

Assessment Of Solid Waste Management In Liberia Unep

Concerned with a potential threat to both human health and the environment, Peguis First Nation issued a Band Council Resolution, dated 1997 February 25, recommending closure of the community's existing waste disposal grounds and the commissioning of a new landfill facility. Site visits were conducted to the existing Peguis waste disposal grounds, operational practices observed and community waste handlers interviewed. The assessment of landfill operating practices provided insight into community waste management practices. Existing WWI operational practices were found to be in need of Improvement. The assessment supported the Band Council recommendation for landfill closure. An opportunity to apply a pollution prevention model to community waste management practices followed. Peguis--in regards to garbage handling--was in transition. The old garbage dump was slated for closure and the process for the establishment of a new landfill facility was being considered. What was needed in the interim was increased public awareness on sustainable waste management practices. The pollution prevention initiative developed a framework for environmental management and focussed heavily on community education, promoting best management practices for solid waste handling. (Abstract shortened by UMI.).

Due to the rapid increase in the production and consumption processes, societies generate as well as reject solid materials regularly from various sectors. The primary goals of this book are to encourage reduction of waste at the source and to foster implementation of cost-effective integrated solid waste management systems.

This book contains detailed and structured approaches to tackling practical decision-making troubles using economic consideration and analytical methods in Municipal solid waste (MSW) management. Among all other types of environmental burdens, MSW management is still a mammoth task, and the worst part is that a suitable technique to curb the situation in developing countries has still not emerged. Municipal Solid Waste Management in Developing Countries will help fill this information gap based on information provided by field professionals. This information will be helpful to improve and manage solid waste systems through the application of modern management techniques. It covers all the fundamental concepts of MSWM; the various component systems, such as collection, transportation, processing, and disposal; and their integration. This book also discusses various component technologies available for the treatment, processing, and disposal of MSW. Written in view of actual scenarios in developing countries, it provides knowledge to develop solutions for prolonged problems in these nations. It is mainly for undergraduate and postgraduate students, research scholars, professionals, and policy makers.

Life is often considered to be a journey. The lifecycle of waste can similarly be considered to be a journey from the cradle (when an item becomes valueless and, usually, is placed in the dustbin) to the grave (when value is restored by creating usable material or energy; or the waste is transformed into emissions to water or air, or into inert material placed in a landfill). This preface provides a route map for the journey the reader of this book will undertake. Who? Who are the intended readers of this book? Waste managers (whether in public service or private companies) will find a holistic approach for improving the environmental quality and the economic cost of managing waste. The book contains general principles based on cutting edge experience being developed across Europe. Detailed data and a computer model will enable operations managers to develop data-based improvements to their systems. Producers of waste will be better able to understand how their actions can influence the operation of environmentally improved waste management systems. Designers of products and packages will be better able to understand how their design criteria can improve the compatibility of their product or package with developing, environmentally improved waste management systems. Waste data specialists (whether in laboratories, consultancies or environmental managers of waste facilities) will see how the scope, quantity and quality of their data can be improved to help their colleagues design more effective waste management systems.

Master's Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Miscellaneous, , language: English, abstract: Improper management of solid waste poses many challenges to the stakeholders such as residents, council authorities, business community and other support groups. The general objective of the study is to assess the sustainability of waste management in Glendale. The researcher used case study research design in conjunction with mixed methods research in the study. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used to collect data. The target population for the study consisted of residents of Valley, Westville Park and Sisk, council authorities, Environmental Management Agency (EMA) officer, waste collectors, members of community based organizations (CBOs) and the environmental health officer. The total population was 569 and the sample size was 235. Stratified systematic sampling was employed to select 220 households and the rest except CBO members were picked using purposive sampling. CBO members were selected using convenience sampling. Data were collected using self-administered questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), observations as well as secondary data. Qualitative data was analysed thematically while quantitative data was analysed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 as well as Pearson Chi square test. The results of the study indicated that solid waste management in Glendale is inefficient. Four and half tonnes of waste is generated per day in Glendale but only 2.0tonnes is collected and 2.5tonnes is left uncollected. It was noted that the waste is mainly decomposable organic. There is widespread illegal dumping of waste, inconsistent collection of waste, insufficient provision of receptacles and the council's official dump site is illegal. The council dumped waste on an illegal dumpsite characterised by open dumping and burning of waste. It was also noted that the waste was not separated according to type at the source. The study recommended an increase in awareness campaigns to ensure a change in the attitudes of the residents especially in connection with managing sanitary waste. In addition, the council should play its part by collecting waste frequently by increasing the size of its fleet for waste collection. The decomposable organic waste should also be used for generation of biogas.

