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Nota di contenuto	Foreword -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- 1. Introduction: A note on data; References -- 2. At a glance: a global picture of solid waste management: Key insights; Waste generation; Projected waste generation; Waste composition; Waste collection; Waste disposal; Special wastes; References -- 3. Regional snapshots: East Asia and Pacific; Europe and Central Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East and North Africa; North America; South Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; References; Additional resources -- 4. Waste administration and operations: Key insights; Solid waste regulations; Solid waste planning; Institutions and coordination; Waste management operations; References -- 5. Financing and cost recovery for waste management systems: Key insights; Waste management budgets; Waste management costs; Waste management financing; References -- 6. Waste and society: Key insights; Environment and climate change; Technology trends; Citizen engagement; Social impacts of waste management and the informal sector; References; Additional resources -- 7. Case studies: 1. A path to zero waste in San Francisco, United States; 2. Achieving financial sustainability in Argentina and Colombia; 3. Automated waste collection in Israel; 4. Cooperation between national and local governments for municipal waste management in Japan; 5. Central reforms to stabilize the waste sector and engage the private sector in Senegal; 6. Decentralized organic waste management by

households in Burkina Faso; 7. Eco-Lef: a successful plastic recycling system in Tunisia; 8. Extended producer responsibility schemes in Europe; 9. Financially resilient deposit refund system: the case of the bottle recycling program in Palau; 10. Improving waste collection by partnering with the informal sector in Pune, India; 11. Improving waste management through citizen communication in Toronto, Canada; 12. Managing disaster waste; 13. Minimizing food loss and waste in Mexico; 14. Sustainable source separation in Panaji, India; 15. Musical garbage trucks in Taiwan, China; 16. The global tragedy of marine litter; 17. Using information management to reduce waste in Korea -- References -- Additional resources -- Appendix A. Waste generation (tonnes per year) and projections by country or economy -- Appendix B. Waste treatment and disposal by country or economy.

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## Sommario/riassunto

Solid waste management affects every person in the world. By 2050, the world is expected to increase waste generation by 70 percent, from 2.01 billion tonnes of waste in 2016 to 3.40 billion tonnes of waste annually. Individuals and governments make decisions about consumption and waste management that affect the daily health, productivity, and cleanliness of communities. Poorly managed waste is contaminating the world's oceans, clogging drains and causing flooding, transmitting diseases, increasing respiratory problems, harming animals that consume waste unknowingly, and affecting economic development. Unmanaged and improperly managed waste from decades of economic growth requires urgent action at all levels of society. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050 aggregates extensive solid waste data at the national and urban levels. It estimates and projects waste generation to 2030 and 2050. Beyond the core data metrics from waste generation to disposal, the report provides information on waste management costs, revenues, and tariffs; special wastes; regulations; public communication; administrative and operational models; and the informal sector. Solid waste management accounts for approximately 20 percent of municipal budgets in low-income countries and 10 percent of municipal budgets in middle-income countries, on average. Waste management is often under the jurisdiction of local authorities facing competing priorities and limited resources and capacities in planning, contract management, and operational monitoring. These factors make sustainable waste management a complicated proposition; most low- and middle-income countries, and their respective cities, are struggling to address these challenges. Waste management data are critical to creating policy and planning for local contexts. Understanding how much waste is generated-especially with rapid urbanization and population growth-as well as the types of waste generated helps local governments to select appropriate management methods and plan for future demand. It allows governments to design a system with a suitable number of vehicles, establish efficient routes, set targets for diversion of waste, track progress, and adapt as consumption patterns change. With accurate data, governments can realistically allocate resources, assess relevant technologies, and consider strategic partners for service provision, such as the private sector or nongovernmental organizations. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050 provides the most up-to-date information available to empower citizens and governments around the world to effectively address the pressing global crisis of waste. Additional information is available at <http://www.worldbank.org/what-a-waste>.

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