Loddon Mallee Regional Organics Strategy 2019-25

Loddon Mallee
Waste and Resource Recovery Group

VICTORIA
State Government

This is an initiative of the Loddon Mallee Waste and Resource Recovery Group

Final February 2019.

Image on front cover: Preparation of Green Waste Bins for delivery in 2016. Photo: City of Greater Bendigo

Definitions

Term	Definition
Food businesses	Food manufacturers, food service (e.g. cafes and restaurants) and food retailers (e.g. supermarkets and delicatessens).
Public institutions	Institutions run by the government. This includes public schools, hospitals, community centres, etc.

Acronyms

Acronym	
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
FOGO	Food and Garden Organics
FRWA	Fleurieu Regional Waste Authority
LFHW	Love Food Hate Waste
LMWRRG	Loddon Mallee Waste and Resource Recovery Group
SV	Sustainability Victoria

Our vision

Zero organics to landfill in the Loddon Mallee region

Vision

Loddon Mallee Regional Organics Strategy 2019-2025 has a vision of zero organics to landfill.

Achieving this vision is expected to deliver many benefits to the Loddon Mallee region, including:

- Financial savings to local businesses and households by reducing generation of waste
- Redistributing surplus food to people in need
- Creating local employment and economic activity involved with collecting, processing and recycling recovered organics
- Making valuable products from recovered organics, such as compost that can be used locally to improve soil quality, and
- Environmental benefits including lower greenhouse gas emissions, reduced water and energy consumption.

Organics in the region

The Loddon Mallee region has a large volume of organics in the region. This is estimated to be over 2.2 million tonnes per annum, mostly generated from agriculture activities. A large proportion of this material is diverted from landfill through a range of practices and infrastructure described throughout this document.

The region has an opportunity to improve management of organics in line with principles of the Waste Management Hierarchy (see Figure 1). This includes reducing waste, moving organics up the value chain, and diverting further volumes from landfill.

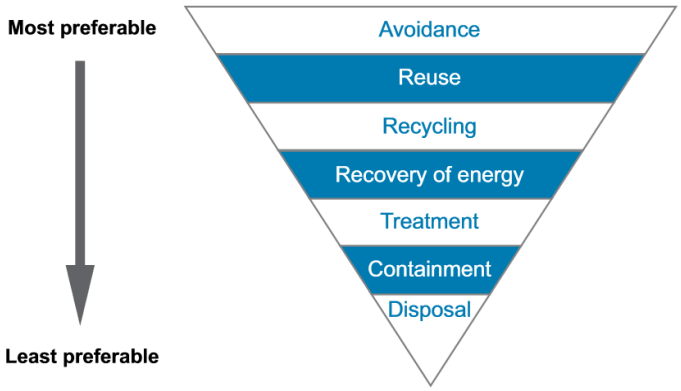

Figure 1: The waste management hierarchy (EPA Victoria 2017)

Objectives

The LMWRRG have set the following five objectives:

1. Reduce food waste
2. Maximise diversion of organics from households
3. Maximise diversion of organics from industry, businesses and institutions
4. Ensure the region has access to organics reprocessing/recycling facilities
5. Ensure there is demand for recycled organics products

These objectives are not listed in order of priority. Together they are important for achieving our vision.

Key partnerships

We will deliver this strategy in partnership with the following organisations and groups. Specific initiatives with each organisation are described throughout the following sections.

Related strategies, plans and policies

We will consider the following strategies, plans and policies when implementing this strategy.

- Victorian Organics Resource Recovery Strategy, SV 2015
- Circular Economy Policy and Action Plan, DELWP (under development)
- National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources, Commonwealth of Australia 2018
- National Food Waste Strategy: Halving Australia's food waste by 2030, Commonwealth of Australia 2017.

