



Annual Report

2009/10

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared by the North West Region Waste Management Group¹ (NWRWMG) in order to assess the progress that has been made within the region towards the implementation of the North West Region Waste Management Plan 2006-2020 (WMP), which can be accessed at www.northwestwaste.org.uk
- 1.1.2 The Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland via its Planning and Environmental Policy Division has a statutory duty to make and deliver policy to meet United Kingdom (UK) and European Union (EU) obligations. The Department, therefore, has a need for information on a regular basis to carry out its functions under the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997. This includes reporting on the implementation/review of Waste Management Plans by District Councils in a Group format.
- 1.1.3 This report provides an update on the current waste arisings for the 2009/10 financial year and compares them with the years of 2007/08 and 2008/09 using figures stated within the 2007/08 and the 2008/09 Municipal Waste Management Reports, which can be accessed at (www.ni-environment.gov.uk). The data for 2009/10 derives from www.wastedataflow.org² and the Northern Ireland Municipal Waste Management Statistics, Annual Report for 2009/10. The report also includes a review of the actions taken by the group towards the implementation of infrastructure and assesses the measures that have been set in place to secure contracts for the collection, reprocessing and delivery to end markets of material collected within the NWRWMG region. The report compares current and projected wastes arisings against the Waste Management Strategy targets. The report also compares projections set out in the NWRWMG's Implementation Action Plan (IAP) for 2009/10 and the actual figures 2009/10, which can be view on the NWRWMG's web-site.³ For individual Council performance for 2009/10 year, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency has produced a Municipal Waste Management Report, which can be accessed at www.ni-environment.gov.uk.

¹ The NWRWMG represents a voluntary grouping of seven district councils: Ballymoney Borough Council, Coleraine Borough Council, Derry City Council, Limavady Borough Council, Magherafelt District Council, Moyle District Council & Strabane District Council.

² WasteDataFlow is the web-based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government.

³ The purpose of the Implementation Action Plan is to present in one document the activities to be implemented for the year ahead it forms the bench mark against the Annual Report and is produced by the 3 Waste Management Groups on behalf of their constituent council.

1.2 Strategy Targets

- 1.2.1 The Strategy targets are based on legislation via the EU Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC, EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC, Towards Resource Management – the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020 and the North West Region Waste Management Plan 2006-2020.
- 1.2.2 The aim of the NWRWVG Waste Management Plan (section 1.9) is “to develop a waste management system that meets the region’s needs and contributes to economic and sustainable development”⁴. Section 6.14 of the Plan sets out the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW)⁵ from landfill in compliance with the requirements of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC). The following targets limit the quantities of BMW going to landfill in the North West region:
- 75% of 1995 levels by 2010 – (NWRWVG – Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) target 89,283 tonnes)
 - 50% of 1995 levels by 2013 – (NWRWVG – target 61,172 tonnes)
 - 35% of 1995 levels by 2020 – (NWRWVG – target 42,384 tonnes)
- 1.2.3 The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009, which came into operation on 1 April 2009, amended the NILAS 2004 Regulations by reducing from 71% to 64% by weight, the assumed amount of biodegradable municipal waste in an amount of collected municipal waste.
- 1.2.4 Landfill Tax Escalator - Landfill tax rate for 2010/11 will have increased from £40 per tonne to £48 per tonne. This rate will continue to rise by £8 per tonne each year to at least 2013, as declared in the 2007 Budget. The increase of tax will create a greater economic burden on Councils disposing of waste to landfill, therefore creating an incentive to divert waste from landfill.
- 1.2.5 In recognition of the priority that needs to be attached to Waste Prevention and the un-sustainability of high waste growth rates, the Group set limits for annual growth in municipal waste over the Plan period. Section 6.27 of the WMP sets annual waste growth rates as follows:
- 1.5% up to 2010
 - 1.0% from 2010-2013
 - 0.5% from 2013 to 2020

⁴ North West Region Waste Management Group, December 2006, *Waste Management Plan 2006-2020*, section 1-3, www.northwestwaste.org

⁵ Biodegradable municipal waste is defined as ‘Any municipal waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or anaerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste and paper and paperboard’, accessed from the Municipal Waste data monitoring and reporting: Interim Guidelines 2003 Annex C available at www.ni-environment.gov.uk

1.2.6 Section 4.8 of the Groups Plan sets out the targets for household recycling and composting at:

- To recycle and compost 35% of household wastes by 2010
- To recycle and compost 40% of household wastes by 2015
- To recycle and compost 45% of household wastes by 2020

1.2.7 Whilst the recycling and composting targets included in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020 and the NWRWMG Waste Management Plan of December 2006 aim to reach 45% by 2020 this has been revised to 50% in order to be consistent with the EU Waste Framework Directive of 2008⁶. Therefore, operationally, the recycling and composting target of NWRWMG is to reach 50% by 2020.

1.2.8 Section 6.84 of the Group's Plan sets out the targets for municipal recycling and composting at:

- To recycle and compost 30% of municipal wastes by 2010
- To recycle and compost 35% of municipal wastes by 2013
- To recycle and compost 40% of municipal wastes by 2020

1.2.9 The data provided has been sourced from www.wastedataflow.org, the Council themselves, previous Annual Reports, the Municipal Waste Management reports for 2006/07 and 2007/08 and the Landfill Allowance Scheme Regulations (2004) Northern Ireland.

⁶ the EU DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008, Article 11 Section 2a increased the recycling rate to 50%.

2 REVIEW OF CURRENT WASTE ARISING

Information for this section of the report has been compiled using WasteDataFlow information from April 2009 to March 2010. Data from previous years has also been included within this report as a means of allowing comparisons to be made against consecutive years and hence annual performance to be monitored. The data from 2007/08 and 2008/09 has been obtained from the Municipal Waste Management Reports for Northern Ireland.⁷

2.1 Household Waste Arisings

For the basis of this report, the definition of 'household waste' reported derives from the Municipal Waste Data monitoring and reporting: Interim Guidelines 2003. The definition in the Guidelines states that household waste means "waste arising from a domestic property (i.e. a building or self contained part of a building which is used wholly for the purposes of living accommodation), caravan, residential home, premises forming part of a university or school or other educational establishment and premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home"⁸.

2.1.1 Number of households

Key waste management indicators are being presented to provide an overview of the NWRWMG performance and compare them with the previous two years. The number of households with the NWRWMG is 129,818 this figure is provided by Department for Social Development in the Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin. The estimated population of the North West Region is 332,143 for 2009.

