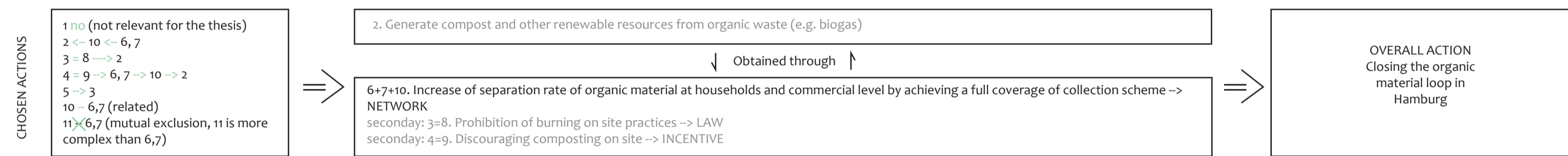
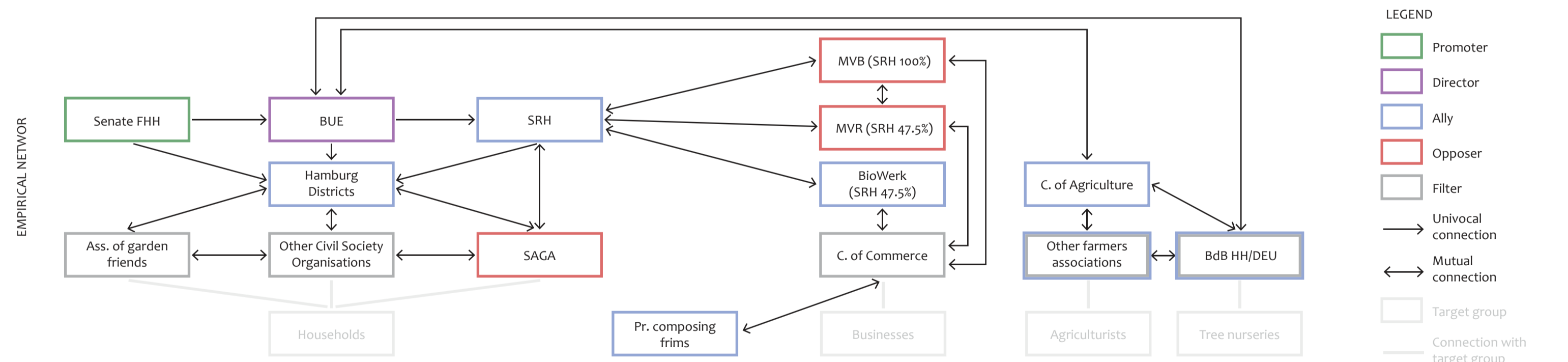


	PRODUCTION	CONSUMPTION	WASTE MANAGEMENT
PROBLEMS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peat usage in agriculture is not sustainable</li> <li>2. Insufficient local supply of compost</li> <li>3. Burning of organic matter on site (not sustainable)</li> <li>4. Composting on site (not efficient; it brings problems to their products)</li> <li>5. Conflicts with citizens (resulting from problem 3)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Scarce participation of households in the separation schemes of organic waste</li> <li>7. Scarce interest of commercial sector in the separation schemes of organic waste</li> <li>8. Burning of organic matter on site (not sustainable)</li> <li>9. Compost on site (not efficient, health issues)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Uncomplete collection scheme coverage of all households and commercial sector</li> <li>11. Lack of technical solutions for sorting organic waste before treatment</li> </ol>
ACTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technological and market solution for a sustainable peat generation</li> <li>2. Increase of local compost production</li> <li>3. Prohibition of burning on site practices</li> <li>4. Discouragement of the composting on site practice</li> <li>5. Solved with 3</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Increase the separation rate at households' level</li> <li>7. Increase the separation rate at commercial level</li> <li>8. Prohibition of burning on site practices</li> <li>9. Discouragement of the composting on site practice</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Full coverage of collection scheme for households and commercial sector</li> <li>11. Generate technical solutions for improving sorting</li> </ol>
PRACTICAL OBSTACLES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1a. Time; 1b. Awareness and/or interest issues</li> <li>2. Not enough supply at local level of organic matter for compost production. As related, not sufficient infrastructures capacity</li> <li>3a. Time; 3b. Interest issues</li> <li>4a. Interest issues</li> <li>5. Linked to 3</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6a. Awareness and/or interest issues; 6b. Lack of collection infrastructure (bins)</li> <li>7a. Awareness and/or interest issues; 7b. Lack of collection infrastructure (bins)</li> <li>8a. Time; 8b. Interest issues</li> <li>9. Interest issues</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10a. Time; 10b. Space; 10c. Scarce interest</li> <li>11a. Time; 11b. Awareness and/or interest issues</li> </ol>
MERGING ACTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technological and market solution for a sustainable peat generation</li> <li>2. Increase of local compost production</li> <li>3. Prohibition of burning on site practices</li> <li>4. Discouragement of the composting on site practice</li> <li>5. Solved with 3</li> <li>6. Increase the separation rate at households level</li> <li>7. Increase the separation rate at commercial level</li> <li>8. Prohibition of burning on site practices</li> <li>9. Discouragement of the composting on site practice</li> <li>10. Full coverage of collection scheme for households and commercial sector</li> <li>11. Generate technical solutions for improving sorting</li> </ol>		

