

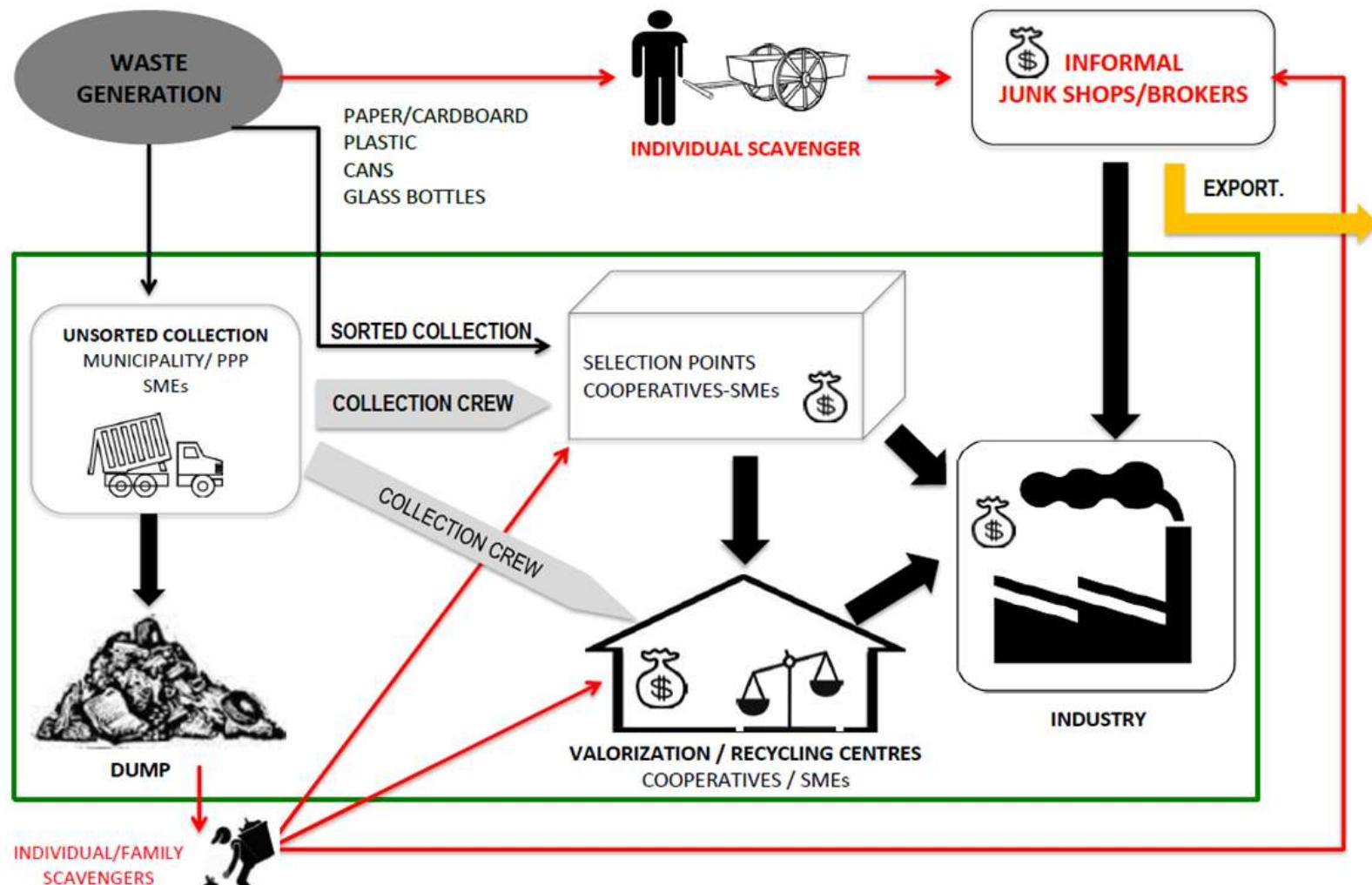
Life Cycle Assessment della gestione dei rifiuti urbani in Guinea - Bissau