⁷ Municipal Waste Management Reports Northern Ireland 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09 report available at www.ni-environment.gov.uk

⁸ Municipal Waste data monitoring and reporting: Interim Guidelines 2003 Annex C available at www.ni-environment.gov.uk

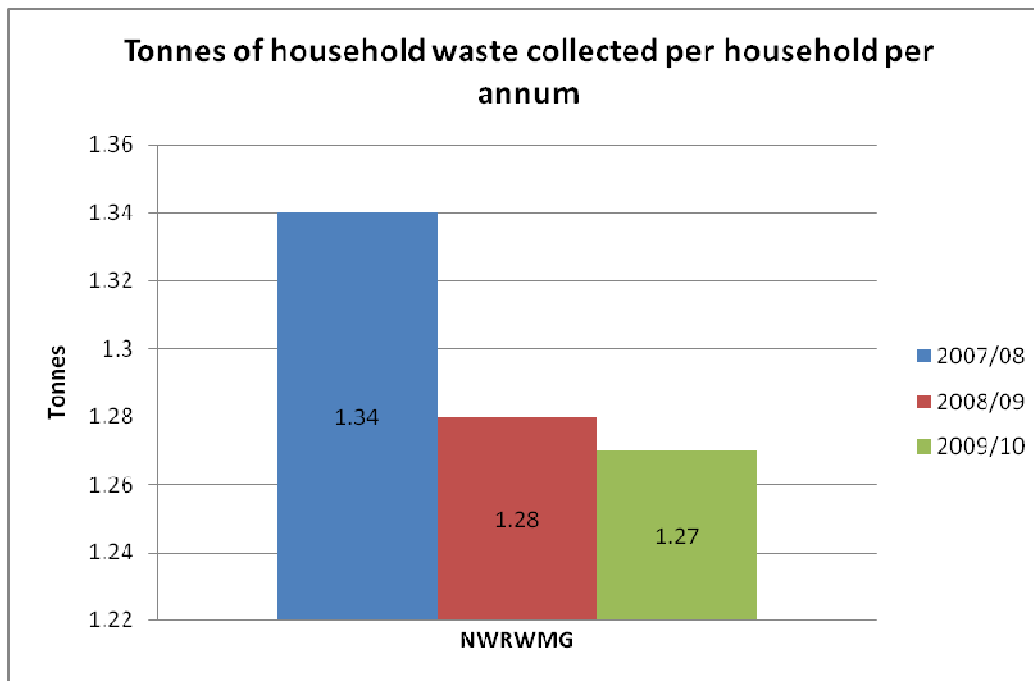
2.1.2 Tonnes of household waste collected per household per annum (KPI h)

The quantity of waste generated per household, calculated as the quantity of household waste produced in a region divided by the number of households, provides an indicator of trends in household waste arisings. The figure can be used to assess the performance of waste reduction activities and evaluate broad trends in household waste generation.

Table 1

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Tonnes collected per household	1.34	1.28	1.27

Figure 1



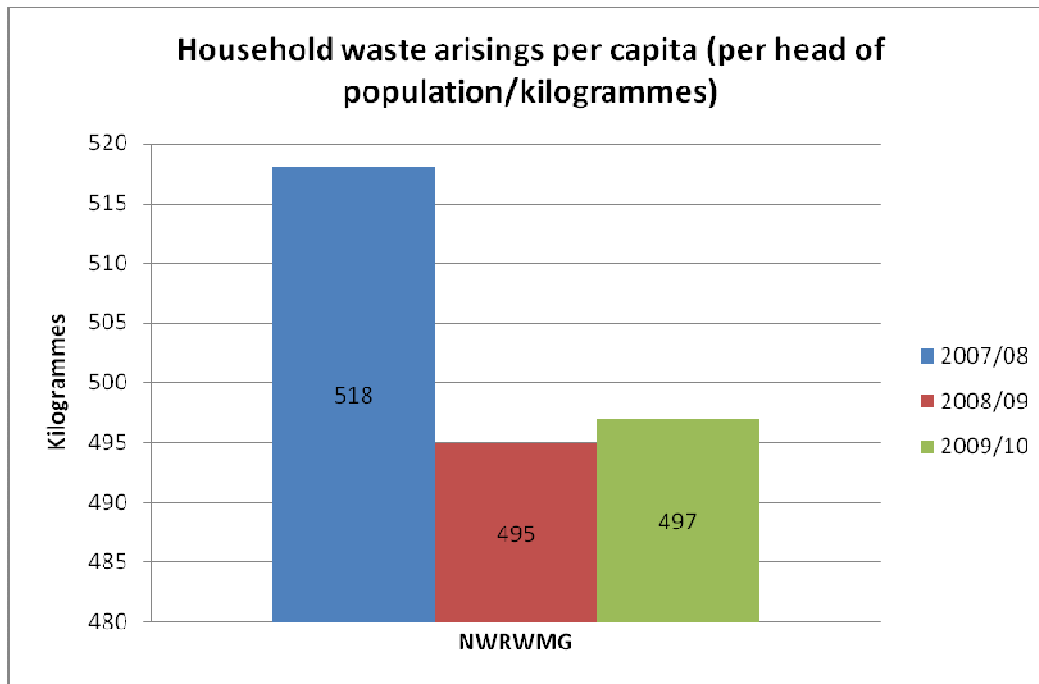
The Group has shown a general reduction in the amount of waste produced per household from 1.34 tonnes in 2007/08 to 1.27 tonnes per household in 2009/10, the NWRW/MG's projections in the (IAP) were 1.24 for 2009/10.