Vision	**Zero Organics to Landfill**				
Objectives	**1. Reduce food waste**	**2. Maximise diversion of organics from households**	**3. Maximise diversion of organics from businesses, organisations and institutions**	**4. Ensure the region has access to organics reprocessing/recycling facilities**	**5. Ensure there are end markets for recycled organics**
Strategies	1.1 Promote and adapt the Love Food Hate Waste (LFHW) campaign 1.2 Roll out best-practice food waste reduction programs for businesses 1.3 Support food rescue efforts 1.4 Identify and share information about current and potential markets for surplus food, imperfect produce and offcuts 1.5 Identify and share information about available grants for food waste reduction	2.1 Assist with procurement of Food and Garden Organics (FOGO) kerbside collections 2.2 Set up a pilot for supply of compostable bags via supermarkets 2.3 Assist Councils to develop communication and education resources for household food waste recycling initiatives 2.4 Provide support to any councils looking to move to a weekly FOGO and fortnightly waste and recycling collection 2.5 Provide support to any councils introducing price signal to encourage household food waste recycling 2.6 Seek funding for councils to introduce FOGO services	3.1 Encourage the development of commercial food waste collections in the region 3.2 Investigate onsite solutions for diversion and processing of organics where collections are not viable 3.3 Explore the potential to introduce organics recycling services/systems across all public institutions 3.4 Share information on international best practice legislation for organics diversion 3.5 Assist food businesses to identify opportunities to divert organics from landfill 3.6 Assist to identify opportunities to expand and/or improve diversion of organics from agriculture	4.1 Encourage the establishment of an organic processing facility(ies) servicing the region 4.2 Assist to develop higher value products 4.3 Assist to identify and develop opportunities to accept and process organics for energy production	5.1 Encourage councils to purchase recycled organics 5.2 Encourage farmers to purchase recycled organics 5.3 Encourage households to use recycled organics products

KPIs and targets	• 10 percent reduction of household food waste generation by 2023 (from 2018 levels) • 25 percent of food businesses in the region have participated in a food waste reduction program by 2023 • 20 percent of food businesses in region are donating their surplus food to a food relief charity by 2025	• 80 percent diversion of household garden/organic waste by 2023 • 50 percent diversion of household food waste by 2023	• All towns/cities with a population of over 10,000 have an organics recycling service available to local businesses (via council or private) by 2025 • Promotion of available organics recycling services/systems to 80 percent of food businesses in region by 2025 • All public institutions are diverting their organic waste from landfill by 2025	• At least one facility operational by 2022 receiving kerbside organics (garden and food)	• All councils purchasing recycled organics materials to meet their demands by 2025 • At least 50 percent of recycled organics products are sold within 200 kilometres of processing facilities

Our opportunity

The average Victorian household wastes over $2,000 on buying food that goes uneaten. We can assist households and businesses to reduce their food waste.[2]

Best-practice food waste reduction program

The NSW EPA has rolled out the 'Your Business is Food' program under the Love Food Hate Waste initiative to help businesses reduce their food waste. Participating cafes and restaurants have reduced their food waste by 21 percent on average.[2]

Objective 1: Reduce food waste

Background

An estimated $20 billion of food is wasted or lost in Australia each year. Most of this cost is incurred by food services businesses (like cafes and restaurants) and households[1]. This represents a massive loss of resources – energy, water and time – spent growing food that ends up discarded.

Reducing food waste is a priority for the LMWRRG. We have developed the Kerbside Pride program, which includes a range of food reduction initiatives. This includes adverts to raise awareness about food waste and assessments for businesses to identity opportunities to reduce their waste.

Sustainability Victoria has developed the Love Food Hate Waste (LFHW) Victoria campaign. The campaign raises awareness on the large amounts of avoidable food waste in Victoria.

A few food rescue charities, such as Foodbank, Oz Harvest and Bendigo Foodshare, operate in the region to rescue surplus food and redistribute it to people in need.

In 2018, the Fight Food Waste Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) was established. The CRC brings together 47 industry and 10 research partners across Australia working in the areas of food waste reduction, transformation and engagement.

Strategies

We will help households and businesses in the region to reduce their food waste through the following strategies.

