Global Waste Management Outlook (GWMO)
WASTE – STILL A GLOBAL CHALLENGE IN THE 21st CENTURY
The GWMO at a glance

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

Worldwide quantities increasing

Solid waste management is an essential service
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

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

From waste to resource management

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

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

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

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

‘Waste to wealth’ New waste services can provide sustainable livelihoods and support economic development in poor neighbourhoods of the world’s poorest cities
Global waste management goals

**Ensure by 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W.1</th>
<th>Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable solid waste collection services</th>
<th>3 – Health for all</th>
<th>11 – Safe cities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W.2</td>
<td>Stop uncontrolled dumping, open burning</td>
<td>3 – Health for all</td>
<td>11 – Safe cities</td>
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<td>12 – Sustainable</td>
<td>14 – Marine</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>consumption and</td>
<td>resources</td>
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<td>production (SCP)</td>
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**Ensure by 2030**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W.3</th>
<th>Achieve sustainable and environmentally sound management of all waste, particularly hazardous waste</th>
<th>12.4 – Managing all waste</th>
<th>7 – Access to energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W.4</td>
<td>Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention and the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) and thereby create green jobs</td>
<td>12.5 – The 3Rs</td>
<td>1 – End poverty</td>
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<td>8 – Growth &amp; employment</td>
<td>9 – Sustainable</td>
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<td>industry</td>
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<td>W.5</td>
<td>Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses in the supply chain</td>
<td>12.3 – Food waste</td>
<td>2 – End hunger; food security</td>
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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

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
- 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

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

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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