

GENERATION OF HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR WASTE

HOUSE 9

Changes in lifestyles have led to an increase in the amount of waste generated by households. The management of this waste by municipal authorities and the private sector (collection - sorting - management - disposal) entails environmental impacts: consumption of natural resources and energy, air pollutant emissions, contamination of groundwater and soil, etc.

What is household waste made up of?

In 2015, 1,876 kt of household and similar waste¹ was collected in Wallonia. The waste was made up of 51% of household refuse (28% unsorted household refuse and 23% sorted household refuse) and 49% coarse fractions of domestic waste (19% bulky waste, 18% inert waste and 12% green waste). As a comparison, household refuse and coarse fractions of household waste accounted for respectively 59% and 41% of the amount in 2000.

Stabilisation of household and similar waste generation per capita

The change in the number of kg/(per capita per year) of household and similar waste was fairly stable over the period 2000 - 2015 (between 500 and 550 kg/(per capita per year)). This situation is the result of two contradictory trends: on the one hand, an overall decrease in the quantity of household refuse collected in Wallonia over the period 2000-2015 to reach 269 kg/per capita in 2015, and on the other hand, a constant increase in the coarse fractions of household and similar waste over the same period to reach 254 kg/inhabitant in 2015. The latter is mainly due to the increasing use of container parks by households.

Measures to reduce waste

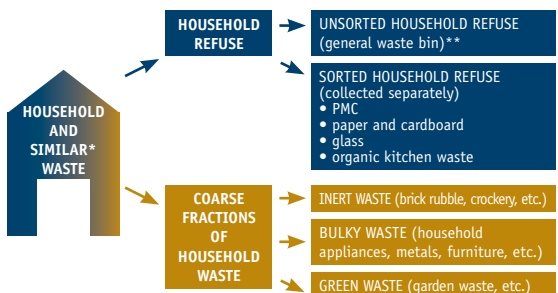
The target set out in the Walloon Waste Plan for 2010 (*Plan wallon des déchets horizon 2010 - PWD 2010*), namely, generating less than 445 kg of household waste per capita per year, has not been met. As part of the next Walloon Waste-Resources Plan (*Plan wallon des déchets-ressources*)², the Walloon Government intends to focus its action on waste flows where there are still

significant margins for reduction, i.e. compostable organic waste, reusable goods and bulky items, electrical and electronic equipment and construction materials. To achieve this, the Walloon Government envisages:

- the implementation of preventive actions to reduce food wastage³;
- the promotion of reusable packaging;
- developing the concept of re-using waste;
- increasing the attractiveness of shops for second-hand goods

^[1]"Similar" waste is waste which is similar to household waste due to its nature or composition, which is collected at the same time as household waste by municipalities or inter-municipal associations: waste from administrations, schools, etc. | ^[2] PWD-R: enacted by the Walloon Government on 16/06/2016 | ^[3] → HOUSE Focus 2

Fig. HOUSE 9-1 Household and similar waste in Wallonia

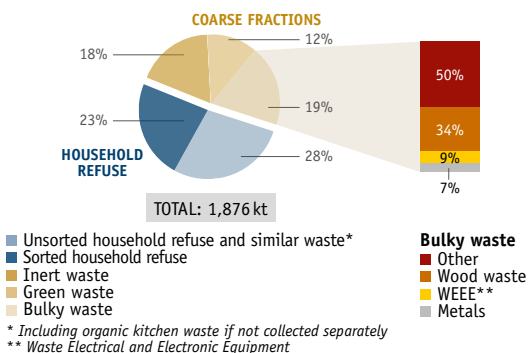


* "Similar" waste is waste which is similar to household waste due to its nature or composition, which is collected at the same time as household waste by municipalities or inter-municipal associations: waste from administrations, schools, etc.

** Including organic kitchen waste if not collected separately

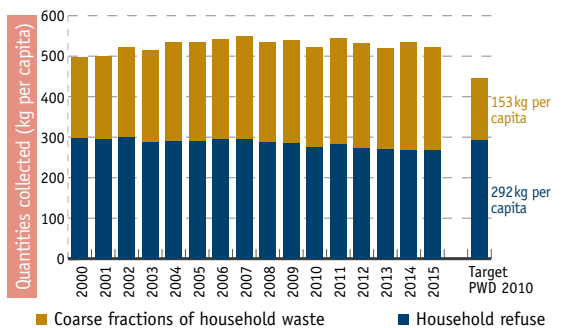
SOERW 2017 - Source: SPW - DG03 - DEMNA

Fig. HOUSE 9-2 Composition of household and similar waste (2015)



SOERW 2017 - Source: SPW - DG03 - DSD (FEDEM and CETRA databases)

Fig. HOUSE 9-3 Household refuse and coarse fractions of household and similar waste collected in Wallonia



SOERW 2017 - Source: SPW - DG03 - DSD (FEDEM and CETRA databases)