1.1. Promote and adapt LFHW campaign

We will work closely with Sustainability Victoria and councils to promote the LFHW Victoria campaign. We will ensure that these messages are disseminated to households via available channels (e.g. council websites, community events, school education). We will ensure that councils are aware of any upcoming LFHW programs and initiatives that they can get involved in. We will continue to disseminate messages via our Kerbside Pride 'Let's Get Food Smart Program', which also includes selected elements from the LFHW campaign. This will include working

[1] See: https://fightfoodwastecrc.com.au/
[2] See https://www.lovefoodhatewaste.nsw.gov.au/

with community organisations (e.g. farmers markets and sustainability groups) to spread the campaign.

1.2. Roll out best-practice business food waste reduction programs

We will support the roll out of best-practice food waste reduction programs.[3] This may include reviewing and adapting our Kerbside Pride Businesses Program and/or developing a new program that achieves best-practice in food reduction. We will work closely with industry organisations, such as Restaurant and Catering Australia (RCA), to promote these programs to food businesses.

1.3. Support food rescue efforts

We will liaise with food donation charities to identify and help them overcome any barriers they face for expanding food rescue efforts throughout the region. We will contact local food businesses and farmers to make them aware of opportunities for them to donate their surplus food to these charities. We will work closely with industry organisations, such as the Victoria Farmers Federation (VFF), to reach these businesses.

1.4. Identify and share information about current and potential markets for surplus food, imperfect produce and offcuts

We will share information with food businesses about current and potential markets for surplus food, imperfect produce and offcuts. For example, promoting existing and new opportunities to:

- Purchase surplus food in wholesale marketplaces (e.g. Yume)
- Make juices, cider and other products from imperfect produce
- Make soups, smoothies and baked goods from vegetable peelings and offcuts

1.5. Identify and share information on available grants for food waste reduction

We will identify available grants for food waste reduction. This may include looking for grants targeting carbon emission reductions, as well as, waste and resource management grants. We will notify our councils and other strategy partners of these opportunities as they arise and potentially support them with preparation of funding applications where requested.

Rescuing Food in the US

Feeding America has developed meat packing facilities in two food banks, which safely pack both raw and cooked meat, which was previously destined to landfill.

Developing markets for offcuts and imperfect produce

Baldor, a food distributor in New York, is selling imperfect fruit and vegetables to juice shops. They're selling scraps and trim from food manufacturing to restaurants where it is turned into soups, smoothies and baked goods.

Climate change and food waste

Reducing food waste is the third most substantive action for reducing global warming.[4]

[3] The benchmark for best practice is the Your Business is Food program where participating cafes and restaurants have been able to reduce their food waste by 21 percent on average.
[4] See https://www.drawdown.org/

KPIs

We will use the following KPIs and targets to measure our success in reducing generation of food waste.

Indicator	Type	Target
Household food waste generation (kg/household/week)	Lag	10 percent reduction by weight of household food waste by 2023 (from 2018 levels)
Proportion of food businesses participating in food waste reduction programs (LFHW, other)	Lead	25 percent of food businesses in the region have participated in a food waste reduction program by 2023
Proportion of food businesses donating their surplus food to food relief charity	Lag	20 percent of food businesses in region are donating their surplus food to a food relief charity by 2025

Our opportunity

Organics makes up about 40-50 percent of household waste bins across most councils in the Loddon Mallee region. Over half of this is food waste. We can help councils introduce systems and services to divert this material from landfill.

Objective 2: Maximise diversion of organics from households

Background

The Loddon Mallee region and its member councils have a range of initiatives, community groups and infrastructure to help divert organics from households. All councils have at least one transfer station that accepts garden organics and sometimes for free.

