



GREEN LIFESTYLE CHOICES

Erasmus + Reanimating Cultural Treasure

A presentation of:



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What is the school's approach/policy to recycling?

Schools, universities and other places that are responsible for education (but also for culture and training) create a lot of waste every day. It is estimated that the education sector in Italy produces over 200,000 tons of waste each year. From food packaging and school canteen waste to paper used in the classroom, educating young people requires many resources.

Italian schools have the responsibility of reducing and recycling waste, starting from classes, training young people on how to be eco-conscious citizens. Students and citizens who understand their role in protecting the environment. Having a good school waste plan is very important to achieve all these goals



What is the school's approach/policy to recycling?

Approach/policy

Separation, reduction, reuse, recycling and composting are good options for school waste management

Eliminate school waste with the least negative impact on the environment, how can it be done?

- Separate waste
- Reduce waste
- Recycle waste
- Compost organic waste



What is the school's approach/policy to recycling?



STEP 1 Separate waste

Separate collection is the first step; we have containers for different types of waste and make sure the right containers are used. Our bins are clearly labelled for glass, paper, plastic, cans and organic waste

STEP 2 Reduce waste

Avoid sending waste to a landfill. Landfills cause environmental problems, such as unpleasant odours and contaminants and toxins that get into water and air. Other waste disposal methods must be used, such as recycling, reuse and composting

STEP 3 Reuse and recycle

Find ways to reuse waste in school. Recycle glass, paper, cans, plastic.

Composting organic waste: what is it?

Separate organic waste such as leftover snack food, garden plants, paper and grass cut from other waste. Use organic waste to compost.

You can use compost in the school gardens saving on the cost of fertilizers and other chemicals that would otherwise be bought



Our school approach

- In the school PTOF (plan of activities) there are some school activities as ecological days when, in agreement with the firms in charge of recycling, the students are taught to respect the environment and improve the recycling system.
- One of these days is the “spiagge pulite” day when all students from our school, from the primary and middle schools in Bosa are taken to the beach, given a T-shirt, a bag and gloves and all together we collect the rubbish on the beach

HOW RECYCLING WORKS IN OUR SCHOOL

General program

- There are different bins for: plastic, paper, mixed waste. Once or twice a week (according to the kind of waste) rubbish is collected by “Econord” (the firm in charge for recycling in our town):
 - Mon + Thurs: paper and organic waste
 - Wed + Sat: plastic and organic
 - Fri: bulky waste, glass, mixed waste
- It is different from other towns in Sardinia (for example: we collect cans together with glass while in other towns cans go with mixed waste)

- In our homes we separate different kinds of waste (organic, glass, mixed, plastic, paper). Waste is collected door to door by the “Econord” company.
 - When:
- In case people don't do it correctly the company doesn't collect the rubbish and leaves a red sticker on the bag/bin saying what was wrong with it, so explaining the reason.
- There is also a place called “Isola ecologica” where people can go every day from Mon to Sat to deliver their waste (which of course must be properly separated)

- WHAT HAPPENS IN PEOPLE'S HOME?

What is the local Council's approach to recycling? How has this changed/improved in recent years?

98% Percentage
of recycling

Citizens seem to be responsible for proper recycling, they respect the recycling rules because Bosa is surrounded by nature and we want to preserve the green areas and respect nature even because most jobs in Sardinia are related to the countryside. In relation with recycling they pay less attention, have less respect to the environment



What happens to waste materials after being sorted in the local centre

- Aluminium transported to FENOSU
- brass – iron collected, then sent to foundries in north Italy
- wood collected, then sent to north Italy
- plastic: transported to Arborea where “A flux” is separated from “B flux”. “A” flux includes plastic bottles (for liquids in general: water, shampoo, washing, laundry detergents). “B” flux includes cellophane, polystyrene, packaging in general

The process for plastic waste treatment is as follows:

1. Bottles are ground into tiny pieces
2. Then these little pieces are heated up
3. They are drawn through a drawing machine
4. Plastic pellets are produced and used to create something else

In Sardinia there aren't any factories which recycle materials (just iron and others which are treated in foundries). So here the recycling process consists in collecting, sorting and splitting waste; then the “items” are sent to factories in north Italy.



What is the National policy?

