



👤 TOTAL POPULATION (MILLION): 60.36

🏙️ % CITIES: 34.3%

🏘️ % TOWNS AND SUBURBS: 41.2%

👨‍🌾 % RURAL: 24.5%

📄 RECEIVED EARLY WARNING REPORT: NO

🗑️ FOOD WASTE

POTENTIAL GENERATION (KG/CAPITA): 127.7

POTENTIAL GENERATION (T): 7,707,443

POTENTIAL MAXIMUM CAPTURE WITH OPTIMISED COLLECTION SCHEMES (T): 6,551,327

CURRENT CAPTURE (T): 3,659,595

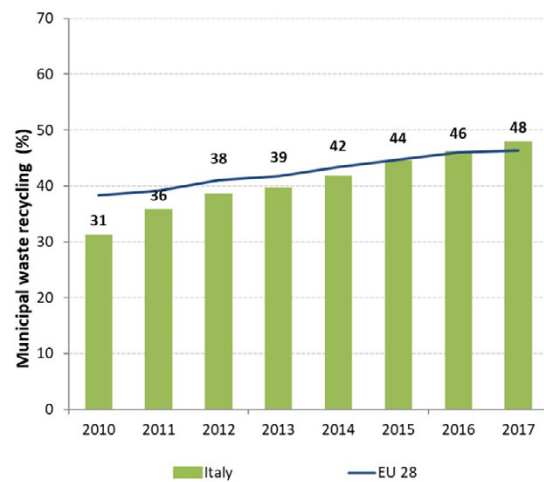
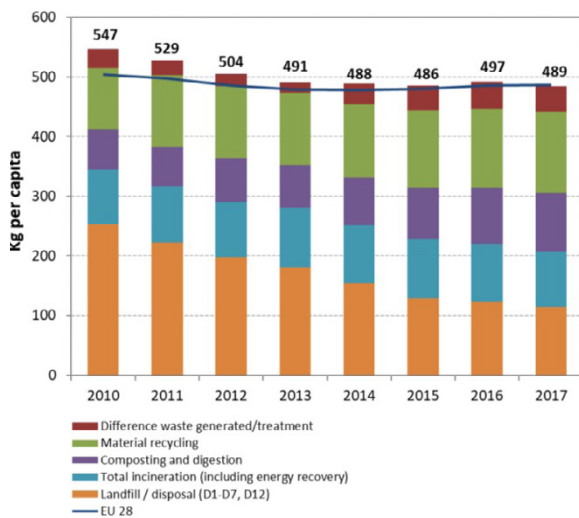
CURRENT CAPTURE (% ON POTENTIAL GENERATION): 47%

AMOUNT STILL TO BE CAPTURED (T): 2,891,731

🌱 BIO-WASTE

CURRENT CAPTURE (% ON POTENTIAL GENERATION): 55%

[LINK TO NATIONAL WASTE DATA](#)



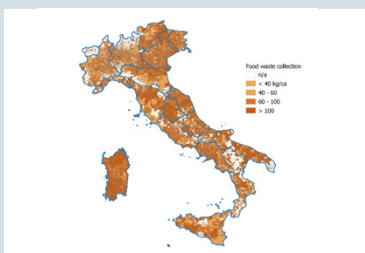
Source: EC Environmental legislation implementation assessment, national reports 2019

## 🗑️ COLLECTION:

Separate collection of food waste started in 1993 in pioneer municipalities in northern Italy. Since then it has been spreading steadily at an impressive rate, now covering an estimated 46 million people, mostly with door-to-door schemes. Food waste is typically collected single stream, and the use of compostable bags is promoted (and compulsory in many areas). Capture rates tend to be high (60-100kg per capita per year).

## 📄 PLANS AND PROPOSALS:

No national waste management plan is in place, but many regions have set specific targets for food waste separate collection (typically 60kg per capita), and some have specific incentive schemes to reward municipalities which start separate collection.



Separate collection of food waste in Italy at the municipal level. ARS Ambiente based on ISPRA data, 2018.

## RECENT UPDATE - CASE STUDY

The incentive scheme running in Sardinia since 2004 is an interesting case of how to promote separate collection of food waste without engaging regional funds, by simply taking money from the laggards and rewarding the pioneers. A €30/t fee on mixed waste disposal was introduced for municipalities not separately collecting food waste, and this amount is returned to those who have implemented the scheme as a discount on the gate fee for composting plants.