This book analyzes the status quo concerning waste generation and management systems in Thailand and other developing countries with similar problems. It addresses municipal, electronic, industrial and hazardous wastes, as well as management instruments, and key factors shaping the progress of waste management as a whole. The book highlights lessons learnt from various successful efforts to overcome these problems in Thailand, and offers recommendations for promoting sustainable waste management systems in Thailand and other countries with similar backgrounds in the future. These include the introduction of a polluter-pay concept, incentive systems for recycling and

reusing, and promoting environmental education and awareness in key sectors.

The interactions between human activities and the environment are complicated and often difficult to quantify. In many occasions, judging where the optimal balance should lie among environmental protection, social well-being, economic growth, and technological progress is complex. The use of a systems engineering approach will fill in the gap contributing to how we understand the intricacy by a holistic way and how we generate better sustainable solid waste management practices. This book also aims to advance interdisciplinary understanding of intertwined facets between policy and technology relevant to solid waste management issues interrelated to climate change, land use, economic growth, environmental pollution, industrial ecology, and population dynamics.

In the 21st century, management of municipal solid waste (MSW) continues to be an important environmental challenge facing the U.S. Climate change is also a serious issue, & the U.S. is embarking on a number of voluntary actions to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) that can intensify climate change. By presenting material-specific GHG emission factors for various waste management options, this report examines how the two issues -- MSW management & climate change -- are related. The report's findings may be used to support a variety of programs & activities, including voluntary reporting of emission reductions from waste management practices. Charts, tables & graphs.

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>.

This book covers a broad group of wastes, from biowaste to hazardous waste, but primarily the largest (by mass and volume) group of wastes that are not hazardous, but also are not inert, and are problematic for three major reasons: (1) they are difficult to manage because of their volume: usually they are used in civil engineering as a common fill etc., where they are exposed to environmental conditions almost the same way as at disposal sites; (2) they are not geochemically stable and in the different periods of environmental exposure undergo transformations that might add hazardous properties to the material that are not displayed when it is freshly generated; (3) many designers and researchers in different countries involved in waste management are often not aware of time-delayed adverse environmental impact of some large-volume waste, and also do not consider some positive properties that may extend the area of their environmentally beneficial application.

In a world where waste incinerators are not an option and landfills are at over capacity, cities are hard pressed to find a solution to the problem of what to do with their solid waste. Handbook of Solid Waste Management, 2/e offers a solution. This handbook offers an integrated approach to the planning, design, and management of economical and environmentally responsible solid waste disposal system. Let twenty industry and government experts provide you with the tools to design a solid waste management system capable of disposing of waste in a cost-efficient and environmentally responsible manner. Focusing on the six primary functions of an integrated system--source reduction, toxicity reduction, recycling and reuse, composting, waste-to-energy combustion, and landfilling--they explore each technology and examine its problems, costs, and legal and social ramifications.

An assessment of solid waste management in a local authorityThe case of Valley, Westville Park and sisk suburbs of Glendale in ZimbabweGRIN Verlag

Waste management in Lebanon is a significant issue anticipating cascading and spill-over effect on livelihood, environment and agriculture. North Lebanon has been experiencing population growth spurts due to humanitarian crises in neighbouring countries that contributes to the urgency of finding sustainable solutions. Adequate delivery of response measures is beyond the capacities of local authorities. Consequently, waste crisis has reached its historical peaks. It is unlikely that upcoming years can bring radical shifts related to the trends in rapidly increasing waste generation.

However, the seemingly uncontrollable mechanisms should not lead to inaction, but concentrated efforts should be stepped up to eliminate harmful consequences. The project "Rehabilitation and waste management of El-Bared Canal Irrigation System to reduce source-to-sea pollution and improve livelihoods in the Akkar Region of Lebanon", financed by the Government of Norway, has been formulated to ensure minimal discharges of waste from El-Bared System to the Mediterranean Sea, thus improving the livelihoods of the people depending on the system through irrigation canal system rehabilitation, solid waste disposal, and improved agricultural output and job creation. Applying a pilot approach, the project mainly focuses on Akkar irrigation scheme to introduce both hard investment and soft measures in response to the waste crisis. Following a multi-criteria assessment approach, the current report maps waste removal technologies and provides recommendations on their functions and suitability in the context of the target area. Based on broader understanding of the feasibility, it helps come to a decision on technology selection.

This book reports research on policy and legal issues, anaerobic digestion of solid waste under processing aspects, industrial waste, application of GIS and LCA in waste management, and a couple of research papers relating to leachate

and odour management.

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