2.1.3 Household Waste Arisings per capita (KPI p)

Table 2

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Kilogrammes	518	495	497

Figure 2

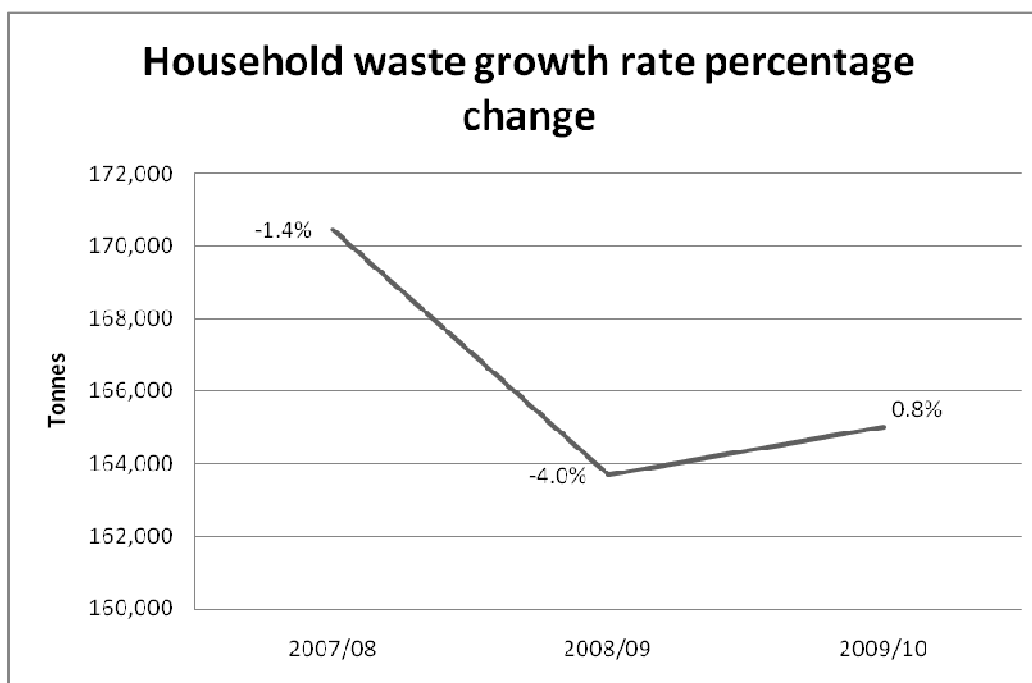


2.1.4 Household waste arisings growth rate as a percentage

Table 3

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Households Waste Arisings Totals tonnes	170,451	163,683	165,022
Growth rate percentage ⁹	-1.4%	-4.0%	0.8%

Figure 3



The household waste arisings in tonnes for NWRWMG per year have been presented in figure 3 above. The data has been compiled from the Municipal Waste Management Northern Ireland reports, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10.

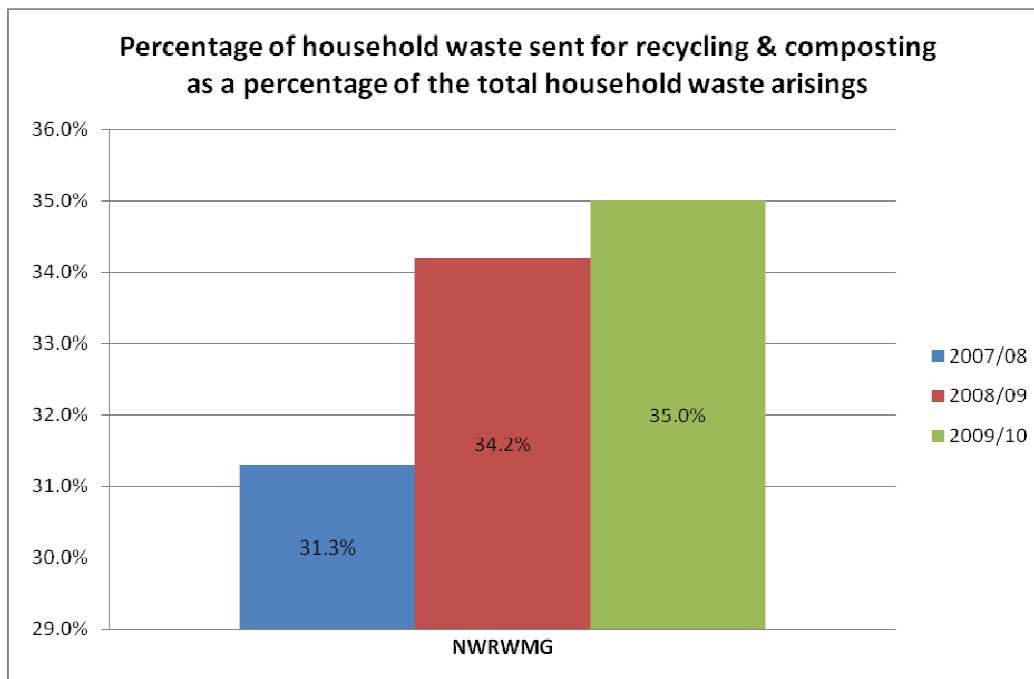
⁹ In 2006/07 the total tonnes of household waste arisings for the Group was 172,790

2.1.5 Percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting as a percentage of the total household waste arisings (KPI a)

Table 4

Year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total in tonnes of household waste arisings	170,451	163,683	165,022
Total tonnes of household dry recycling and composting	53,372	56,004	57,592
Percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting as a percentage of the total municipal waste arisings	31.3%	34.2%	35.0%

Figure 4



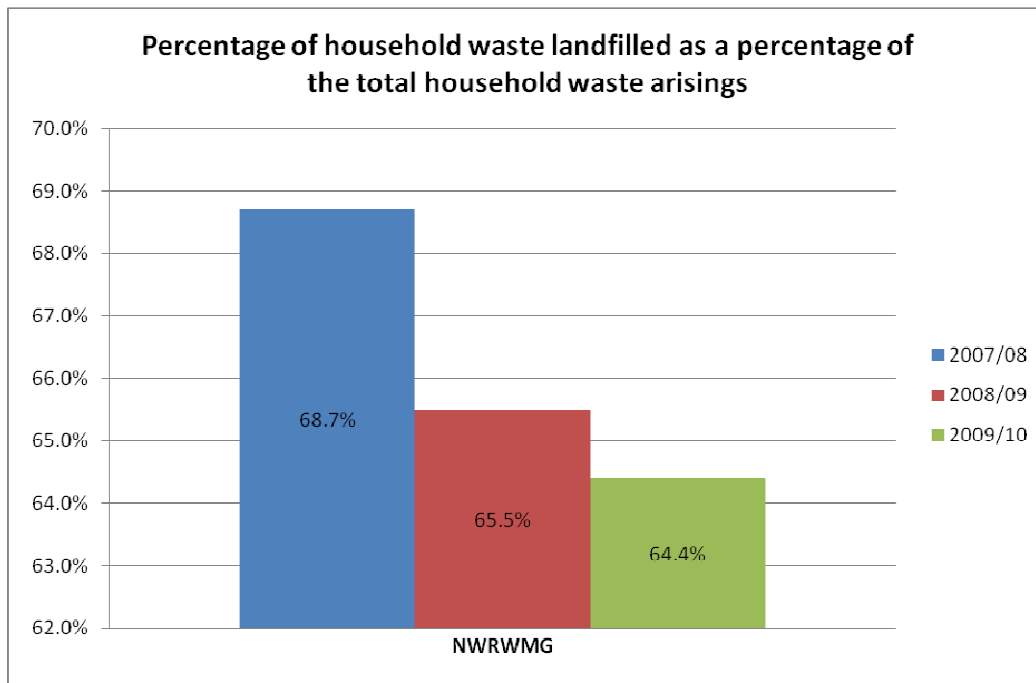
The average household recovery rate for the NWRWVG during 2009/10 was 35.0% an increase of 0.8% on the 2008/09 figures, the NWRWVG's projections in the (IAP) were 36.00% for 2009/10.