Katia Ferrari

Introduzione: la gestione dei rifiuti solidi urbani nelle città africane



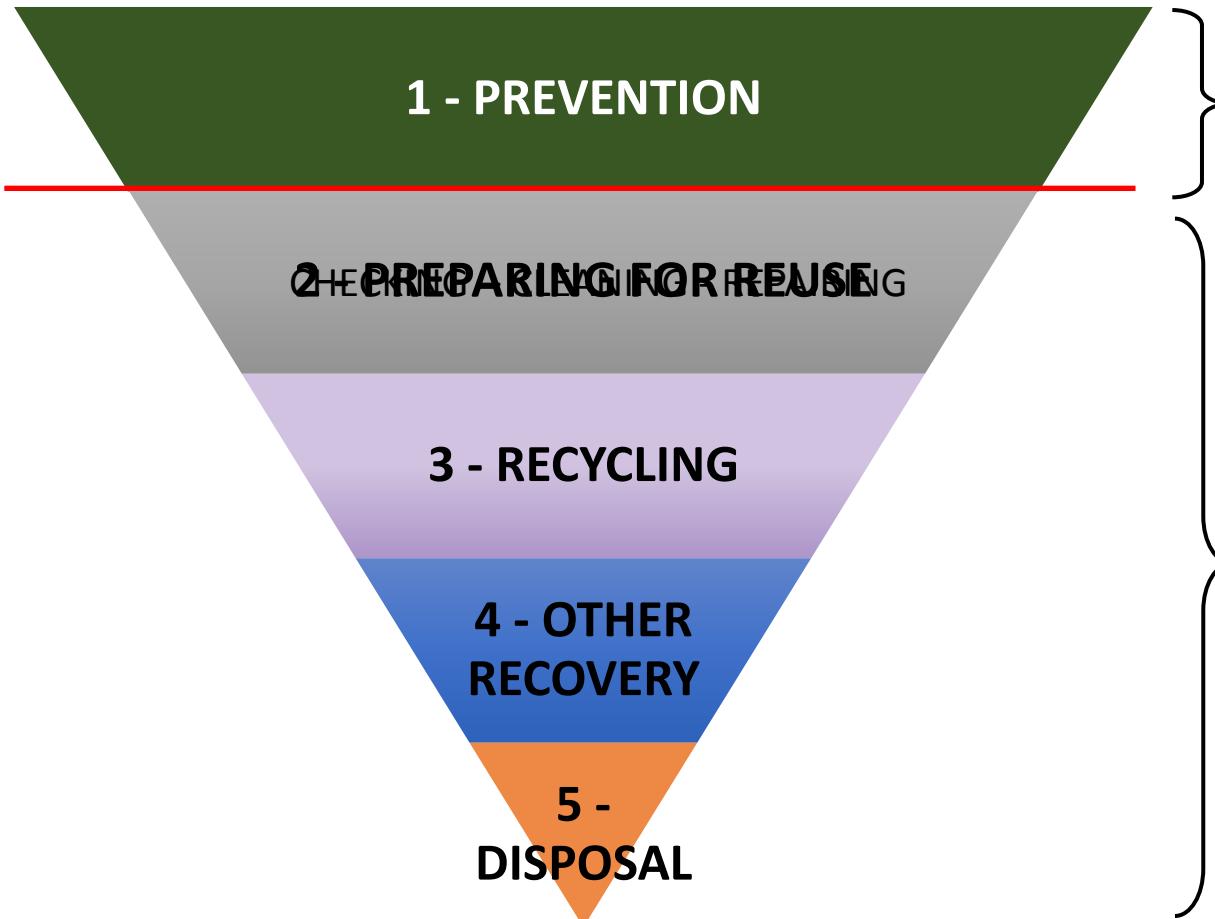
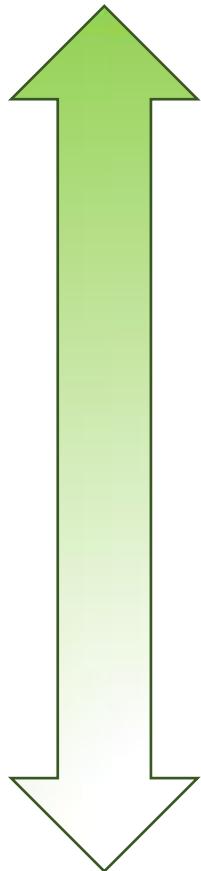
DIAGRAMMA DI FLUSSO – GESTIONE DEI RIFIUTI NELLE CITTA' AFRICANE



