

#### **Comparison of environmental impacts related to municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction and demolition waste (CDW) management and recycling**

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## Introduction

Study area and reason behind the research

#### La Paz - Bolivia

Low-middle income city

About 950,000 inh.

Generation of about 650 t d<sup>-1</sup> of MSW (mainly disposed of) and 350 t d<sup>-1</sup> of CDW (unmanaged)

- What is **the impacts** of the <u>CDW mismanagement system</u> (compared to the MSWM system)?
- What does it affect in terms of environmental indicators?





## The Project - LaPazRecicla

Development Project financed by the Italian Agency for development cooperation

- <u>Support of the MSW management system</u>
- Information campaigns and technical courses
- Research and Innovation
- Construction of the first CDW recycling facility in Bolivia

















## **Objective of the research**



Aim of the LCA

- To analyse and **compare the environmental impacts** related to the MSWM and CDWM system of La Paz
- To estimate the contribution to the environmental impacts that the CDWM system has compared to the MSWM system
- To find the environmental impact indicators mostly affected by the CDWM system
- To quantify the contribution of recycling in reducing the environmental impacts



#### Methods



LCA – Scope definition, inventory, and interpretation

- System Boundaries: Formal MSWM system of La Paz & potential impacts related to CDW transportation and final disposal
- Six environmental impacts are assessed (GWP, EP, AP, HTP, FAETP, and depletion of abiotic resources)
- Mainly secondary data are used (software database)
- WRATE v.4 has been employed for the analysis
- Introduction of a scenario analysis (improvement of the recycling rate)

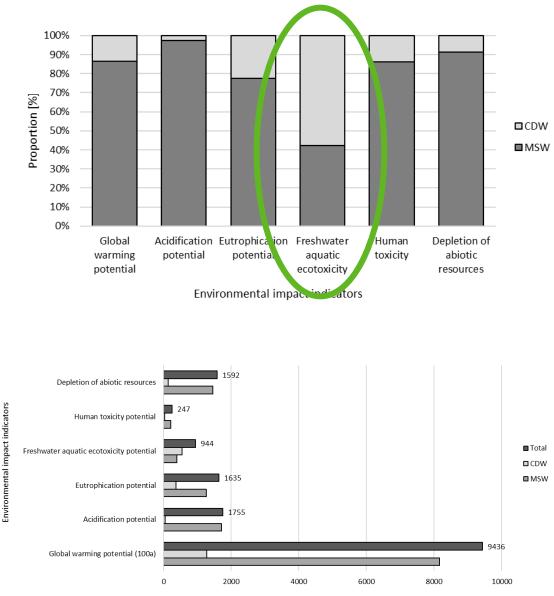


## Results

Contribution per environmental impact (normalized value)

The FAETP is the one mostly affected by the CDW mismanagement.

III The results are affected by the amounts of waste generated.



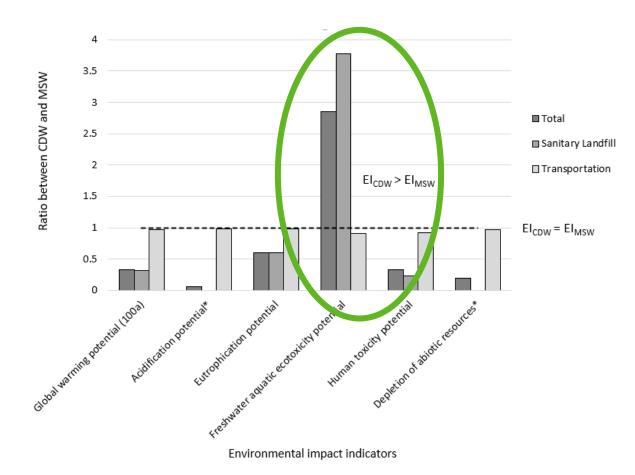
European Person equivalent (PE)



#### Results

#### Per ton of waste

The contribution of the CDW is <u>three time</u> <u>higher</u> than the <u>management of one</u> ton of MSW (mainly due to the uncontrolled disposal).





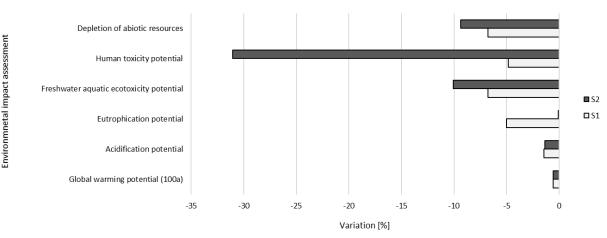
## Results

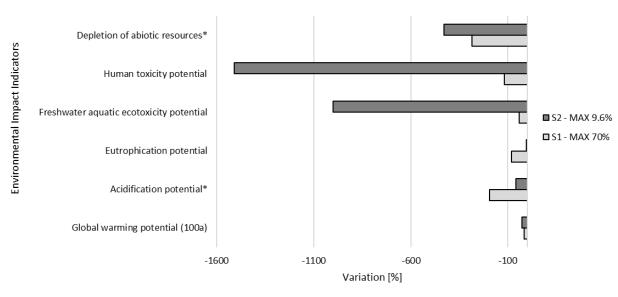
#### Scenarios analysis

S1 – 20% CDW recycling (about 20,000 t per year)
S2 – +100% MSW recycling (about 300 t per year)

The scenario related to the Project LaPazRecicla can potentially reduce the environmental impacts of about 5 to 30%.

Recycling, if implemented for the whole recyclable waste generated, can considerably reduce three of six environmental impacts.







## Discussion

Policy implications

- CDW mismanagement should be addressed in order to reduce the impacts related to the FAETP
- Recycling can be the first step for reducing 3 of 6 environmental impacts indicators
- Controlled disposal (CDW) and recovery of other waste fractions (MSW) should be involved in order to reduce the environmental impacts (recycling is not enough)

Limits: LCA modelling of the final disposal site!



## Conclusions

Remarks and future development

- CDW should be prioritized in developing countries. An appropriate MSWM system is not enough to be introduced!
- **Recycling** can be the first step for reducing environmental impacts in developing countries:
  - introduction of appropriate and low-tech technologies
  - income generated by the system
- Small scale treatment plants as well as pilot projects can support developing cities in starting now actions towards a sustainable development



# Thank you for your attention

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