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IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT LAWS THAT WILL HELP REDUCE WORLD CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract

This paper explores implementing waste management laws that can help reduce climate change globally. The waste sector significantly contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, accelerating climate change. The study examines various sources, including articles and reports, to analyze the relationship between waste management regulations, regional revenue generation, and climate change. The study highlights the importance of waste management regulations in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impact of waste on the climate. The study explores various successful waste management laws, such as the three R's (reduce, reuse, and recycle), zero waste, waste management regulations, and local government initiatives. These examples demonstrate that effective waste management laws and practices can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impact of waste on the climate. The study also discusses the challenges countries face in implementing waste management laws, such as poor waste management practices and systems, inadequate monitoring and enforcement, and the lack of commitment from governments. The study concludes that implementing effective waste management laws is crucial in addressing the global challenge of climate change. By adopting comprehensive regulations and promoting sustainable practices, countries can reduce waste and promote sustainable development while mitigating the impact of trash on the climate. Overall, the study provides insights into the importance of waste management laws in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the effects of waste on the environment. The findings of this study can contribute to the ongoing efforts to combat climate change through effective waste management policies and practices.

Keywords: Environmental Law, Waste Management, Climate Change, Local Government.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a global challenge that requires immediate action (Sithole et al., 2023; Turner et al., 2022). The waste sector significantly contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, accelerating climate change (Hupponen, Havukainen, and Horttanainen, 2023; Lincoln et al., 2023). As the world's population and economies grow, waste generation is projected to increase substantially, particularly in regions with poor waste management practices (Shah et al., 2023; Schmidt and Laner, 2023). This necessitates the adoption of comprehensive regulations to reduce waste and mitigate its impact on the climate (Zhao et al., 2023; Ibrahim and Johansson, 2022; Silchenko and Murray, 2023). This paper aims to explore implementing waste management laws that can help reduce climate change globally (Budihardjo et al., 2023; Upadhyay, 2022; Wang, Chen, and An, 2023).

Overall, environmental Law is essential in maintaining ecosystem balance, preventing environmental damage, and ensuring that our natural environment can be passed on to the next generation well and sustainably (Alblas and van Zeven, 2023; Agboola et al., 2020; Fang et al., 2021). The study examines various sources, including articles and reports, to analyze the

relationship between waste management regulations, regional revenue generation, and climate change (Roufou et al., 2021; Wang, Chen, and An, 2023). The study highlights the importance of waste management regulations in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impact of waste on the climate. Governments have a significant role in tackling climate change because they have the authority, resources, and ability to take the necessary actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect the environment, and promote adaptation to climate change (Leonhardt et al. 2022; Fang et al. 2021; Singh et al. 2019).

The study explores various successful waste management laws, such as the three R's (reduce, reuse, and recycle), zero waste, waste management regulations, and local government initiatives (He et al. 2022; Villalba Ferreira et al. 2022; Schmidt and Laner 2023). These examples demonstrate that effective waste management laws and practices can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impact of waste on the climate (Lincoln et al., 2023; Hupponen, Havukainen, and Horttanainen, 2023; Roufou et al., 2021).

The study also discusses the challenges countries face in implementing waste management laws, such as poor waste management practices and systems, inadequate monitoring and enforcement, and the lack of commitment from governments (Fang et al. 2021; Villalba Ferreira et al. 2022). The study concludes that implementing effective waste management laws is crucial in addressing the global challenge of climate change. By adopting comprehensive regulations and promoting sustainable practices, countries can reduce waste and promote sustainable development while mitigating the impact of trash on the climate. Overall, the study provides insights into the importance of waste management laws in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the effects of waste on the environment. The findings of this study can contribute to the ongoing efforts to combat climate change through effective waste management policies and practices.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is normative research, which is legal research undertaken by reviewing library resources or secondary data, which includes primary data. This study used a comprehensive approach to analyze successful waste management laws that have reduced climate change. The study provides insights into the importance of waste management laws in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impact of waste on the climate. The findings of this study can contribute to the ongoing efforts to combat climate change through effective waste management policies and practices.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The search results offer valuable insights into the significance of waste management legislation in the context of greenhouse gas emission reduction and the amelioration of waste's climate-related consequences. The trash industry constitutes one of the three pivotal sectors that emit methane, contributing to approximately 20% of methane emissions caused by human activities on a global scale. In the immediate timeframe, methane has a potency exceeding 80 times that of carbon dioxide as a climate pollutant, contributing to approximately half of the 1

degree Celsius of global warming observed thus far (Open Access Government 2022). The predicted growth of the population is expected to be significant, especially in areas where waste management practices are inadequate. According to the World Bank's projections, the annual global trash generation is anticipated to reach approximately 3.88 billion tonnes by 2050, indicating a substantial 73% surge compared to the levels observed in 2020. Implementing waste management legislation can mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by advocating for sustainable waste management methods. As an illustration, India's Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change has developed several regulatory mechanisms to effectively manage various types of garbage, including plastic, electro-electronic, construction and demolition, biomedical, and hazardous waste.

