around the world
3. Recycle (reprocessing), recovery
2. Reuse

Kép forrása: https://nlc.hu/
2. Reuse

There is a significant demand for second-hand products (increasing willingness to buy), it is evidenced by the growing public initiatives: charitable collectibles, garage fairs, barter exchanges, gift shops, second-hand clothing fairs which exist in isolation. Second-hand clothing has its great renaissance, supported by “slow fashion” initiatives.
2. Reuse

Reuse centres
2. Reuse

Sharing economy
2. Reuse

- Kriptonyte
- Fiskars
- Osprey
- Patagonia
2. Reuse

Triggering, reusing materials in another function
2. Reuse
2. Reuse

REDESIGN

DIY
1. Prevention

Types:

- Conscious consumption
- Zero Waste
- Composting
- Ecodesign
- Economic negative or positive incentives
## Where are we? Waste of the countries of the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ROMANIA</th>
<th>UKRAINE</th>
<th>HUNGARY</th>
<th>SLOVAKIA</th>
<th>SERBIA (2016)</th>
<th>AUSTRIA</th>
<th>BULGARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (2019.01.01.)</td>
<td>19 772 756</td>
<td>41 983 564</td>
<td>9 772 756</td>
<td>5 450 421</td>
<td>6 963 764</td>
<td>8 858 775</td>
<td>7 000 039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste (1000 tons/year)</td>
<td>5 296</td>
<td>9 077</td>
<td>3 729</td>
<td>2 254</td>
<td>2 254</td>
<td>5 119</td>
<td>2 862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal solid waste (kg/person)</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treated solid waste (1000 tons/year)</td>
<td>5 134</td>
<td>8 805</td>
<td>3 746</td>
<td>2 253</td>
<td>1 956</td>
<td>5 041</td>
<td>2 859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where are we? Waste of the countries of the project

Waste management

- Recycled: %
- Landfilled: %
- Incineration: %
- Energy recovery: %
- Composted: %
- Unmanaged: %
Hungary

- Population: see: slide 36
- Annual solid communal production of the country (HUN): see: slide 36
- How many tons and / or kg of waste does a person produce in one year?
- How many tons and / or kg of waste does a person produce in one day?
- Class size:
- How many kg of waste does our class produce?
Show me your rubbish and I tell you who you are!

Composition of municipal municipal waste in Hungary (2018):
We can hear a lot about the circular economy but in practice we are still far from closing the loops and reaching the cycles. Our circular material use is approx. 7% of the total material flow.
Why do we need to change?
Let’s face our rubbish

2017: Icy flood from the Cigánd Bridge (Photo: Szabó Sándor)
Decomposing time of waste types
Future is in our hand

Kép forrása: http://voroseszold.eu/

Kép forrása: https://versek.aranyosiervin.com/
Every shopping is a vote

VS.
How can I make some changes?
What is in our rubbish bin?

- Municipal waste
- Paper
- Plastic
- Can
- Hazardous waste
- Composting
What is in our rubbish bin?

• avoidable

• recyclable

• inavoidable
It is possible, isn’t it?
Zero Waste
Setting the milestones

• 2 weeks

• 2 months

• 1 year
Green Representatives - Club Formation

- Class
- Year
- School
Thank you for your attention!

#interregdtp #interregtidyup

A The elements of the waste reduction toolkit can be downloaded from the Knowledge Base: https://kszgysz.hu/tudas

Project co-funded by European Union funds (ERDF, IPA, ENI) with the financial contribution of partner states and institutions.