Collection of organics at kerbside is another method to increase diversion. Current organics collection systems for households within the Loddon Mallee region are:

- Fortnightly Food and Garden Organics (FOGO) (for most residents in Greater Bendigo)
- Fortnightly garden organics (Macedon Ranges, commercial service offered to residents in Mount Alexander[5])
- Fortnightly opt in garden organics (Swan Hill Rural City Council and Gannawarra Shire Council)[6]

Some councils in the region are considering changes in kerbside collections to increase diversion of organics. City of Greater Bendigo Council is currently trialling weekly FOGO and fortnightly general waste and recycling collection, Macedon Ranges Council is trialling fortnightly FOGO collection for fruit and vegetable scraps only with no meat, and five other Councils are about to release tender documentation that also seeks pricing to collect FOGO at least fortnightly.

Strategies

We will assist councils to consider and implement initiatives to expand volumes of organics diverted from households. We recognise that a single model for organics diversion is unlikely to suit all councils in the region. This is due to differences in the density of kerbside collections (and associated costs), community expectations, financial resources and existing infrastructure/initiatives. Further, councils are at different starting points for providing FOGO recycling services to their residents. We will support councils and their communities in the following ways to help them introduce and/or expand household organics recycling initiatives.

[5] This is not a council service. A community group organised a commercial service provider to offer this service to residents

[6] No kerbside organics bin collection is currently offered at Buloke Shire, Loddon Shire and Mildura Rural City Councils).

Compostable bags in Italian supermarkets

Italy introduced legislation in early 2018 to swap out all single use plastic barrier bags with composable versions. These can be reused by residents to recycle food scraps.

Piloting compostable bags in South Australian supermarkets

In 2018, the City of Holdfast Bay and two Foodland supermarkets ran a successful pilot to supply compostable bags in place of single use plastic barrier bags. These bags are reused by shoppers as liners for their kitchen caddies to recycle food scraps.

2.1 Assist with procurement of FOGO kerbside collections

FOGO services provide a best-practice source separation method for diverting household organics from landfill. We will seek proposals from the market for FOGO kerbside collections as part of the joint procurement process. This will include developing specifications for delivery of FOGO services, including requesting pricing options for weekly and fortnightly collection of FOGO. We will assist councils to evaluate tender responses and award the successful contracts. This is currently being undertaken for five of the eight councils in the region and has been completed for the other three councils. We will also assist councils to undertake bulk procurement of supporting equipment for FOGO systems where requested, including kitchen caddies and compostable liners.

2.2 Set up a pilot for supply of compostable bags via supermarkets

We will help develop a pilot to supply compostable bags in supermarkets in place of single-use fruit and vegetable barrier bags. These bags can be reused at home by residents as liners for kitchen baskets for separation of food scraps, prior to recycling via FOGO/other systems. This would provide a convenient and regular supply of compostable bags to residents recycling their food waste. We will work with interested council(s) and supermarkets to help initiate the pilot. Should this pilot be successful, we would promote and encourage its broader roll out across other regions.

2.3 Assist Councils to develop communication and education resources for household organics recycling

We will work closely with councils to develop communication~~s~~ and education material to support the introduction of food waste recycling services/systems. This may involve development of messages and materials on:

- The benefits of recycling food and organic waste to the environment and community
- What can (and cannot) go in FOGO bins
- What happens to organics placed in FOGO bins.

We will also assist with developing alternative messaging for councils not introducing a FOGO system. For example, messaging to support councils promoting home composting.

2.4 Provide support to any councils looking to move to a weekly FOGO and fortnightly waste and recycling collection

Weekly FOGO and fortnightly waste and recycling collections tend to drive higher organics diversion levels. We will support any councils looking to move to this kerbside model. This may involve assistance with developing education materials and/or helping to set up a pilot to build community acceptance.

Piloting weekly FOGO, Fortnightly Waste

In 2017/18, the City of Melville (Western Australia) ran a 12-month pilot of weekly FOGO and fortnightly waste across nearly 7,000 households. This resulted in a large reduction in general waste volumes and broad community acceptance, with 79% of residents wanting the service to continue.

