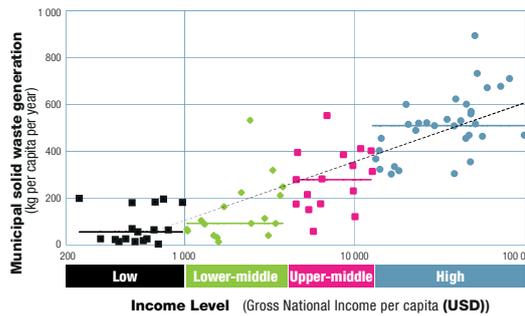


Waste heap

7-10 billion tonnes of solid waste from urban households, commerce, industry and construction

Worldwide quantities increasing

Waste per capita increases with income level



Around the world

- Population continues to grow
- Migration from rural to urban areas
- Waste per person increases as consumption rises

Lower-income cities in Africa and Asia will double their solid waste generation within 15-20 years

Solid waste management is an essential service

Cost of inaction

Public health impacts of uncollected waste

- Gastrointestinal and respiratory infections, particularly in children
- Blocked drains aggravate floods and spread infectious diseases

Environmental impacts of open dumping and burning

- Severe land pollution and freshwater, groundwater and sea pollution
- Local air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions

Cost of inaction to society exceeds the financial cost of proper waste management by a factor of 5-10

- Health impacts
- Lost productivity
- Flood damage
- Damage to businesses and tourism



Controlling waste

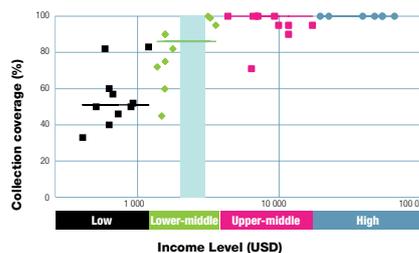
Public health priority

- Extend municipal solid waste collection to 100% of the urban population

Environmental priority

- Achieve 100% controlled disposal
- Eliminate open dumping and burning

Many developing countries have made good progress on collection coverage and controlled disposal since 1990. Data shown for selected cities in 2012

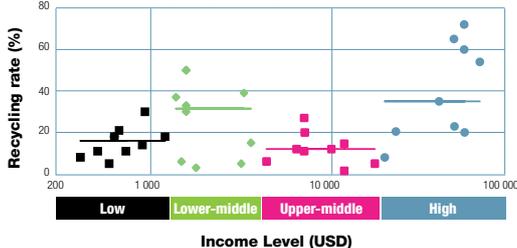


2 to 3 billion people lack access to basic waste services

From waste to resource management

Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

Recycling rate by income level



Developing countries often have good recycling rates due to the informal sector

Developed countries have rebuilt rates in the past 20-30 years from a low base

3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) cut the investment needed in sound treatment and disposal facilities



Waste prevention is key

Cities in developing countries are already struggling to cope with waste – and quantities of waste are expected to grow

Prevention of the **1.3 billion tonnes of food waste generated per annum**, enough to feed all the undernourished people in the world twice over, could save **9% of total worldwide greenhouse gas emissions**

Decouple growth in waste from economic growth

Preventing waste is estimated to save business worldwide hundreds of billions of dollars each year on raw materials, energy and labour costs



Benefits

ENVIRONMENT



Potential impact of improved waste management on reducing greenhouse gas emissions across the economy: 15-20%

SOCIETY



A clean city is a successful city

- A healthy, pleasant and safe place to live
- A good place to do business and visit as a tourist
- Fosters a sense of community and belonging

Requires good governance

ECONOMY



'Waste to wealth'

New waste services can provide sustainable livelihoods and support economic development in poor neighbourhoods of the world's poorest cities

A GLOBAL CALL FOR ACTION

Addressing waste management as a priority will facilitate early progress towards more than half of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Global waste management goals

Global waste management goals		Related SDGs	
Ensure by 2020	W.1 Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable solid waste collection services	3 – Health for all	11 – Safe cities
	W.2 Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning	3 – Health for all 11 – Safe cities 12 – Sustainable consumption and production (SCP)	6 – Clean water and sanitation 14 – Marine resources 15 – Terrestrial ecosystems
Ensure by 2030	W.3 Achieve sustainable and environmentally sound management of all waste, particularly hazardous waste	12.4 – Managing all waste 13 – Climate change	7 – Access to energy
	W.4 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention and the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) and thereby create green jobs	12.5 – The 3Rs 8 – Growth & employment	1 – End poverty 9 – Sustainable industry
	W.5 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses in the supply chain	12.3 – Food waste	2 – End hunger; food security

Note: Please refer to the main GWMO document for details on the table

Waste management is a global as well as a national and a local issue

- Mobilize international aid and environmental and climate funds to assist the poorest communities to extend access for all to basic waste services and to reduce waste at source
- Increase tenfold (to 3%) the proportion of international aid funding spent on waste management up to 2030
- Hazardous wastes – enforce, and adequately finance domestic enforcement of the Basel Convention, and ensure that sound facilities are available within developing countries for their own waste
- Promote producer responsibility programmes to ensure that international companies take more responsibility for waste management associated with their products and waste in developing countries

Developing countries

- **Extend basic waste services to all**
- As an initial step, achieve 100% collection coverage in all cities with a population of more than one million, eliminate open burning and close large open dumps, building controlled disposal facilities in their place
- Build on existing small-scale entrepreneurial recycling systems while eliminating hazardous working practices, as a means to achieve sustainable livelihoods and reduce costs for the cities

General public

- Take responsibility for your own waste
- Present waste for collection as instructed by the municipality
- Do not dump, litter or burn waste

Business and industry

- Take responsibility for waste and expect to pay the full economic costs of sound management

All countries

- Improve access to financing for sound waste management facilities and operations
- **Reduce waste at source**, engage citizens, industries and other stakeholders – move from linear waste management to the circular economy. This will also reduce the investment needed in new waste facilities

Use the governance 'toolkit' in the GWMO to help select an appropriate set of actions to take the next steps in developing a locally specific waste management system

All waste generators

- Segregate waste at source and keep materials separate to avoid contamination and make reuse and recycling easier
- Save money and resources through the 3Rs of reduce, reuse and recycle



The full GWMO report can be accessed at: <http://www.unep.org/ietc/OurWork/WasteManagement/GWMO>

Acknowledgments

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International community

National and city governments

Waste management – everybody's responsibility