



# From Linear to Circular: Strategies of Integrated Waste Management in Developed Countries

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## DESCRIPTION

The shift to the Circular Economy (CE) and sustainable development both heavily rely on waste management systems. When evaluating and enhancing the sustainability of waste management, it is difficult to take an integrated system into consideration. Emphasizing the burdening and unburdening of the environmental footprint, as well as the rebound impact caused by rising waste output and pollution connected to the environmental Kuznets curve, the possible pitfall of predicted gain decrease in environmental footprint mitigation is underlined. It makes an effort to minimize waste and use ecologically friendly disposal techniques.

### Comprehensive waste management

According to peoples view waste management is the process of controlling newly generated waste and the best solution to waste management is by placing it in environmental friendly disposal techniques. The second strategy is waste reduction, which involves both reducing the overall amount of garbage produced and finding alternate uses for waste.

There is a new waste management method that blends the two conflicting strategies, despite the fact that many individuals have strong feelings about which is the appropriate technique to treat waste components. The method of incorporates a number of waste management and waste reduction strategies is known as integrated waste management, this deals with the waste reduction in a new method. The disposal of garbage in sanitary landfills and the burning of waste in mass burn incinerators are two frequent instances of integrated waste management. Reduction techniques like reuse, recycling, and composting can also be a part of integrated waste management. According to economists and scientists there is a reduction of municipal solid waste due to the variety of strategies in place between 75%-90% in the United States if integrated waste management is implemented on a wide scale.

### Priorities

Implementing integrated waste management system by utilizing variety of waste solutions that are more complex, and more difficult. Three priorities that designed the United States Academy of Science's approach for adopting integrated waste management.

**First priority:** The major goal of this objective is to prevent pollution and waste by requiring firms to use fewer toxic chemicals during production, reduce packaging material for production and make products that last longer, and make them simpler to recycle, reuse, and repair. This initial goal focuses on big business and makes an effort to cut down on overall waste production at the source.

**Second priority:** The second priority is on secondary prevention of waste and pollution and is directed at small firms and individuals. This phase entails educating the public and inspiring them to buy reusable goods, fix damaged objects, recycle, reuse, and compost.

**Third priority:** The third priority differs greatly from the first two in that it only addresses waste management. This includes processing waste to reduce toxicity, burying or burning waste, and releasing some waste into the environment for dispersal or dilution.

From the integrated waste management systems priorities, waste reduction requires more work and efforts if the system is to function well. Despite the fact that the priorities were created by scientists and supported by facts, most nations including the United States still tend to give more attention on waste management.

## CONCLUSION

A more effective waste management plan is required, with incineration serving as the main method of treatment and landfills serving as the location for ash disposal. It is important

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to encourage education and public awareness about integrated waste management, waste charges, waste recycling, modifying food consumption patterns, overfeeding visitors, and other relevant topics. To support waste recycling and food donations, government assistance is necessary for waste separation in the home and commercial sectors. The recycling industry, particularly

the commercialization of recycled goods, should receive more ardent backing. To facilitate the use of recycled materials, the local agriculture and aquaculture sectors should be revitalized. So that various waste kinds can be handled and reused more effectively, centralized waste treatment and recycling facilities should be built.