2.1.6 Percentage of household waste landfilled as a percentage of the total household waste arisings (KPI b)

Table 5

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total in tonnes of household waste arisings	170,451	163,683	165,022
Total tonnes of household waste landfilled	117,092	107,291	105,376
Percentage of household waste landfilled as a percentage of the total household waste arisings	68.7%	65.5%	64.4%

Figure 5



The figures in the above table show reduction in household waste landfilled of 1.1% from 2008/09; the NWRWMG's projections in the (IAP) were 63.57% for 2009/10.

2.2 Municipal waste arisings

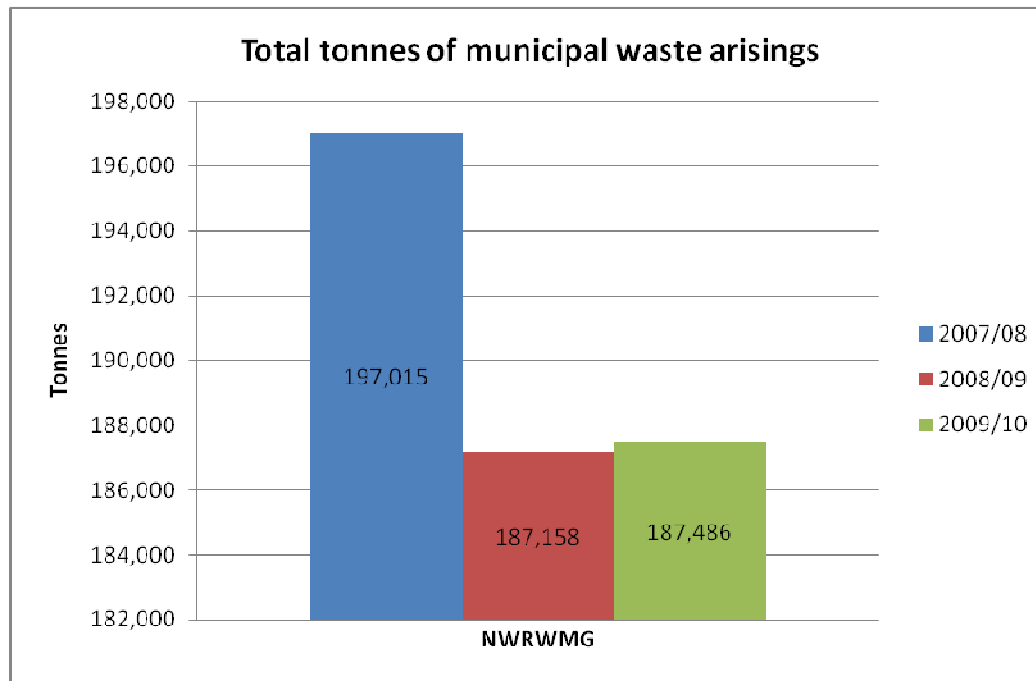
For the purposes of this report, the definition used for municipal waste means “household waste and any other waste under the control of (i.e. collected by) District Councils or their agents acting on their behalf”.¹⁰

2.2.1 Total tonnes of municipal waste arisings (KPI j)

Table 6

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total tonnes of municipal waste	197,015	187,158	187,486

Figure 6



The figures in the above table show a slight increase in municipal waste arisings of 0.01% from 2008/09, the NWRWMG’s projections in the (IAP) were 184,700 tonnes for 2009/10.

¹⁰ Municipal Waste data monitoring and reporting: Interim Guidelines 2003 Annex C

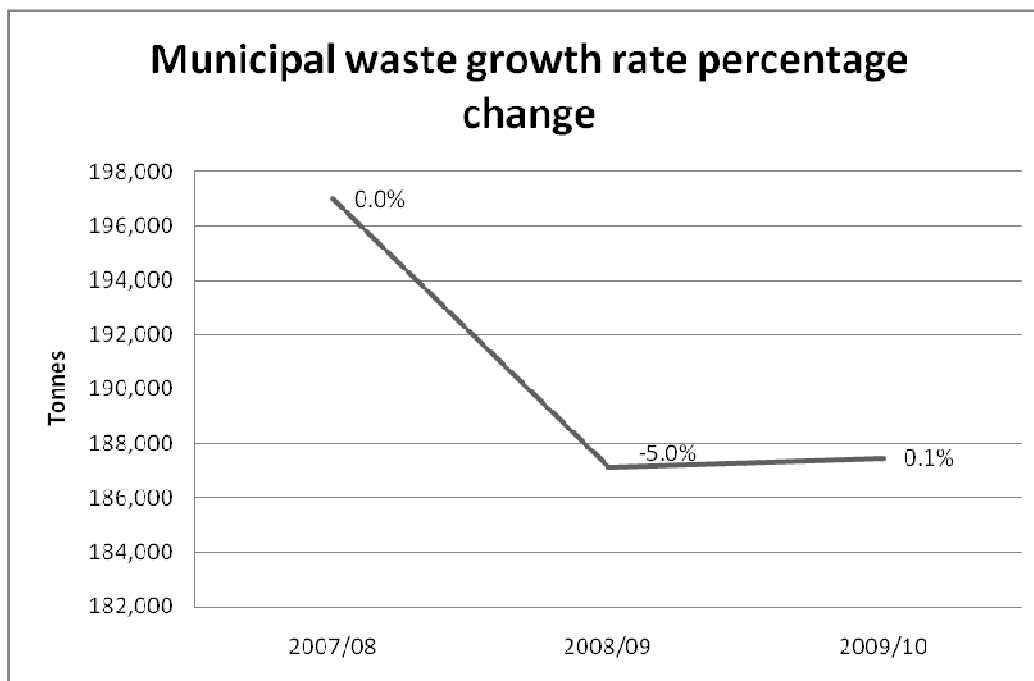
2.2.2 Municipal waste arisings growth rate as a percentage (KPI n)

Table 7

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total tonnes of municipal waste	197,015	187,158	187,486
Municipal Waste growth rate ¹¹	0.0%	-5.0%	0.01%

The total amount of municipal waste arising in the Group in 2009/10 is 187,486 this represents a increase of 0.01% from the 2008/09 figures. Waste growth in the municipal sector has, for the moment has leveled off. The level of waste growth reduction has a significant effect on environmental impacts, costs and the amount of disposal infrastructure needed to meet the EU landfill diversion targets.

