

The Global Push Initiative

FOR RESOURCES
AND WASTE
MANAGEMENT



Partenariat
français
des déchets

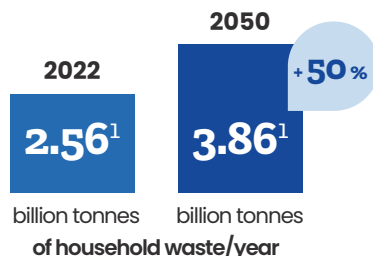
PFD

FSWP

French
solid waste
partnership

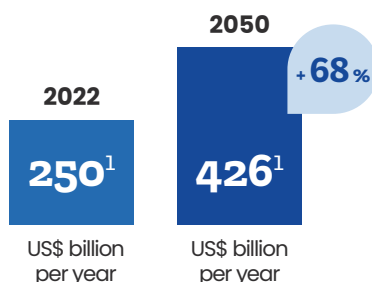
Sustainable resources and waste management is a major cross-cutting issue. It affects us all. It is the cornerstone of sustainable development, at the intersection of public health, sustainable cities, the fight against pollution, climate change, biodiversity conservation and the transition to circular and resilient economic models.

An unsustainable status quo...



- 17 %** is not collected worldwide¹
- 38 %** is poorly managed², of which
- 13 %** is dumped in uncontrolled open landfills²

...which is costly.



243
US\$ billion per year

estimated in **indirect costs** associated with the negative impacts of **unmanaged waste** in 2020²

An opportunity to be seized

1 ton of **recycled steel** avoids

0,9 tons of **raw material extraction**²

1 % reduction in the volume of household waste



150 US\$ M

saved in the case of the Middle East and North Africa region³

Waste volumes are rising. Waste management impacts health, the environment and the economy. Prevention through eco-design, reuse and repair is struggling to gain traction. The problem continues to grow, despite numerous commitments and declarations already made on the topic⁴. This concern is universal and fosters action; however, international dialogue on this topic remains fragmented. A common vision remains to be established in order to coordinate cross-sectoral approaches and facilitate local action.

The Global Push initiative⁵ aims to unite the resources and waste community and to provide a stronger, more structured voice to position this issue as a priority on the international sustainable development agenda. The primary objective of the initiative is to stimulate local action, while identifying the international dynamics that hinder it. This requires the joint mobilisation of political, financial and professional stakeholders around a shared vision.

The French Solid Waste Partnership (FSWP) now calls for:

- 1** the continuation of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) after 2030, with their 17 goals and 169 targets,
- 2** supplementing these goals by adding relevant indicators to track progress in resources and waste management, and finally
- 3** establishing a Global Commitment on Resources and Waste as an additional steppingstone towards achieving the SDGs.

Yet another commitment?

This commitment builds on existing consensus expressed in a fragmented manner across various declarations, calls to action, or multilateral agreements. It aims **to coordinate the implementation of local projects with the systemic changes needed at the international level.**

This commitment lays the foundation for a shared vision that enables us to work together, beyond traditional silos,

- between countries on the necessary systemic transformations,
- between levels of governance on the distribution of responsibilities, and
- between the public and private sectors to intensify usage and extend the lifespan of objects, preserve their value and then enable their recovery for other uses, as new materials or as an energy source, before ensuring their disposal or storage.

The Global Commitment on Resources and Waste focuses on managing all existing waste in a way that protects health and the environment, while reducing the generation of future waste through the transition to sustainable production, consumption and usage.

^{1,2,3}See references on the back.

⁴See the document "Pledges and declarations" here: www.pfd-fswp.fr/l-initiative-global-push

⁵The discussion partners are the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-IETC), the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS), and UN-Habitat.

A Global Commitment on Resources and Waste

Recognising different starting point realities and local contexts, and with the overarching goal of enabling sustainable development that minimizes health impacts and environmental harms, improves social value, and fosters economic development, we call on national and sub-national governments to commit, with dated and quantified targets, to

Extending municipal solid waste collection to everyone and end uncontrolled dumping and burning; and progressively implementing waste recovery and treatment systems in accordance with Environmentally Sound Management (ESM)^a.

Implementing the actions of circular economy^b, and taking steps to transition towards sustainable models of production, consumption and usage.

Improving governance systems, including

THE 4 FOLLOWING ENABLERS

1

REGULATION, PUBLIC POLICY AND PLANNING

- **Assign** clear roles and responsibilities to implement ESM of waste including waste prevention strategies, and the products' end-of-life responsibility.
- **Establish** locally tailored Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (ISWM)^c, acknowledging the specificities of local networks such as roads, energy, or water, as well as the industrial opportunities for recovered materials and energy.
- **Establish** capacity building, training, cooperation.
- **[Recognise** that an improved living environment for all enables sustainable resources management.]

2

INCLUSION OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS

- **Identify** most vulnerable populations and **ensure** their fair and equal access to basic waste management services.
- **Ensure** occupational safety and decent jobs for workers involved in resources and waste management, in particular workers of the informal sector, for a just transition^d.
- **Include** all stakeholders in the planning and implementation of ESM of waste and circularity.
- **Apply** the non-discrimination principle, and in particular promote gender equality and children's rights.