Local governments can be critical in tackling climate change through waste management. Waste management has become increasingly important in the fight against climate change, as improved waste disposal can lower carbon emissions. Effective implementation of waste management laws is necessary to address the challenges faced by countries in implementing waste management laws. The creation and enforcement of local codes and the central government's commitment are required to allow the free exercise of the policies created. Reframing the understanding of carbon dioxide emissions can help clear the path for practical approaches to reducing carbon in the atmosphere. A waste management perspective makes it unnecessary to demonize or outlaw activities that create waste streams.

Implementing Zero Waste methods can yield prompt outcomes in mitigating carbon pollution using established technologies and proven programs. This can be achieved by focusing on three key aspects: energy conservation, mitigation of methane emissions from landfills, and carbon sequestration from the atmosphere. In light of the findings above, the implementation of efficient waste management legislation and practices holds the potential to effectively curtail greenhouse gas emissions and alleviate the adverse effects of waste on the climate. Through the implementation of comprehensive regulatory frameworks and the promotion of sustainable behaviors, nations have the potential to diminish waste generation and foster sustainable development, thereby lessening the adverse environmental impacts associated with the accumulation of refuse.

Climate change is a pervasive worldwide concern, necessitating collaborative efforts among countries and implementing robust regulatory frameworks to mitigate its adverse effects. In Indonesia, the policies above are implemented to safeguard the environment and mitigate the nation's impact on climate change, which may manifest gradually. Hence, it is imperative to consistently monitor the most up-to-date rules and policies about the environment and climate change in Indonesia.

An example of a case of forest burning in Brazil; unlike wildfires in Europe or the United States, fires do not occur naturally in the humid, tropical Amazon rainforest. Instead, farmers cut down the forests and set trees on fire to clear land; sometimes, these fires run out of control. (Reygadas, Spera, and Salisbury, 2023). The number of fires burning in the Amazon rainforest hit a 15-year high in June 2022. In August 2022, 33,116 fires burned through the Brazilian Amazon; satellite data shows a higher number of fires than any month has seen in the past five

years (Jake Spring and Gloria Dickie 2022). Waste prevention and recycling are essential strategies for mitigating climate change. Waste prevention is the most effective approach regarding climate benefits, followed by recycling.

To establish a circular economy and sustainable development, waste management regulations must prioritize waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. The optimal strategy for waste reduction involves preventing its generation from the outset. One can achieve cost savings, promote the preservation of natural resources, and mitigate the release of greenhouse gases by adopting the three approaches: reduction, reuse, and recycling. Local governments can significantly influence the promotion of sustainable waste management practices. The trash industry is among the three pivotal sectors that contribute to the release of methane, accounting for approximately 20% of methane emissions caused by human activities on a global scale. Implementing waste management legislation can mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by promoting and enforcing sustainable practices. California is implementing statewide organic waste recycling and surplus food recovery to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants. The program aims to reduce organic waste disposal by 75% by 2025 and rescue people to eat at least 20% of currently disposed surplus food by 2025 (CalRecycle, n.d.).

The implementation of waste management planning has the potential to effectively address the adverse effects of climate change through the enhancement of resilience and the mitigation of risks associated with fire hazards, personal injuries, and disease vectors. Communities can respond to catastrophes by engaging in proactive measures such as pre-event planning. This approach facilitates the efficient disposal of garbage during and after an incident, identifies potential possibilities and methods for waste management, and mitigates the release of greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste management operations. The necessity of effectively executing waste management regulations is paramount in addressing the issues encountered by governments throughout the implementation of such legislation.

Local governments must guarantee that waste collection services have sufficient geographical inclusivity, encompassing impoverished and minority communities. Imposing penalties for non-compliance with waste standards is necessary to deter unsustainable practices. In summary, the findings above indicate that the implementation of efficient waste management legislation and practices have the potential to effectively decrease greenhouse gas emissions and alleviate the adverse effects of trash on the climate. By implementing comprehensive regulatory frameworks and promoting sustainable practices, nations can diminish waste generation and foster sustainable development, thereby lessening the adverse environmental impacts of refuse.

CONCLUSIONS

Effective solid waste management (SWM) practices can mitigate adverse health and environmental impacts, conserve resources, and improve the livability of cities. Local governments should strictly enforce environmental regulations and better monitor civic responsibilities for sustainable waste storage, collection, and disposal, as well as health hazards of poor SWM, reflected in garbage littering observable throughout most cities of the Global

South. Waste management planning can mitigate the impact of climate change by increasing resiliency and reducing the dangers of fire, personal injury, and disease vectors. Communities can adapt to disasters by preparing for them through pre-incident planning, which can expedite waste removal during and after an incident, identify waste management opportunities and strategies, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste management activities. Circular economy strategies have emerged as a crucial global priority in the fight against climate change and other environmental challenges.

These strategies encompass a range of actions, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mitigating resource depletion and ecological contamination, and optimizing waste management practices. Waste prevention and recycling are natural ways to help mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Waste prevention is the best management option, followed by recycling, regarding climate benefits. Effective waste management laws should focus on waste reduction, reuse, and recycling to achieve a circular economy and sustainable development.

Effective implementation of waste management laws is necessary to address the challenges faced by countries in implementing waste management laws. Local governments must ensure that waste collection services have adequate geographical coverage, including poor and minority communities. Violations of waste regulations should be punished to discourage unsustainable behaviors.

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