Figure 7



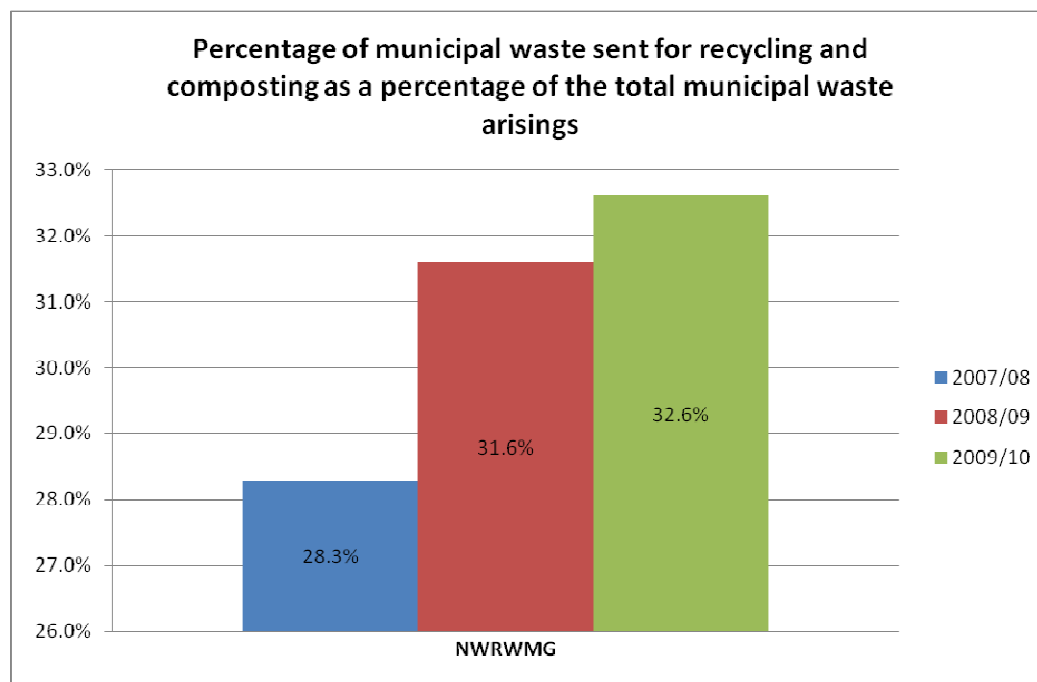
¹¹ In 2006/07 the total tonnes of municipal waste arisings for the Group was 197,010

2.2.3 Percentage of municipal waste sent for recycling and composting as a percentage of the total municipal waste arisings (KPI e)

Table 8

Year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total in tonnes of municipal waste arisings	197,015	187,158	187,486
Total tonnes of municipal dry recycling and composting	55,805	59,055	61,114
Percentage of municipal waste sent for recycling and composting as a percentage of the total municipal waste arisings	28.3%	31.6%	32.6%

Figure 8



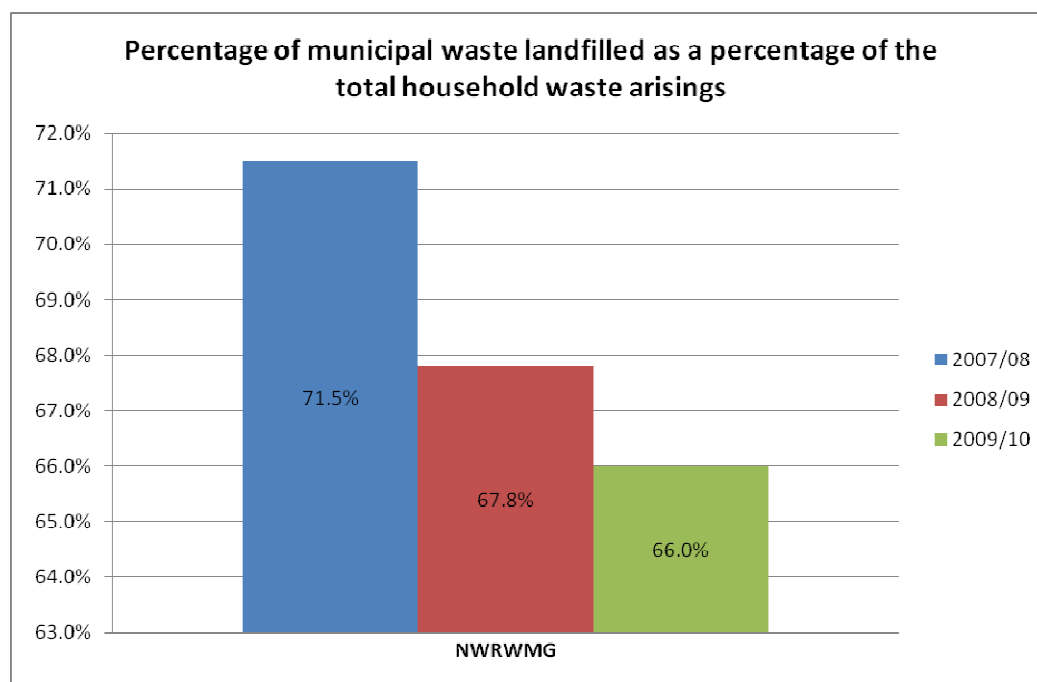
The average municipal recovery rate for the NWRWMG during 2009/10 was 32.6% an increase of 1.0 % on the 2008/09 figures. This rise has been due to the continued efforts of the Councils within the Group in the implementation and improvement of infrastructure and services. The target for the 2009/10 –year as set out in the Waste Management Plan Section 6.84 is 30%; the NWRWMG’s projections in the (IAP) were 33.00% for 2009/10.

2.2.4 Percentage of municipal waste landfill as a percentage of the total municipal waste arisings (KPI f)

Table 9

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total in tonnes of municipal waste arisings	197,015	187,158	187,486
Total tonnes of municipal waste landfilled	140,929	126,857	123,711
Percentage of municipal waste landfilled as a percentage of the total municipal waste arisings	71.5%	67.8%	66.0%

Figure 9



The figures in the above table show a reduction in municipal waste landfilled of 1.8% from 2008/09; the NWRWGM's projections in the (IAP) were 66.0% for 2009/10.