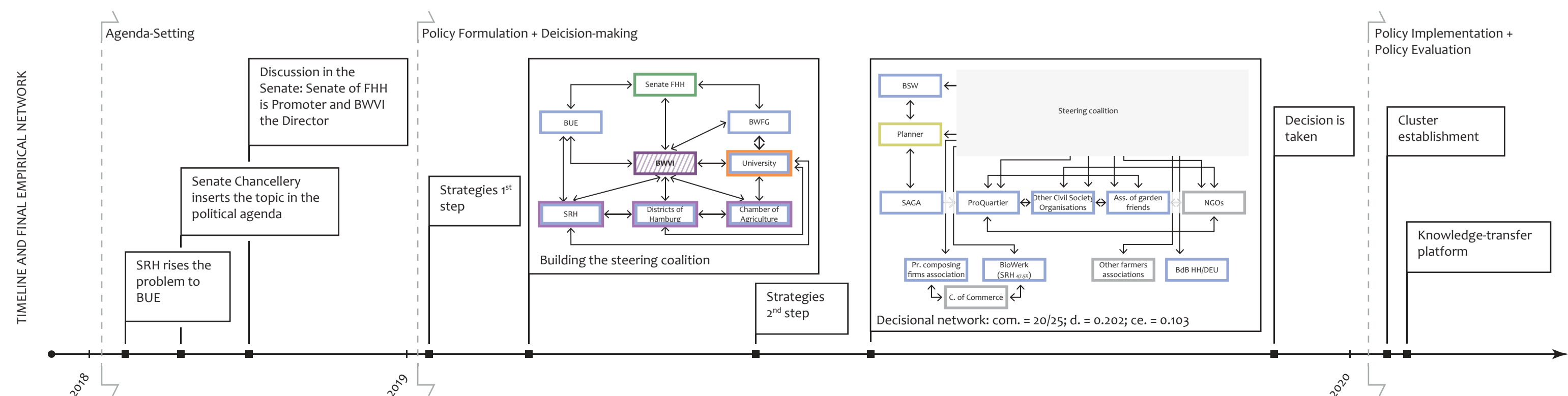


CRITERIA FOR NETWORK BUILDING	6. Scarce participation of households in the separation schemes of organic waste	7. Scarce interest of commercial sector in the separation schemes of organic waste	10. Uncomplete collection scheme coverage of all households and commercial sector
<b>ACTOR CHOICE</b> I. Who generates the problem? II. Who is directly affected by the problem? III. Who has an interest in solving the problem? IV. Who is against the resolution of the problem? V. Who are the actors that represent the ones generating the problem and, therefore, influencing their behaviour? <b>DETERMINATION OF THE RELATION</b> VI. Cooperation a) formal b) informal VII. Confrontation	<b>ACTOR CHOICE</b> I. Households who do not separate correctly, both for lack of bin and for behaviour II. SRH, private composting firms III. SRH, BUE IV. SAGA, (MVB, MVR) V. Civil organisations, district committees	<b>ACTOR CHOICE</b> I. Commercial sector, both businesses and agriculturists II. BioWerk (SRH, BioCycling, ETH) III. SRH, BioWerk, BUE, BdB HH and SH IV. MVB, MVR, Tree nurseries V. Ch. of Commerce, Ch. of Agriculture	<b>ACTOR CHOICE</b> I. SRH II. BioWerk (SRH, ETH, BioCycling), SRH III. BioWerk, SRH, BUE IV. SAGA, (BSW) V. SRH



MAIN ROLES DEFINITION	TYPES OF RELATION	STAKE ANALYSIS	POLICY OBSTACLES
Who and Why? Promoter and Director Senate FHH (Promoter) - strong interest in the solution - need to bring the issue at regional level - status to do it BUE (Director) - already involved in environmental policies - it rises the problem and expects to be involved	Network analysis: - Complexity: 16/25 - Density: 0.195 - Centrality: 0.120	Regulative policy	2.5.1 lack of necessary know-how 2.5.2 low number of central actors 2.5.3 low level of connections 2.5.4 some filters are too secondary 2.5.5 weaken or change attitude of the Opposers 2.5.6 actual network is too sectoral if BUE stays as Director

POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
2.5.1 Universities 2.5.2a Chamber of Agriculture, 2.5.2b Districts of Hamburg 2.5.3a Private composting firms, 2.5.3b Districts of Hamburg, 2.5.3c other Civil Society Organisations 2.5.4a Other Civil Society Organisations, 2.5.4b Association of garden friends, 2.5.4c Chamber of Agriculture 2.5.5a MVB, MVR, 2.5.5b SAGA 2.5.6 BWI as new director	Changing the content of the decision, altering the distribution of resources, modifying the pattern of interaction and transforming the decisional network (2.5.6) Altering the distribution of resources, modifying the pattern of interaction and transforming the decisional network (2.5.1) Changing the content of the decision, modifying the pattern of interaction and transforming the decisional network (2.5.2a + 2.5.4c) Altering the distribution of resources, modifying the pattern of interaction and transforming the decisional network (2.5.2b + 2.5.3b) Changing the content of the decision, modifying the pattern of interaction and transforming the decisional network (2.5.3c + 2.5.4a + 2.5.4c) Altering the distribution of resources, modifying the pattern of interaction and transforming the decisional network (2.5.3) Modifying the pattern of interaction (2.5.5a), altering the distribution of resources, modifying the pattern of interaction and transforming the decisional network (2.5.5b)



*There is no more difficult art to acquire than the art of observation, and for some men it is quite as difficult to record an observation in brief and plain language.*

*(William Osler)*

# ANNEX B

## **Schematic representation of Part VI – From problem framing to timeline**

The representation proposed in this Annex, retraces schematically the path explained in Part VI. It follows the problem framing, the derivation of actions to undertake and the obstacles which interfere to these. This leads to the definition of the stake, from which the current empirical network of actors is derived. This network and its elements are analysed by means of a conceptual framework from policy sciences. Decisional strategies are suggested to improve the chances of this network to reach decisional success, which imply a restructuring of the original empirical network. Lastly, the time frame is provided for the application of these strategies.