Price signals

The City of Parma (Northern Italy) is diverting 90 percent of food waste from households and businesses via municipal solid waste collections. Key to its success is a pay-as-you-throw scheme that incentivises people to sort their organics to minimise their waste bill.

2.5 Provide support to any councils introducing price signal to encourage household food waste recycling

Price signals are effective in incentivising households to recycle their food waste and other organic materials. These can come in a range of forms, such as:

- Rebates on council rates for households that drop-off organics at transfer stations and/or participate in home composting
- Pay-as-you-throw for residual waste (per lift or per kilogram) to encourage sorting of organics into FOGO bins
- Bin menus with lower cost options for residents that select weekly FOGO and fortnightly waste collections.

We will support any councils looking to introduce a price signal by helping them to consider what system would best work in their community and help them to develop an implementation plan to introduce it.

2.6 Seek funding for councils to introduce FOGO services

The costs of providing FOGO services is a major impediment to its introduction across some councils in the region. We will seek funding from the State Government to support councils with introducing FOGO services.

KPIs

We will use the following KPIs and targets to measure the success in maximising diversion of organics from households.

Indicator	Type	Target
Percentage of household garden organics diverted from landfill in the region	Lag	80 percent diversion by weight by 2023
Percentage of household food waste diverted from landfill in the region	Lag	50 percent diversion by weight by 2023

Our opportunity

An estimated 17,000 tonnes of organics per year from the C&I sector is sent to landfill. This is mostly food waste and timber. There is an opportunity to divert this material.

Objective 3: Maximise diversion of organics from industry, businesses and institutions

Background

Most volumes of organics (2.1 million tonnes per annum) in the Loddon Mallee region is generated from agriculture and horticulture. Key streams include straw/chaff, grape marc, almond hulls, olive pomace, fruit and vegetables, manures and mortalities. Most of this material is being diverted from landfill through a range of technologies and practices (see background in objective 4).

Further volumes of organics are generated by restaurants, food manufacturers, supermarkets, shopping centres, breweries, schools and other organisations. Some of this material is being diverted from landfill. For example, by donating surplus food to charities.

An estimated 17,000 tonnes of organics per year from the Commercial and Industrial (C&I) sector is sent to landfill. This is mostly food waste and timber. There is an opportunity to divert this material.

The LMWRRG is currently running a program called Kerbside Pride for Business which involves Waste Assessments to assist organisations to identify opportunities to divert waste, including organics from landfills.

A key barrier is the C&I sector lacking access to commercial organics collection services. The City of Greater Bendigo is taking initiative in this space. The council is part way through a trial that is collecting kerbside bins twice weekly from 16 cafes and restaurants in the Bendigo CBD. The trial is working well and the council is planning to expand this initiative in 2019. There is a need for these services in other locations in the region to divert organic waste from C&I sources.

Strategies

We will assist businesses and industry to consider and implement initiatives to expand volumes of organics diverted from landfill. We will do this through the following strategies.

Food waste landfill bans in the US

In 2014, the US state of Massachusetts introduced a landfill ban on commercial waste. Within four years, the volume of organics diverted from landfill increased from 100,000 tons per year (tpa) up to 260,000 tpa.

San Francisco introduced mandatory sorting of organics by all households and businesses. Within the first few months, the volume of organics diverted from landfill increased by 50 percent.[7]

3.1. Encourage the development of commercial food waste collections in the region

We will encourage the development of commercial food waste collections in the region. This may involve doing a feasibility assessment to identify the potential demand for the service including the number of businesses that may use the service in each city/region. We would use this information to develop an expression of interest (EOI) to see if there is interest amongst the waste and recycling industry to set up organics collections in locations that do not have them. Alternatively (or in addition), we would investigate the feasibility of councils offering these services to businesses in their locality. This may be a user pays/cost recovery model.

3.2 Investigate onsite solutions for diversion and processing of organics where collections are not viable

We will investigate onsite solutions for diversion and processing of organics where collections are not viable. For example, in locations with low collection densities and/or large distances to processors.