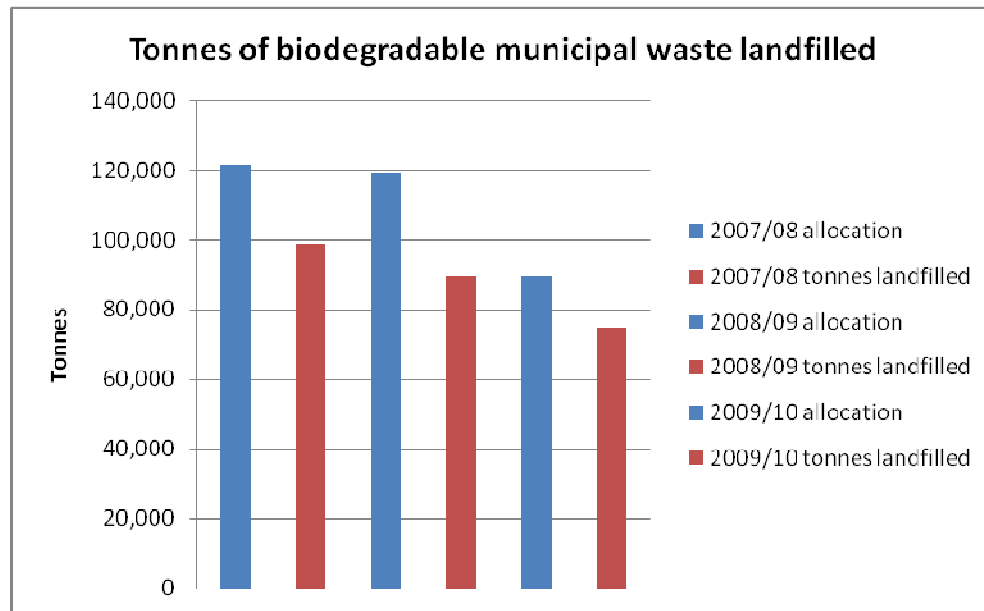
2.2.5 Tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled (KPI g)

Table 10

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Allocation in tonnes	121,307	118,847	89,283
Tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled	98,763	89,558	74,958
Allowances available after utilisation	22,544	29,289	14,325
% of available allowances utilised	81.4%	75.4%	83.9%

Biodegradable Municipal Waste landfilled – The total tonnage of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill in the NWRWMG region in 2009/10 was 74,958 tonnes, which is 16.1 % less than the allocated (89,283) allowance, the NWRWMG’s projections in the (IAP) were 84,166 for 2009/10. (See appendix 1 for the Group’s NILAS Allocation). This indicator is a **statutory requirement** set out in the Group’s (WMP), Section 6.14 of the Plan sets out the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill in compliance with the requirements of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC). The increase is because of step reduction in NILAS allocation in tonnes from 2008/09 to 2009/10.

Figure 10



2.6 MATERIAL TYPES COLLECTED FOR RECYCLING/REUSE QUANTITIES 2009/10

Table 11

Materials	Amount Collected (tonnes)	
	Separately Collected	Collected via Residual Waste Collection
Mixed Glass	3,768	50
Paper	15,546	2,634
Plastics	2,235	1,902
Textiles	546	None
Compostable Waste (excluding all wood)	17,001	428
Wood	2,748	3,030
Rubble	1,827	1,624
WEEE	2,509	None
Metal	2,749	1,715
Batteries	59	None
Oil	106	None
Paint	187	None
Unclassified	1,131	None
Furniture (re-use)	201	None
Rubble (re-use)	582	None
Textiles (re-use)	13	None
Wood (re-use)	77	None

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

3.1

Table 12 **District council collection infrastructure for recyclables 2009/10**

Type of Infrastructure	Planned Number to have at End of Reporting Year	Actual Number at End of Reporting Year	Coverage (% of Total number of Houses in Council / Group Area)	Reason if not achieved
Collection System				
- Number of Mixed dry recycling kerbside blue bins	129,304	129,304	100%	
- Number of Composting kerbside brown bins (Garden)	25,375	25,375	25%	
- Composting (Kitchen)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
- Composting (Combined)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
- Kerbside sort Dry Recycling 55 litre box	12,000	12,000	9%	
- Other? (Specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Bring Banks	82	82	N/A	
Household Waste and Recycling Centres	27	27	N/A	

3.2

Table 13 **Installed group waste infrastructure for 2009/10**

Type of Infrastructure	Planned capacity to have at end of reporting year		Actual capacity at end of reporting year	
	Number of facilities	Capacity (tonnes per year)	Number of facilities	Capacity (tonnes per year)
Transfer Stations	6	N/A	6	N/A
Materials Recycling Facilities	2	300,000	2	300,000
Recycling Facilities (Household Waste and Recycling Centre and Bring sites)	109	N/A	109	N/A
Composting Facilities	2		2	
- In-vessel		10,000		10,000
- Anaerobic digestion				
- Windrow composting		10,000		10,000
Mechanical Biological Treatment	0		0	
Thermal Treatment with Energy Recovery	0		0	
Landfill	2	80,000	2	80,000
Other (specify)				

3.3 Progress with procurement contracts/new infrastructure

- 3.3.1 While NWRWMG is committed to achieving a recycling / composting rate of 50% by 2020, not all material is suitable for recycling or composting. It remains the responsibility of Councils to manage this waste in the most efficient and environmentally friendly manner possible.
- 3.3.2 Common practice until recently has been to send this waste, known as municipal residual waste, to landfill to be buried. However, due to European Union (EU) regulations (as stated in section 1.2.2) and growing opportunities to treat waste as a resource, NWRWMG is adopting alternative strategies to reduce the levels of waste landfilled. Failure to meet EU landfill diversion targets could lead to significant infraction fines for local Councils.
- 3.3.3 After due consideration and consultation with relevant parties, the Councils of the region have agreed that a combination of Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) and advanced Energy Recovery technologies is the most effective and efficient way to deal with residual waste. Both of these technologies are already widely used throughout Europe where up to 200 advanced energy facilities are currently operational. It is the responsibility of the NWRWMG to oversee the timely development of this new waste infrastructure.
- 3.3.4 To deliver the new infrastructure the NWRWMG formally initiated a procurement process in February 2009. The aim is to secure MBT facilities with a capacity of c. 140,000 tonnes annually and advanced Energy Recovery facilities with the capacity to deal with MBT outputs.
- 3.3.5 The procurement process invited bidders to apply for the contract to provide the above facilities and services. The procurement was published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) and is being carried out under the Competitive Dialogue procedure. It is anticipated that the preferred bidder will be selected in spring 2011 and that the new waste infrastructure will be operational by 2014.