GERARCHIA DEI RIFIUTI in Europa

Direttiva 2008/98/EC

MOST PREFERRED

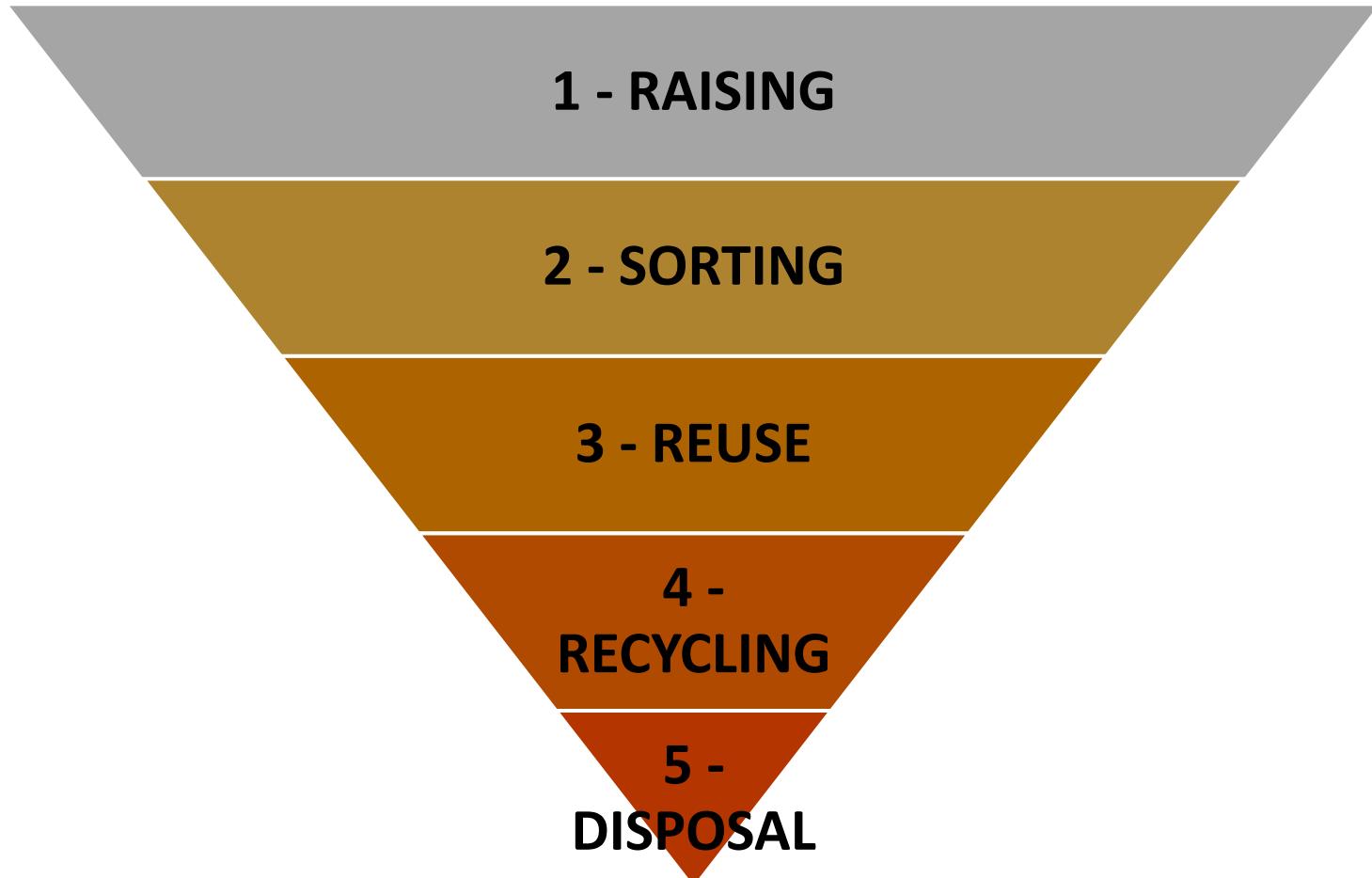


LESS PREFERRED

LA GERARCHIA DEI RIFIUTI È EFFICACE?

Authors	WH flawed notion	WH inefficient to promote reduction	WH to divert waste from landfill	WH not to divert waste from landfill	Prevention Reuse not part of waste management	local aspects may invalidate WH	new WH proposed
Wolf K., 1988/2012					X		X
US Congress Office of Technology Assessment, 1989	X				X	X	
Waite R., 1995						X	
Price L. J. & Joseph B. J., 2000	X	X				X	
Wilkinson D., 2002	X						
Kijak R. & Moy D., 2004					X	X	
Dijkgraaf E. & Vollebergh H., 2004	X			X			
Cleary J., 2009	X						
DEFRA, 2011	X						
Fisher C., 2011		X					
Sakai S. et al., 2011			X				
WRAP, 2011				X			
Hultman J. & Corvellec H., 2012	X				X	X	X
Ewijk, S. Van, & Stegemann, J. A., 2014	X	X	X		X	X	
Tunesi S., 2014		X					
Gharfalkar M. et al., 2015	X						X