3.3 Explore the potential to introduce organics recycling services/systems across all public institutions

We will explore the introduction of organics recycling systems across all public institutions in the region where services/systems are available. This will include public schools, tertiary education facilities, hospitals, community centres etc. We will also continue to deliver the Resource Smart Schools (RSS) program to help schools introduce systems to divert organics from landfill.

3.4 Share information on best practice legislation for organics diversion

Landfill bans and mandatory sorting of organics can drive large increases in diversion of organics. There are international examples of where such legislation has been successfully introduced at the state level (e.g. Massachusetts), as well as by-laws at the municipal level (e.g. San Francisco). These bans can have the added benefit of providing more confidence to the waste industry to invest in new organics collection services and reprocessing facilities. We will share information with the State Government, councils and other stakeholders on examples of best-practice legislation for diversion of organics.

3.5 Assist food businesses to identify opportunities to divert organics from landfill

We will assist food businesses (including food service, retailers and manufacturing businesses) to identify opportunities to divert organics from landfill. We will do this

[7] See beyondfoodwaste.com/what-makes-san-franciscos-food-recycling-program-successful/

through a range of initiatives. This may include through continued delivery of our Kerbside Pride Business program and other initiatives.

3.6 Assist to identify opportunities to expand and/or improve diversion of organics from agriculture

Most organic residues from agriculture are being diverted from landfill. However, there may be opportunities to further improve these practises. For example, by moving treatment of organic waste further up the hierarchy (e.g. from spreading on land to animal feed). We will liaise with farmers via the Victorian Farmers Federation to explore and help to develop these opportunities.

KPIs

We will use the following KPIs and targets to measure our success in maximising diversion of organics from industry, businesses and institutions.

Indicator	Type	Target
Availability of organics recycling services to organisations in townships/cities	Lead	All towns/cities with a population of over 10,000 have an organics recycling service available to local businesses (via council or private) by 2023
Promotion of organics recycling services/options to food businesses	Lead	Promotion of available organics recycling services/systems to 80 percent of food service, retail and manufacturing businesses in region by 2025
Introduction of organics recycling services across public institutions	Lag	All public institutions are diverting their organic waste from landfill by 2025.

Our opportunity

The Loddon Mallee region lacks access to organics processing facilities, particularly in council regions north and west of Greater Bendigo. There is the opportunity to build a facility (or facilities) in the region to reduce transport distances and associated costs.

Objective 4: Ensure the region has access to organics reprocessing/recycling facilities

Background

Organics from agricultural waste is being managed through a range of infrastructure and practices in the region. For example:

- Up-cycling (e.g. extracting alcohols from grape marc)
- Feeding livestock
- Energy from waste. For example, Select Harvest has built a facility to process almond hulls in the Swan Hill region.
- Onsite management of organics by spreading it on properties. In one case, developing an open windrow composting facility on site that accepts piggery waste and semi-processed organics from the metropolitan Melbourne region.

The Mount Alexander Sustainability Group is exploring an energy from waste facility to process organics in the Castlemaine region, teaming up with a large food manufacturer.

The Loddon Mallee region lacks infrastructure to process/ recycle recovered food waste from households and businesses. Currently, garden organics is processed at council transfer stations or landfills. It is chipped and spread or turned into mulch for use in council parks and gardens and given or sold to the public. FOGO is processed at an in-vessel composting facility outside of the region. This facility is located outside the region in Stanhope (80 kilometres north east of Bendigo, which is currently expanding to have additional capacity).

Other nearby facilities that are processing FOGO from kerbside include Western Composting in Shepparton (120 kilometres north east of Bendigo, which has additional capacity) and the Central Goldfields in-vessel composting facility (no additional capacity, 70 kilometres south west of Bendigo). However, these facilities are great distances from the western and northern Loddon Mallee councils such as Mildura, with distances up to 475 kilometres.