Service Contracts:

Table 14

Mixed dry recyclables	Runs to 31.3.2011
Regional Landfill	At preferred bidder stage
NW Infrastructure Project	At Detailed Solution stage
Supply of wheeled bins- Joint procurement with SWaMP2008	At contract review stage
Waste Related Consultancy Services -Joint procurement with SWaMP2008	At contract review stage
Provision for the Collection and treatment of paints – Joint procurement with SWaMP2008	At contract review stage
Collection and Recycling of tyres -Joint procurement with SWaMP2008	At contract review stage
Provision for the Collection and Processing of Waste Batteries and Accumulators from Designated Collection Facilities – Joint procurement with arc21	Runs to 31/3/2013
Provision for the Collection and Processing of Household WEEE from Designated Collection Facilities – Joint procurement with arc21	Runs to 31/3/2013
Provision of Materials Processing Services for Recycling for Source Segregated Materials from Household Waste & Recycling Centres/ Recycling Points & Transfer Stations	At contract review stage
Provision for the Treatment of NWRWMG collected commingled waste from Household Waste and Recycling Centres	At contract review stage
Provision for the receipt, transfer, processing/brokerage to end markets wheeled bin, kerbside collected commingled dry recyclables	At contract review stage

4 WASTE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

There has been significant progress in the NWRWMG Region in 2009/10 with regard to Waste Education and Awareness Initiatives. All member councils have carried out Waste Awareness initiatives. The aim is to raise awareness, encourage best practice and achieve behavioural change by all stakeholders, in order to effect a cultural shift towards better resource management and improved environmental quality.

Table 15

Communication Objective	Scope	Target audience	Activities
<u>Support National Communications projects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love Food Hate Waste • Compost Awareness • Recycle Week • Christmas Recycling • Real Nappy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness throughout whole of North West Region. • Support public on recycling • Provide public with more information on the services available. • Increase public interest into home composting 	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press adverts and releases placed. • Flyers • School visits • Radio Adverts • Web-site updates • Include articles in Waste Watch newsletter • Household Waste & Recycling Centre visits

Table 16

Communication Objective	Scope	Target audience	Activities
<u>Promote mixed dry recycling</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Bins • HWRC/Bring site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness throughout whole of North West Region. • Provide public with more information on the services available. 	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calendar and flyers developed • Demonstration/education events • Workshops • Inclusion in Waste Watch newsletter

Table 17

Communication Objective	Scope	Target audience	Activities
<u>Development of group website</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relate information on the North West Plan to all sectors of the community 	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact names & address for each Council • Details of recycling schemes. • Downloads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual Reports ○ Waste Watch ○ Legislation ○ Resources

Table 18

Communication Objective	Scope	Target audience	Activities
<u>Schools projects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Eco-Schools • Environmental Youth Speak • Visits to HWRC • Promote 3 R's • Consider Battery collection scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively promote the scheme to schools throughout the region • Collection of recyclables from local schools 	All schools within the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers visit schools to promote the scheme • Liaise with Tidy NI to promote the scheme in region • Actively support local schools to achieve Eco-Schools

Table 19

Communication Objective	Scope	Target audience	Activities
<u>Organic collections</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively promote composting and kerbside organic collections where applicable 	Householders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calendar and flyers Demonstration /education events Workshops Inclusion in Waste Watch newsletter Web-site

Table 20

Communication Objective	Scope	Target audience	Activities
<u>Residual Waste Procurement Project</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim is to develop MBT facilities with a capacity of c. 140,000 tonnes annually and Energy Recovery facilities with the capacity to deal with c. 70,000 tonnes of waste annually. Provide stakeholders with a clear understanding of the need for and understanding of how the new infrastructure will operate 	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute the Group's 'Improving waste management practices' booklet to stakeholders Place content on the Group's web-site Include content in the Waste Watch newsletter Communicate information to local media outlets

Table 21

Communication Objective	Scope	Target audience	Activities
<u>Recycling Officers Forum</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review education and awareness elements and provide a forum for sharing information and best practice 	Recycling Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting bi-monthly Discuss group educational activities and co-ordinate deliverables such as content for the Newsletter, Web-site, events and studies Co-Hosted with the two other waste management groups (arc21 & SWaMP2008), along with the Waste Resource Action Programme, Charter Institute for Waste Management N. I. and the LARAC on a Waste Prevention & Recycling Seminar in November 2009.

Table 22

Communication Objective	Scope	Target audience	Activities
<u>Coordinate activities with the DOE</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in partnership to deliver elements of the Waste management Plan Sit on Learning and Communications Forum Sit on Waste Prevention Forum 	DoE, Schools, community groups other regional groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Re-think Waste Promote national campaigns Include D.o.E. officers in the Recycling Officers Forum & communications activities

5 PERFORMANCE COMPARISON AGAINST PREVIOUS YEARS

The below tables indicate how the NWRWMG has performed in relation to the targets set out in its Waste Management Plan (WMP) and NILAS targets.

Table 23

Tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled	2007/08 Allocation	2007/08 Land filled	2008/09 Allocation	2008/09 Land filled	2009/10 allocation	2009/10 Landfilled
NWRWMG total	121,307	98,763	118,847	89,558	89,283	74,958

The NWRWMG achieved the target as outlined in section 4.8 of the NWRWMG Waste Management Plan for the household recycling rate.

Table 24

Household recycling rate	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 target year
NWRWMG total	31.3%	34.2%	35.0%

The NWRWMG already achieved in 2008/09 the target as set out in section 6.84 of its waste management plan for 2009/10 for the municipal recycling rate.

Table 25

Municipal recycling rate	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 target year
NWRWMG total	28.3%	31.6%	32.6%

5.1 Waste Prevention

5.1.1 In order to minimise impact on the environment, improve resource efficiency and reduce the cost of waste management, stabilising waste generation is at the core of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy and the NWRWMG Waste Management Plan.