GERARCHIA DEI RIFIUTI ALTERNATIVA PER I PAESI IN VIA DI SVILUPPO

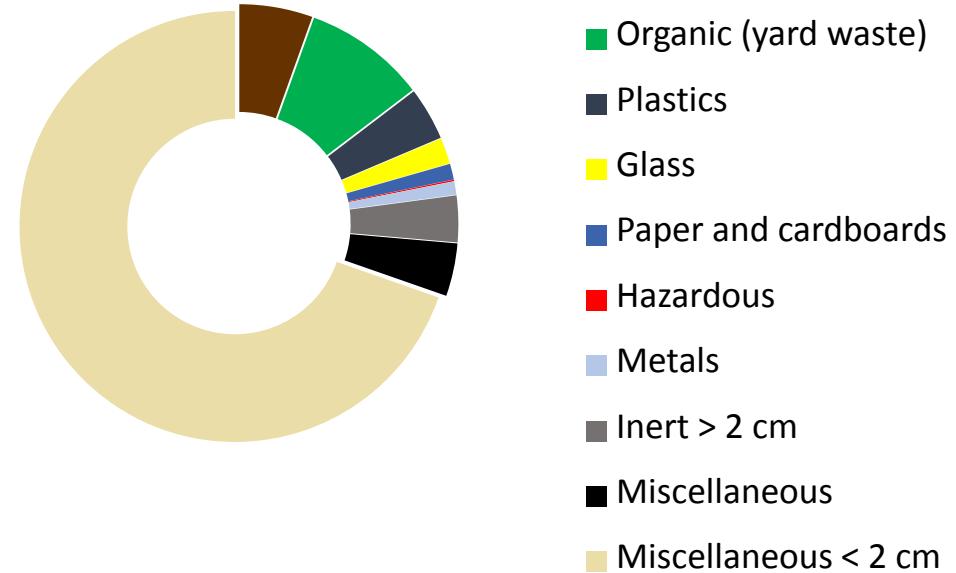


La Guinea Bissau

- Ex colonia portoghese
- Poche risorse e scarse competenze
- Alto tasso di urbanizzazione in costante crescita
- Governo locale e municipalità consapevoli
- Volontà politica di migliorare
- Presenza di progetti internazionali c cooperazione
- Scarsi risultati dei progetti di cooperazione – gestione rifiuti
- Approccio *up-to-bottom*



La gestione dei rifiuti solidi urbani nella capitale Bissau



- 316 T/giorno
- 19% rifiuti raccolti
- Abbandono e incendio senza controllo
- Raccolgitori informali

La discarica a cielo aperto di Antula



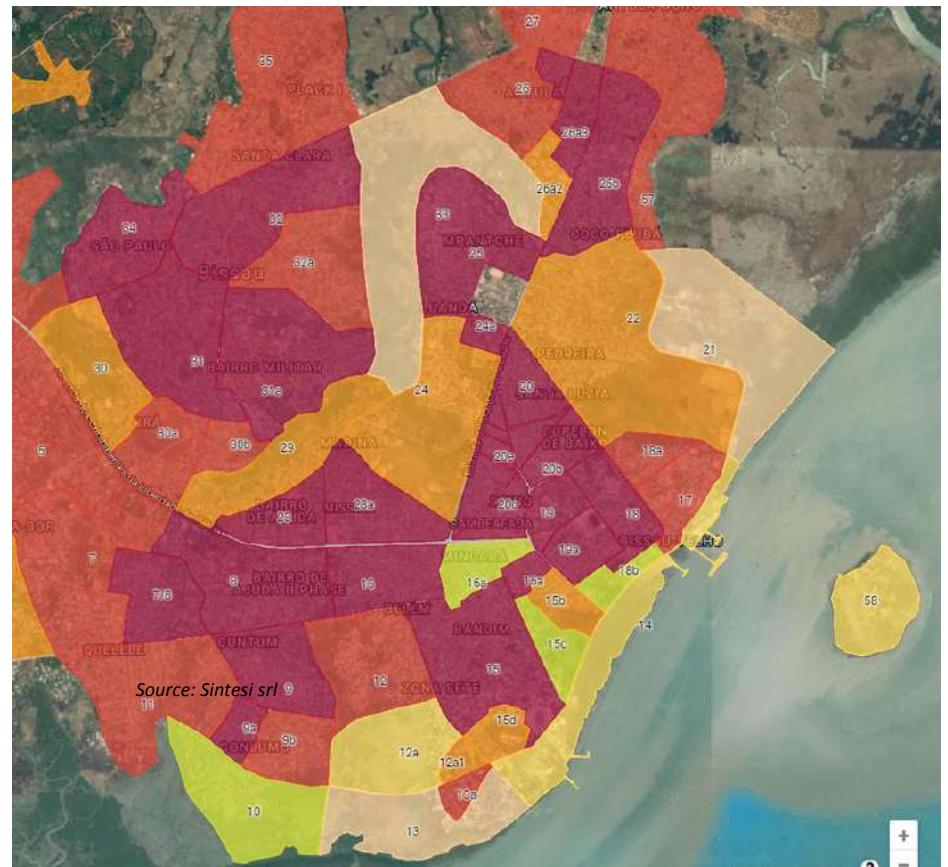
UNIMORE
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI
MODENA E REGGIO EMILIA



