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Waste is an issue whose complexity involves many factors, both technical and technological, both social and cultural. The concentration of production in large cities shape it as a predominantly urban and metropolitan issue.

In some areas of the planet, the problem is closely linked to the presence of entrenched criminal organizations that for decades dispose industrial and hazardous waste without respecting environment and health.

Overcoming the landfills' era, the management process generally involves three standard steps: recycling, collection of useful fractions, disposal of parts not susceptible to reuse. The way these processes take place vary from system to system, as well as the common difficulties encountered.

For domestic and commercial waste, the recycling phase generally develops through the so-called door-to-door system, where the transfer to the manager of the disposal process takes place at the waste production site. In more advanced experiences the same user brings its waste to centralized points of storage. In both cases the determining success factor is the ability of the citizen to operate ex-ante an adequate separation of waste in fractions susceptible to different management and, therefore, in the ability to compel / encourage such behavior. In fact, ex-post selection and sorting systems are prohibitive except in those countries where the cost of labor is lower than the achievable revenues. Also the disposal phase of the fractions not susceptible to direct reuse presents significant problems that go beyond strictly technical aspects. In general, the process involves the transformation into inert materials by incineration for the dry component and digestion / oxidation for the organic

component. The latter, in fact, determines combustion difficulties related to the high water content with consequent increase in the environmental impact of the plant or the need to use systems with rotary combustion chamber that, vice versa, are unsuitable for the treatment of the remaining components.

In both cases, the main difficulties encountered in the plants' construction result from the strenuous opposition of citizens who see the risk of significant environmental damage, the endangerment of their health, the discomfort resulting from miasma and general degradation. This attitude is even more emphasized in those areas where a bad waste management perpetrated for decades deeply undermines confidence in local institutions.

The third issue of the third Volume (2018) of UPLanD intends to draw attention to the subject considering that today the development of suitable strategies is essential to deal with these issues in terms of preventive solutions rather than an emergency run-up to the ideologically undervalued effects of the inevitable growth.

In this key, the main themes of the call are.

- intervention programs and projects that address the issue of waste treatment in new expansions of large metropolises, both from the infrastructural point of view and the settlement model;
- product and process innovations to increase sustainability and protect public health in consolidated fabrics, both historical and ordinary;
- tools, methods and procedures for the assessment of ecological, environmental and landscape effectiveness of alternative transformation programs;

- best practices of waste management for the positive impact on the balance of urban settlements;
- best practices for improving the quality of the buildings-open spaces system, from the point of view of ecosystem efficiency, social inclusion and adaptability to climate change in a multi-scale perspective;
- methods of intervention, procedural innovations, functions and technologies aimed at overcoming the conflictual dimension that accompanies waste management both in regeneration operations and new settlements.

The authors are invited to send an abstract of maximum 2,000 characters, written in a concise and clear manner, in Italian or English, which must include the main contents of the article proposed, specifying the subject of the proposal, purpose of the contribution and adherence to the theme of CALL. In particular, the article may concern:

- relevant issues in the scientific debate;
- a point of view that is intended to be proposed;
- relevant plans, programs and projects;
- best practices taking into account the achieved results and their reproducibility in other contexts, highlighting the boundary conditions for their transfer;
- research projects, reporting the results, intermediate and / or final, achieved, their relevance to the topic, the funding sources, the originality of the tested product or process, the physical, social, economic and / or cultural implications, the limits identified and the point of view of the stakeholders involved
- research perspectives, highlighting the

product and / or process originality, the target beneficiaries and possible funding sources.

The abstract must be accompanied by specific keywords (from 4 to 5), which reflect what is essential in the paper, and must be sent by email to editors@upland.it. The authors of the accepted abstracts will be asked to send, within 30 days, their contribution of no more than 25,000 characters in case of single author, 30,000 in case of multiple authors, plus abstracts, bibliography and images. The contributions, eventually integrated on the basis of the referees' observations in the Double-Blind Peer Review procedure, must be sent, in the final draft, in double language (Italian / English) or English only, fully respecting the instructions for the authors and the template transmitted together with the abstract acceptance communication.

In adherence to the editorial model of the journal (continuous publication) the individual articles will be published on line in a definitive form, together with the definitive references to be cited, as soon as the editing, revision and proofreading process is completed. The articles will be added to the first issue of the current volume of UPLanD (2018), which will progressively increase until the final closure.

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