5.1.2 In recognition of the importance of Waste Prevention and the un-sustainability of high waste growth rates, the Group set limits for annual growth in municipal waste over the Plan period (section 6.27 of the WMP), up to 2020, as follows:

- 1.5% up to 2010
- 1.0% from 2010-2013
- 0.5% from 2013 to 2020

5.1.3 As shown in the figures in section 2.2.2 of this report the growth rate over the last two years has been below the targets set in the WMP. This may be a result of the downturn in the economy and the continued education awareness initiatives implemented by the Group and nationally.

5.1.4 Section 6.143 – 6.147 of the NWRWMG Waste Management Plan sets out the Group's **Waste Prevention** initiatives, which are to:

- Implement sustained education and awareness campaigns
- Promote and supply home composting units
- Implement 'Green Procurement' Policies
- Monitor and Assess

5.1.5 Over the course of the year the Group and its member councils have continued to work on education and awareness raisings campaigns with community groups, schools, householders and businesses. In addition, some member councils have developed 'Green' procurement policies and/or have included 'Environmental'/'Sustainable Development' elements within their purchasing policies.

5.1.6 Over 32,700 home composting units have been supplied to householders within the region over the last number of years; in addition, three of the seven local authorities offer brown bin collections.

5.2 Recycling and Recovery

5.2.1 Section 4.8 of the Group's WMP sets out the target for household recycling and composting at 35% for 2009/10. The North West Region Waste Management Group current rate of recycling is 35%.

5.2.2 Section 6.14 of the WMP sets out the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill in compliance with the requirements of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC). This limits the quantities of BMW going to landfill through the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS):

- 75% of 1995 levels by 2010 – (NWRWVG – NILAS target 89,283 tonnes)

5.2.3 The North West Waste Management Group has consistently met its NILAS targets over the last number of years. In 2009/10 the group was allocated 89,283 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste that it could send to landfill, however it sent 74,958 tonnes to landfill, which is 16.1% less than the allowance.

5.2.4 Section 6.84 of the NWRWVG WMP sets out the target for municipal recycling and composting at 30% for 2009/10. The North West Regional Waste Management Group has increased the amount of **municipal** waste it has recycled and composted by 1.0% from the previous year with its 2009/10 rate at 32.6% and therefore achieved the target set out in the Waste Management Plan.

5.2.5 To meet the 2013 and 2020 targets set out in the Waste Management Plan will require additional investment in resources and facilities to be undertaken by the local authorities. The NWRWVG undertook the following initiatives in 2009/10:

- Continue work on the Residual Infrastructure Procurement
- Identify modifications of the Waste Management Plan
- Conducted a review into optimal collection systems for the region with Waste Resources and Action Programme (WRAP)
- Conducted a review into Bring site and Household Waste and Recycling Centres with Waste Resources and Action Programme (WRAP)
- Publish a bi-annual newsletter entitled 'Waste Watch'
- Re-develop the NWRWVG web-site www.northwestwaste.org.uk
- Initiated tender documentation review for the: Provision of Materials Processing Services for Recycling for Source Segregated Materials from Household Waste & Recycling Centres/ Recycling Points & Transfer Stations
- Initiated tender documentation review for the: Provision for the Treatment of NWRWVG collected commingled waste from Household Waste and Recycling Centres & other council facilities
- Initiated tender documentation review for the Provision for the receipt, transfer, processing/brokerage to end markets wheeled bin, kerbside collected commingled dry recyclables
- Initiated tender documentation review for the Collection and Recycling of Tyres in conjunction with the Southern Waste Management Partnership
- Initiated tender documentation review for the collection, disposal & treatment of engine oil, vegetable oil, paints, varnishes & used engine oil containers in conjunction with the Southern Waste Management Partnership

5.3 Waste Planning

To deliver the infrastructure project the NWRWMG formally initiated a procurement process in February 2009. The aim is to secure Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facilities with a capacity of c. 140,000 tonnes annually and Energy Recovery facilities with the capacity to deal with MBT outputs. In addition, modifications to the Waste Management Plan have been identified as an action to progress in the coming year.

5.4 Data & Research

- 5.4.1 The Group completed two waste compositional studies entitled:
- NWRWMG ‘Civic Amenity Site Commingled Waste Compositional Analysis’
 - NWRWMG ‘Household Waste Compositional Analysis’

Both of which can be downloaded from the NWRWMG website.

- 5.4.2 The councils of the Group continue to populate data for Waste Data Flow, which is a system for municipal waste data reporting throughout the UK (www.wastedataflow.org).

5.5 Legislation and Enforcement

- 5.5.1 The Group has taken into account the revised EU waste framework directive 2008/98/EC, which increases the household recycling target from 45% to 50% by 2020.

5.6 Learning and Communications

- 5.6.1 The aim of learning and communications is to “raise awareness, encourage best practice and achieve behavioural change by all stakeholders, in order to affect a cultural shift towards better resource management and improved environmental quality”.¹²

- 5.6.2 There has been progress in the NWRWMG Region in 2009/10 with regard to Learning and Communications. All member councils have carried out Waste Awareness Initiatives and Home Composting promotions (see section 4.0 of this report). In addition, the Group has revised its web-site (www.northwestwaste.org.uk) and published its newsletter entitled ‘Waste Watch’, which can be accessed at www.northwestwaste.org.uk

- 5.6.3 The Recycling Officers Forum for the Northwest meets on a bi-monthly basis to develop ongoing waste management initiatives and share best practice.

¹² Department of the Environment Northern Ireland (2006) *Towards Resource Management, the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020*, p.61, www.doeni.gov.uk

6.0 Conclusion

- 6.1 The annual report for the NWRWMG for 2009/10 has shown an increase in performance for the Group as a whole over the past twelve months, with the result that the NWRWMG household recycling rate has risen from 31.3% in 2007/08 to 35.0% in 2009/10. The Group has met the target (35%) set out in its Waste Management Plan 2006-2020.
- 6.2 There have been similar results for municipal waste with recovery rate rising from 28.3% in 2007/08 to 32.6% in 2009/10. The Group has met the target (30%) set out in its Waste Management Plan 2006-2020.
- 6.3 The NWRWMG total tonnage of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill in 2009/10 was 74,958 tonnes, which is 16.1 % less than the allocated (89,283) allowance. (See appendix 1 for the Group's NILAS Allocations).
- 6.4 There has been a marked increase in the recovery rates of both household and municipal waste, however there is a need to ensure that current initiatives continue, like the:
- Modifications of Waste Management Plan
 - Communications and learning
 - North West Infrastructure Project
 - Education raising campaigns with households, the community and others

Appendix

Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme Allocations

	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
NWRWMG	89,283	89,460	88,886	61,172	58,559	55,931	53,290	50,641	47,889	45,136	42,384