The Loddon Mallee region has an open windrow composting facility in Elmore, Victoria (this facility cannot take FOGO, but can take manures and garden organics), and various energy from waste facilities (e.g. anaerobic digestors and incineration plants). However, these are set up to take specific streams and are often hard to access for councils or not set up to take FOGO. There is an opportunity to build a facility or facilities in the region to enable better access to facilities that can recover organics generated across Loddon Mallee.

Strategies

We will help to ensure the region has access to suitable infrastructure for reprocessing/recycling organics.

4.1 Encourage the establishment of an organic processing facility(ies) servicing the region

We will encourage the establishment of an organic processing facility (or facilities) servicing the region. We will do this via the joint procurement process. We will support agencies (council and/or commercial organisations) to apply for grants where appropriate.

4.2 Assist to develop higher value products

We will work with the composting industry to develop higher value products such as urban amenity, compost-fertiliser, and other compost-blended products (gypsum, lime), and certified organic products. We will do this by providing information to markets and supporting grower field days and demonstration sites.

4.3 Assist to identify and develop opportunities to accept and process organics for energy production

We will help the industry to identify and develop opportunities to accept and process organics for closed-loop and local energy production. This may include combustion of dry organics into energy. For example, processing almond hulls into energy for almond manufacturing. It may also include processing wet organics (e.g. macerated food) into methane using anaerobic digestion. We will help to identify these opportunities by hosting forums to facilitate networking and sharing of best-practice in bio-energy infrastructure.

KPIs

We will use the following KPIs and targets to measure our success in ensuring the region has access to organics reprocessing/recycling facilities.

Indicator	Type	Target
Establishment of a licensed organics processor servicing the region that can accept kerbside food and garden organics	Lag	At least one new facility operational by 2022 receiving kerbside food and garden organics

Our opportunity

The viability of organics recycling operations is underpinned by having enough demand for end products. We will work together with key partners to help develop this demand.

Closing the loop on organics

Central Goldfields Shire Council, just south of the Loddon Mallee region, is providing their households who participate in FOGO kerbside collection with discounted bags of compost. This drives behaviour change, closes the loop and demonstrates to the resident that the contents in their organics bin are being turned into a product.

Objective 5: Ensure there is demand for recycled organics products

Background

Recovered organics can be converted into a range of products such as animal feed, compost and energy. The potential demand in the Loddon Mallee region is high for all these products. The demand for compost is also expected to increase with a growth in organic food production within the region. Barriers that may impact uptake of products include large distances to transport product, product life, biosecurity, costs and perceptions of quality. These barriers will need to overcome to support growth in organics recycling initiatives.

Strategies

We will undertake the following strategies to help build demand for recycled organics products.

5.1 Encourage councils to purchase recycled organics

We will encourage councils to introduce requirements within their procurement processes to purchase recycled organics. For example, using compost on parks and gardens.

5.2 Encourage farmers to use recycled organics

We will encourage farmers to use recycled organics. This may include educating farmers on application and the benefits of using compost and other recycled organic products. This may involve getting farmers out to demonstration trials in partnership with SV and other regions, where these pilots have been undertaken.

We will investigate ways to reduce the costs of transporting compost and other recycled organic products to end markets (to bring down cost relative to synthetic fertilisers).

5.3 Encourage households to use recycled organics products

We will encourage households to use recycled organics products. This may involve working with councils to offer households who participate in FOGO kerbside collection with free or discounted bags of compost.

Selling compost at transfer stations

The Fleurieu Regional Waste Authority (FRWA) sells compost to residents at their transfer station. Composters drop off compost at the transfer station and backload the organics to their facility. This reduces transport costs for supplying compost.

KPIs

We will use the following KPIs and targets to measure our success in ensuring there is demand for recycled organics products.

Indicator	Type	Target
Use of recycled organics products by councils	Lag	All councils are purchasing recycled organics materials to meet their demands by 2025
Use of recycled organics products by local farmers, businesses and households	Lag	At least 50 percent of recycled organics products are sold within 200 kilometres of processing facilities