

Twinning Project

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Romania - North Eastern Region

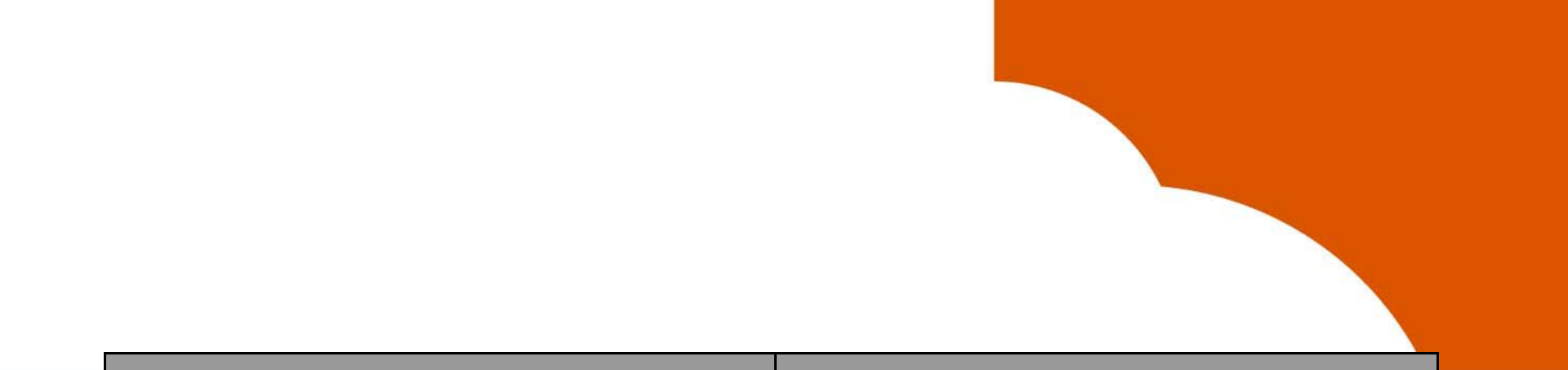
# Do's and Don'ts of composting

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<b>Do's</b>	<b>Don'ts</b>
Source separate compostable materials from the waste stream	Do not compost mixed municipal solid waste
Encourage small-scale decentralized composting projects	Do not initially establish large-scale composting facilities
Use labor intensive composting processes first	Do not rely on highly mechanized composting processes
Conduct an in-depth market study for the compost end product	Do not assume that the compost end product will have an immediate use
Study existing and past composting projects	Do not choose technology which is unreliable and not replicable

<b>Do's</b>	<b>Don'ts</b>
Establish compost quality standards	Do not assume that international compost standards are appropriate for the end use
Provide incentives to encourage implementation and operation of composting projects	Do not provide funding without monitoring the implementation and performance of the composting project
Consider mixing decomposed human/animal excrements to enrich household and market compost products in terms of NPK	
Integrate composting within the existing solid waste management system	
Involve community based and nongovernmental organizations	Do not assess composting success solely on a short-term municipal financial basis



<b>Do's</b>	<b>Don'ts</b>
Assess public needs and willingness to participate	
Encourage public participation and input	
Educate all stakeholders about the benefits of composting	Do not rely on enzymes or "special" inoculates to enhance the process



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