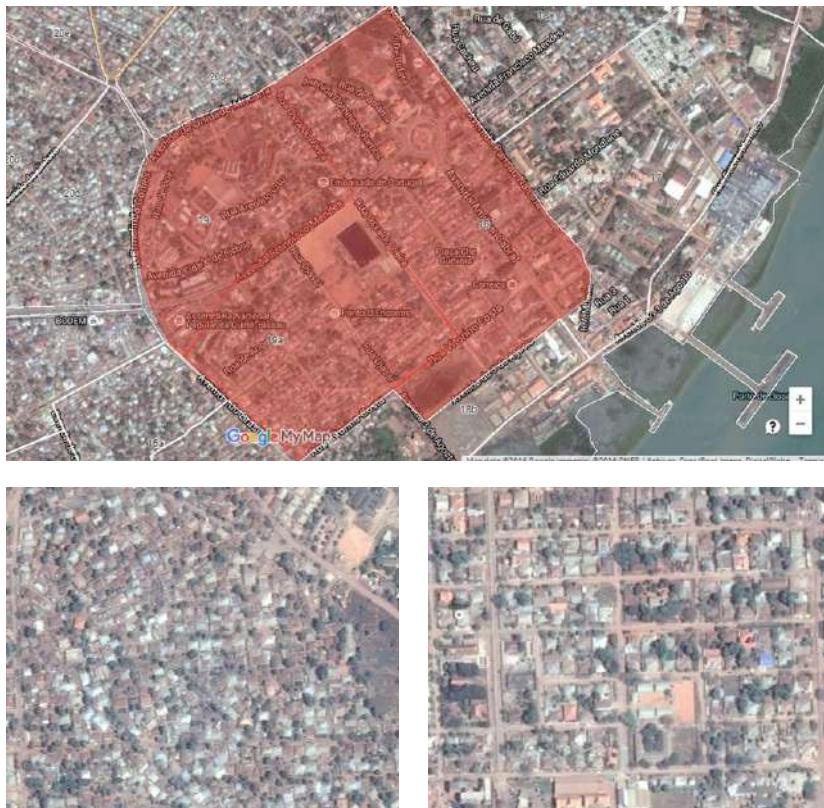
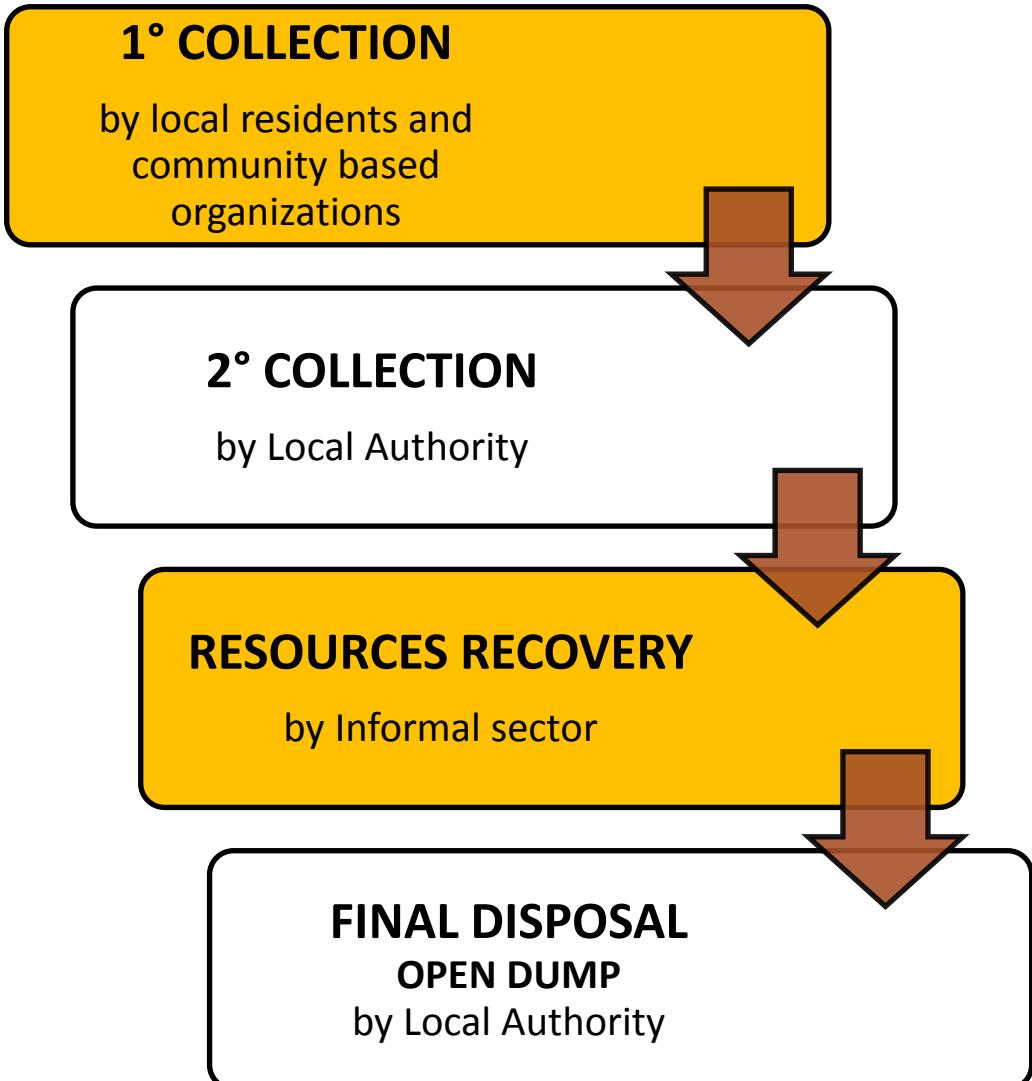
- ✓ 3 ettari
- ✓ Circondata da risaie e abitazioni
- ✓ Nessuno studio geomorfologico
- ✓ Nessuna impermeabilizzazione
- ✓ Nessuna compattazione o copertura periodica
- ✓ Raccoglitori informali

