

„Solid Waste, Health, Environment and Costs“ (UGoS)

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- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Solid Waste, Health and Environment**
- 3. Recycling of Solid Waste**
- 4. Cost Considerations**
- 5. Conclusions**

Study USA 1967:

23 diseases in connection to Solid Waste

Some of them:

- Cholera
- Typhoid fever
- Leprosis (through rats)
- Malaria, dengue fever (increasing mosquito breeding)
- Diarrhea

Water cannot run-off → Mosquitos!



Water can run-off → no Mosquitos!



Local Environment Problems

- Air pollution from burning
- Water pollution
- Soil pollution

=> HEALTH PROBLEMS

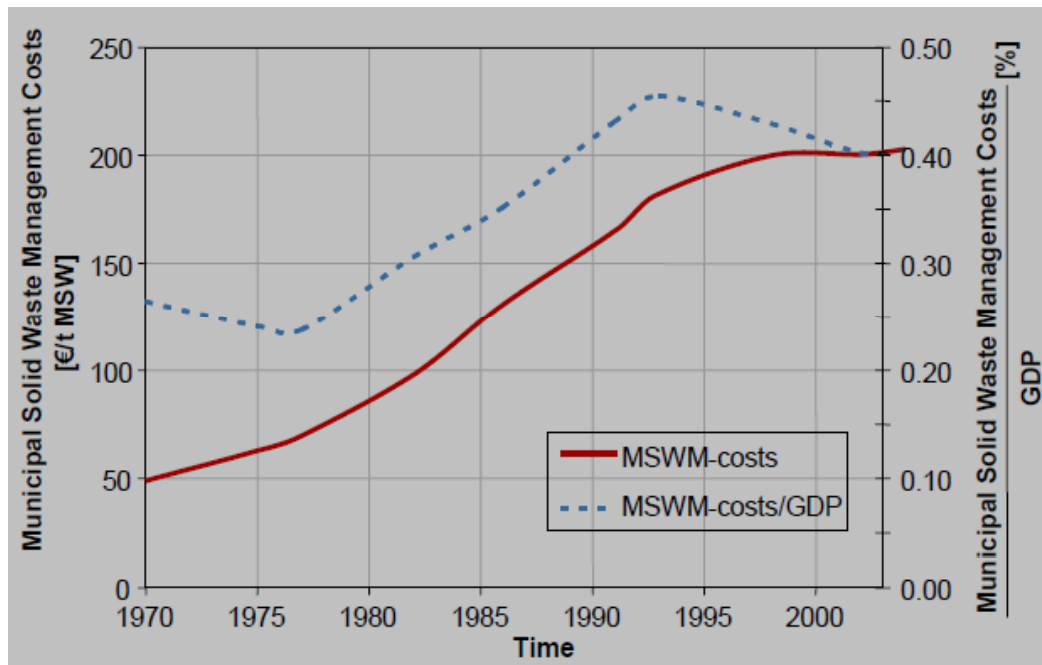
Global Environment Problems

- CO₂ Emissions

Are they equally important for Busia?

- + Can create employment → beneficial for people**
- + Can be beneficial for the environment**
- + No public costs if privately organized or high revenues from selling**
- High public costs if highly subsidized**
- Not possible if there is no market (e.g. plastic bottles)**

Recycling can increase costs ...



Recycling can also be cheap for public



What is the right way for Busia?

Decision of Busia Municipality

More collection

- better public health and environment
- higher public costs

Recycling through the public

- can create jobs, better use of resources
- be aware of the costs – can be very high!

Sensitization – always important