^aEnvironmentally Sound Management (ESM) of waste is defined in article 2(8) of the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal: "Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes or other wastes" means taking all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous wastes or other wastes are managed in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes". The Convention has been ratified by 191 countries.

^bIn particular, as presented non-exhaustively in ISO 59004:2024, these actions include: refuse, rethink, source, reduce, repair, re-use, refurbish, remanufacture, repurpose, cascade, recycle, recover energy, and re-mine. The implementation strategies of these actions are to be adapted by product type.

3

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

- **Establish** dedicated, and transparent financing to support investments, as well as operational costs including those of the effective regulatory enforcement of waste and resources management policies.
- **Support** establishing adequate fiscal, accounting and legal frameworks to transition towards economic models enabling sustainable production, consumption and usage.
- **Leverage** the polluter pays principle, as well as the end-of-life responsibility into financing mechanisms.
- **Promote** the positive impacts of waste management initiatives on health, climate, biodiversity, water, and soil in order to leverage impact investment mechanisms (e.g.: carbon credits).

4

MONITORING, REPORTING, VERIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY

- **Define** monitoring criteria that are regularly measurable, evidence-based and actionable.
- **Establish** transparent, verifiable, coherent and swift reporting on all resources and waste management practices, including traceability on destinations and modalities, whether controlled or not and acknowledging the progression towards ESM-compliance.
- **Establish** adapted traceability on products, as well as transparency on their composition and compliance with standards supporting circular activities.



INDICATORS TO GUIDE ACTION

(quantified targets to define depending on each local context)

- Household and similar waste **collection rate**
- **Quantity and nature** of waste generated
- **Rate** of household and similar waste **managed by system level:**
 - 1 Unsafe: open dumps, unsanitary landfills and/or open burning;
 - 2 Safe final sinks: engineered landfills with gas capture and/or incineration with flue gas treatment;
 - 3 Circular: material and energy recovery from waste
- **Circular product management systems** – to be adapted by sector
 - Reduce and refuse (e.g. food loss and food waste indicators (SDG 12.3.1))
 - Reuse and repair (e.g. product repairability index)
 - Refurbish, remanufacture, repurpose/upcycle (e.g. market release rate)
 - Material consumption (SDG 8.4.2 and 12.2.2) per strategic materials
 - National recycling rate, tonnes of recycled materials (SDG 12.5.1) per strategic materials



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^c“An integrated and sustainable waste management (ISWM) system must address all technical (infrastructure) and governance aspects to allow a well-functioning system that works sustainably over the long term” Wilson, D. C. et al (2015). *Global Waste Management Outlook 2015* [online]. UNEP, p. 30 [Last accessed 30 April 2026]. Available at: www.unep.org/ietc/resources/publication/global-waste-management-outlook-2015

^dAs defined by the International Labor Organisation, “a just transition promotes environmentally sustainable economies in a way that is inclusive, by creating decent work opportunities, reducing inequality and by leaving no one behind”. ILO (2023) *Résolution concernant une transition juste vers des économies et des sociétés écologiquement durables pour tous. IL.C.111/Resolution V* [online]. Organisation Internationale du Travail, p.3 [Last accessed 30 April 2026].



This commitment is brought **to the attention of States** through existing discussion forums, such as the COPs on climate change and other United Nations conferences. The ambition is to form a coalition of countries with a high-level political interest in establishing the systemic frameworks necessary for a circular economy, the aim of which is to decontaminate, decarbonise, and decouple value creation from environmental harms, including resource extraction and waste generation.