Bissau: suddivisione dei quartieri per densità

Population density categories	Inhabitants/km ²	
	min	max
1	0	999
2	1000	2499
3	2500	4999
4	5000	7499
5	7500	9999
6	10000	12499



La raccolta dei rifiuti solidi urbani a Bissau



1° COLLECTION

2° COLLECTION



Silos
1° COLLECTION



CONTENITORI 6M³
2° COLLECTION

Ostacoli per una buona gestione dei rifiuti a Bissau

FINANCIAL

Small amount
of public funds

No waste fee

Spread poverty

INSTITUTIONAL

Weak legal
framework

Poor
communication

Little capacity

Scarce
monitoring

PHYSICAL

Poor road
network

No sanitary
landfill

SOCIAL

Incorrect and
little knowledge
about the risks

Hazardous
practices

Little
willingness to
pay

Misure per migliorare la gestione dei rifiuti a Bissau

COLLECTION SYSTEM efficient and spread

Routes collection planning

Number/capacity of trucks

Placing/number/type of Transfer Stations

Awareness and education of inhabitants

ANTULA dumpsite close

Identification new site

Sanitary landfill project

Sanitary landfill construction and management

Improvement policy maker and technician capacities

WASTE FEE Economic instrument

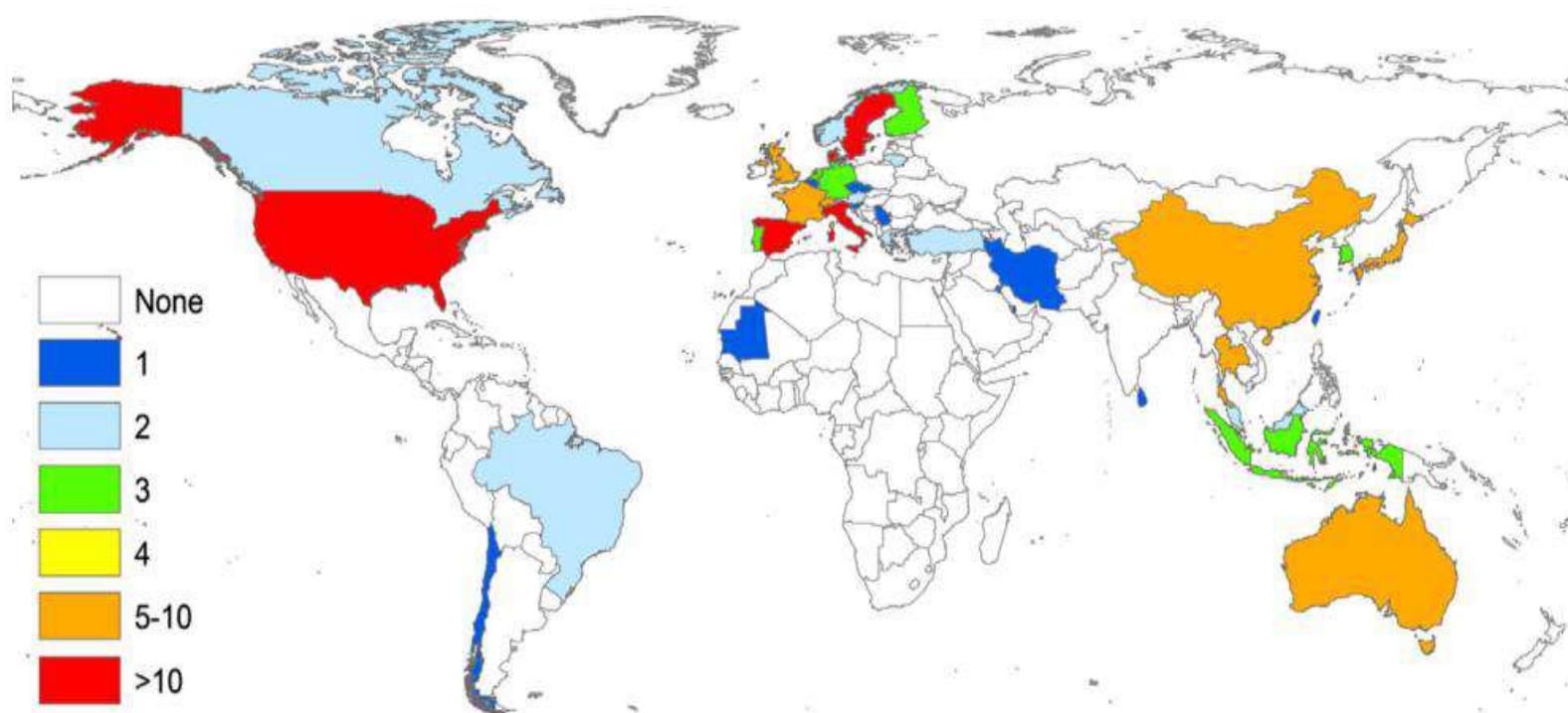
economic sustainability

Suitable to the economic condition and willingness to pay of the inhabitants

La metodologia LCA applicata alla gestione dei rifiuti

- Valutazione impatti ambientali e confronto tra impianti di trattamento.
- Selezione impianto di trattamento → minimizzare gli impatti negativi mantenendo costanti altre variabili.
- Valutazione ambientale dei sistemi di raccolta.
- Scelta del sistema di raccolta con minor impatto.
- Valutazione ambientale dei costi esterni di un piano di gestione.
- Scelta del piano di gestione che garantisce i minori impatti.

