



Consumption of Sustainable and Reformative Activity of Zero Waste Practitioners

Hannon Clary*

Department of Environmental Protection, Massey University, Palmerston, New Zealand

DESCRIPTION

This zero-waste idea promotes the recovery of resource, optimal recycling, and sustainable production and consumption. It has been studied and practiced in many industries about the waste management and treatment, mining, manufacturing, and urban development. However, it is displayed and used in different ways by the professionals in waste management systems. A rigorous analysis was the basic feature for the development of zero waste. A comprehensive approach to the waste management which recognizes the waste as a resource and it also reveals the inefficiencies in today's society.

The constant depletion of the earth's limited resources makes us think about resources and products. Zero waste management is therefore a holistic picture of waste and resource management in sustainable cities. A waste management system includes socio-economic, political, ecological and technical aspects and many stakeholders. All these aspects are interrelated and dynamic in nature. Waste management systems therefore form a complex cluster in various aspects, and the functions of this complex cluster are also dynamic and interdependent.

The scope for zero waste studies are diverse, and zero waste concept is constantly developing through various programmes, plans, policies and strategies. This study emphasizes that countries might be able to achieve zero waste goals by developing the national zero waste strategy and by integrating and promoting zero waste initiatives (in communities and industry) through waste management policy.

The global non-renewable resources are depleted as a result of over-consumption and the continuous resources by urban population leads to an uncertain future. Therefore, to prevent further depletion of global resources, we need sustainable consumption and strategic waste management systems based on:

1. Waste avoidance,
2. Material efficiency and
3. Resource recovery

The economic activity and quality of life offered to residents is driving more and more people to move from rural to urban settings, leading to urban expansion. The "Zero Waste City" concept includes a 100% recycling rate and recovery of all materials from waste. Overcrowded cities are impacting the quality of urban life due to rapid growth and ever-increasing waste generation. However, transforming current over consumer cities into zero-waste cities is difficult.

The hyper-consumption levels are of major concern. For a long time, wealthy nations have used most of the resources, but emerging economies are catching up fast, leading to a rapid increase in consumption levels. It is becoming increasingly clear that the consumption of resources now enjoyed in the wealthiest nations will be impossible to sustain worldwide. Developing countries still have the advantage of low consumption and a smaller ecological footprint per person.

If global problems such as climate change and waste remain unresolved, society can choose either to continue attempting to incrementally reduce wastes and lessen impacts, or to consider a more ambitious approach that paradoxically may be easier to implement.

CONCLUSION

By adopting the groundbreaking concept of zero waste, we can solve our society's waste issues. The complete Zero waste strategy is employed to address the waste problems of the twenty-first century. It is still being developed and is based on a literature review. It aids cities in achieving their zero waste goals. The zero waste movement appears to be an essential component of and a key driver of future sustainability, whether it is seen in the upstream aspiration of the zero waste design community (i.e., seeking to transform future materials and products which become discards) or the reformative downstream activity of zero waste practitioners (seeking to circularize and up cycle discarded material flows).

Correspondence to: Hannon Clary, Department of Environmental Protection, Massey University, Palmerston, New Zealand, Email: clary@uni.nz

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