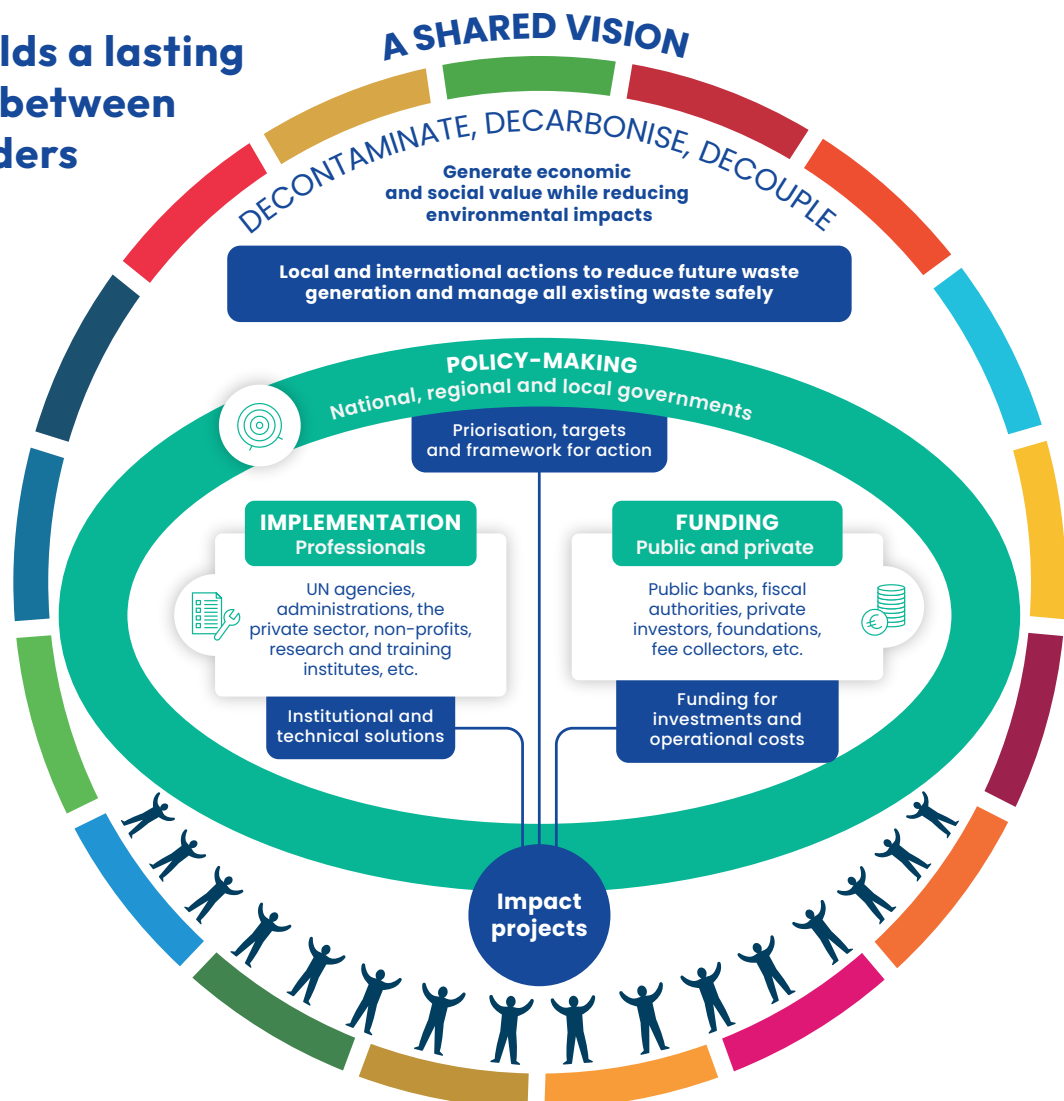
This commitment is also proposed **to unite stakeholders involved** in its operational implementation, each within their respective roles and responsibilities.

The FSWP promotes...

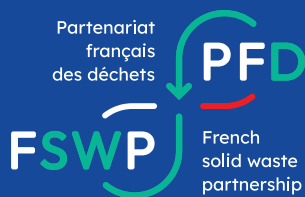


- **Ownership** by various stakeholders of the **Global Commitment on Resources and Waste**.
- **The development of tools to support the implementation** of local waste management initiatives⁶, particularly regarding operational costs, governance, evaluation and enforcement mechanisms.
- **The shared understanding of the barriers to shifting** from a linear model of production, consumption and use towards a circular model.
- **The adoption of indicators** to facilitate the definition of high-impact projects, as well as measurement, reporting and verification systems.
- **The integration of the resources and waste community** into future discussions on a systemic framework for sustainable development beyond 2030.

...and builds a lasting dialogue between stakeholders enabling action.



⁶In this context, see the FSWP note on mechanisms to support the implementation of waste management: www.pfd-fswp.fr/IMG/pdf/support_mechanisms_inc5_fr.pdf. See also the animation created by the PFD on this subject: youtu.be/094tY45qIIM?si=Wefxvwx4qOnwCq7x



The **French Solid Waste Partnership** is a multi-stakeholder platform in the field of waste management, regrouping French stakeholders from State, the local authorities, the NGOs, the companies, and the research and training institutes. Its main purpose is to coordinate and amplify the voice of French waste stakeholders for international advocacy on the whole array of waste management topics, ranging from prevention to waste collection, treatment and recovery and the promotion of a lean and more circular economy to facilitate the achievement of the global Sustainable Development Goals.

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¹**Cook, E. et al. (2026).** *What a Waste 3.0. Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management towards Circularity until 2050* [online]. World Bank Group. [Last accessed 20 April 2026]. Available at: www.worldbank.org/en/publication/what-a-waste

²**Lenkiewicz, L. et al. (2024).** *Global Waste Management Outlook 2024: Beyond an age of waste. Turning rubbish into a resource* [online]. UNEP and ISWA [Last accessed 20 April 2026]. Available at: doi.org/10.59117/20.500.11822/44939

³**World Bank. (2026).** *Waste Management in the Middle East and North Africa* [online]. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank Group. [Last accessed 20 April 2026]. Available at: openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/5fb978e8-2ce6-4bf2-9c9f-725f7c9bde23