Distribuzione geografica di casi studio LCA sulla base della localizzazione geografica (total of 199 studies). Laurent et al. 2014



Raccomandazioni per studi LCA in paesi in via di sviluppo:

- Migliorare la qualità e la quantità di dataset locali affidabili;
- Seguire le procedure indicate dagli standard ISO;
- Completare lo studio con S-LCA.

LCA della gestione dei rifiuti urbani di Bissau

GOAL AND SCOPE DEFINITION = Assessing the current SWMS in Bissau city and alternative improved scenarios

Scenario 1 - Open dumping (current)

Scenario 2 - Anaerobic sanitary landfill after unsorted waste collection, with bio-gas uptake and flaring, without energy recovery

Scenario 3 - Anaerobic sanitary landfill with social-economic indicators and separate collection of recyclable materials by informal waste pickers

FUNCTIONAL UNIT = The total mass of waste produced, collected and disposed (Assumption: 100% of efficiency in collection and disposal)

SYSTEM BOUNDARIES = From collection to the end of life of the landfill

Code: SimaPro 8.0.4.

Method:

→ IMPACT 2002+ modified

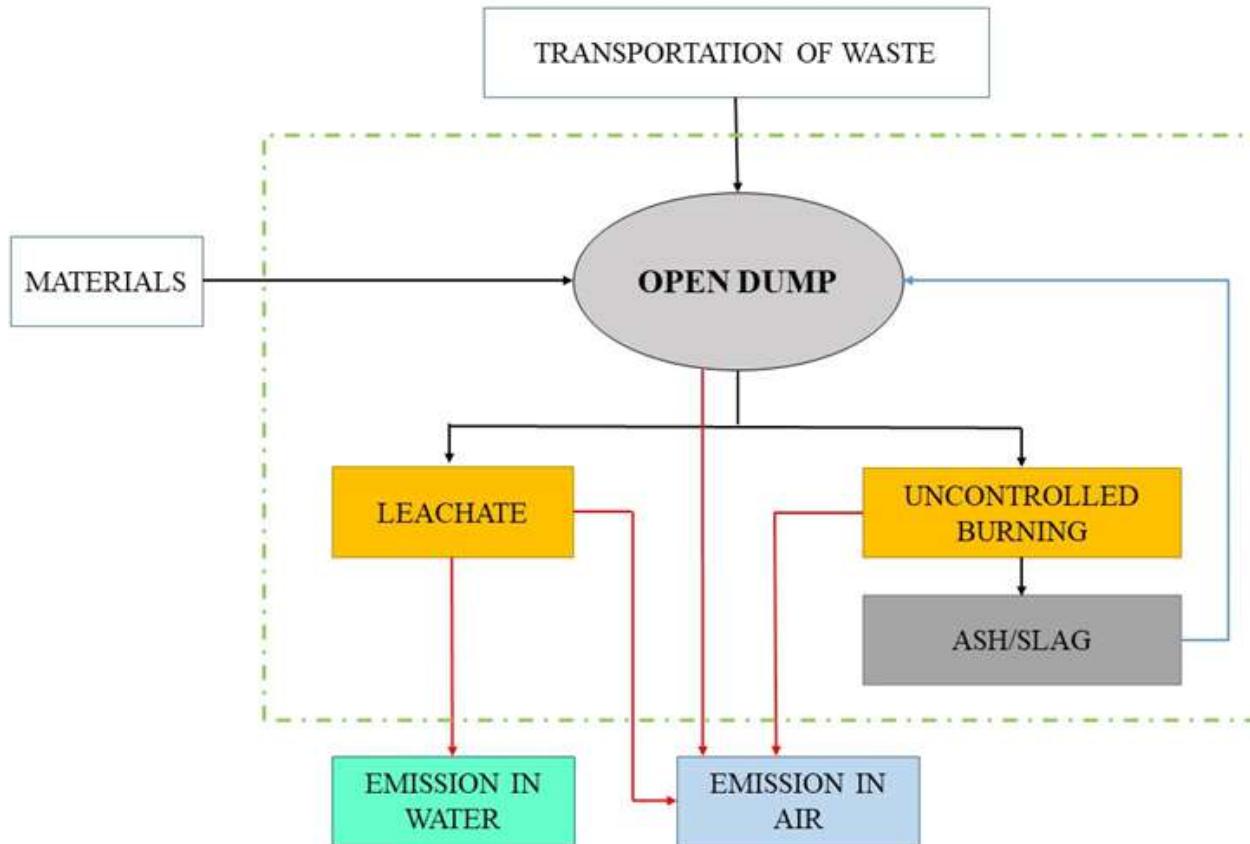
→ EPS 2015 + IMPACT modified (external costs)

LCI – LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY



- **Primary quality data** - LVIA Project
- **Secondary data** - Literature (Ecoinvent 3.1 + DatabaseUNIMORE)
- **New processes created:**
 - a) open dump;
 - b) leachate released into the environment;
 - c) uncontrolled burning of unsorted waste;
 - d) anaerobic sanitary landfill after unsorted waste collection, with bio-gas uptake and flaring, without energy recovery;
 - e) phytodepuration of the leachate;
 - f) recycling (material recovery) upstream of the landfill disposal.