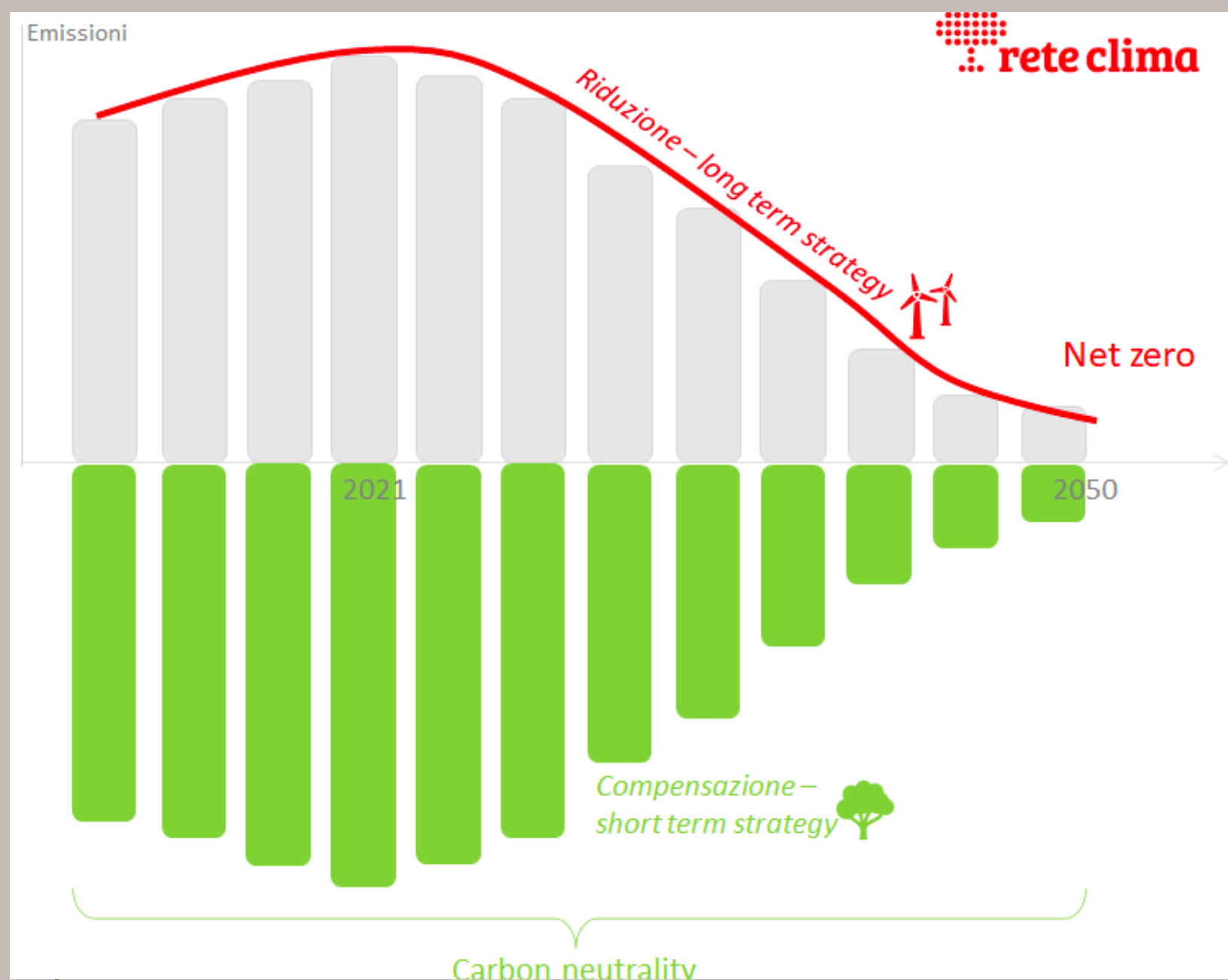


Policy

The priority of our country is the overcoming of the infrastructural gap and to achieve all over the country high levels of efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of waste management.

The program consists of 4 GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- I. Contribute to sustainable resource use and reduce the potential negative environmental impacts of the waste cycle;
 - II. Gradual adjustment of socio-economic disparities in waste management;
 - III. Strengthen the awareness and virtuous behaviours of citizens for the reduction and valorisation of waste;
- Promoting waste cycle management that contributes to the achievement of climate neutrality objectives



What is climate neutrality?

Climate neutrality refers to the idea of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by balancing those emissions so they are equal (or less than) the emissions that get removed through the planet's natural absorption; in basic terms it means we reduce our emissions through climate action. As part of this, UN Climate Change launched Climate Neutral Now back in 2015 in order to encourage stakeholders around the world to work towards net zero emissions and a climate neutral world. This would see a world where global emissions are in balance with what is naturally absorbed in 'sinks' such as forests and oceans. While the aim is to have a 'climate neutral' world by 2050, Climate Neutral Now focuses on the need to take action now in order to reach that target

Some MACRO ACTIONS are necessary to achieve the objectives:
Adopting of the flow analysis approach as a basis for the application of LCA (life cycle assessment);
Identifying and reduce infrastructural gaps;
Verifying that the planning of the Regions complies with the guidelines and methods of the national plan;
Promoting communication and environmental knowledge on waste and the circular economy

HOW CAN THESE OBJECTIVES BE REACHED?

How can these objectives be reached?

In short, we can identify some guiding concepts:

- the European waste hierarchy;
- flow analysis and traceability;
- the principle of self-sufficiency and proximity;
- reduction of the infrastructural gap;
- climate neutrality.

A day at the beach

80%	Plastic	10%	Glass	5%	Paper	4%	Cans	1%	Other
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An old kindergarten in the centre of our town and was demolished all the rubble generated by the demolition was managed by a local company specialized in the transformation of waste into primary and secondary building materials (gravel, asphalt, earth). As for windows, door and bulky materials they were all taken to the waste sorting and splitting centre in Bosa from where they were all transported to recycling centres

If we were to demolish a building we would like to re-use as much as possible. First of all we would make a park because in Bosa there is just one and it isn't enough. We would furnish it with tables, chairs and games for children (swings, slides, see-saws) derived from materials saved and repurposed

Day at the beach



THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION

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