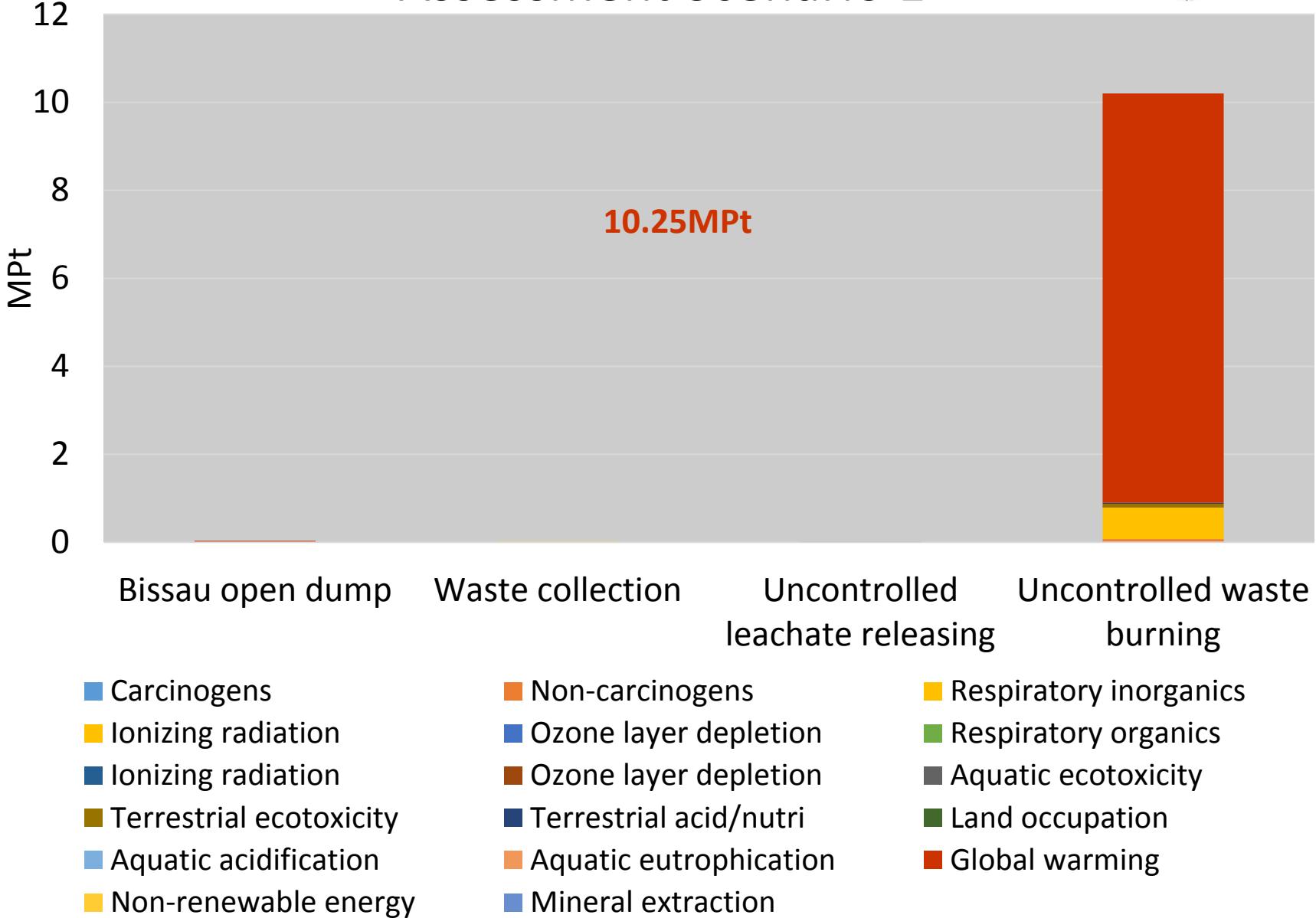
Scenario 1 – Discarica a cielo aperto



Assumptions:

- Area equivalent to that of the sanitary landfill (Scenarios 2 and 3);
- Timeline equivalent to that of the sanitary landfill (16.473 + 30);
- Same distance of the sanitary landfill from the city (13km);
- CH₄ emitted into the air 40% of the quantity emitted by anaerobic sanitary landfill ;

Assessment Scenario 1

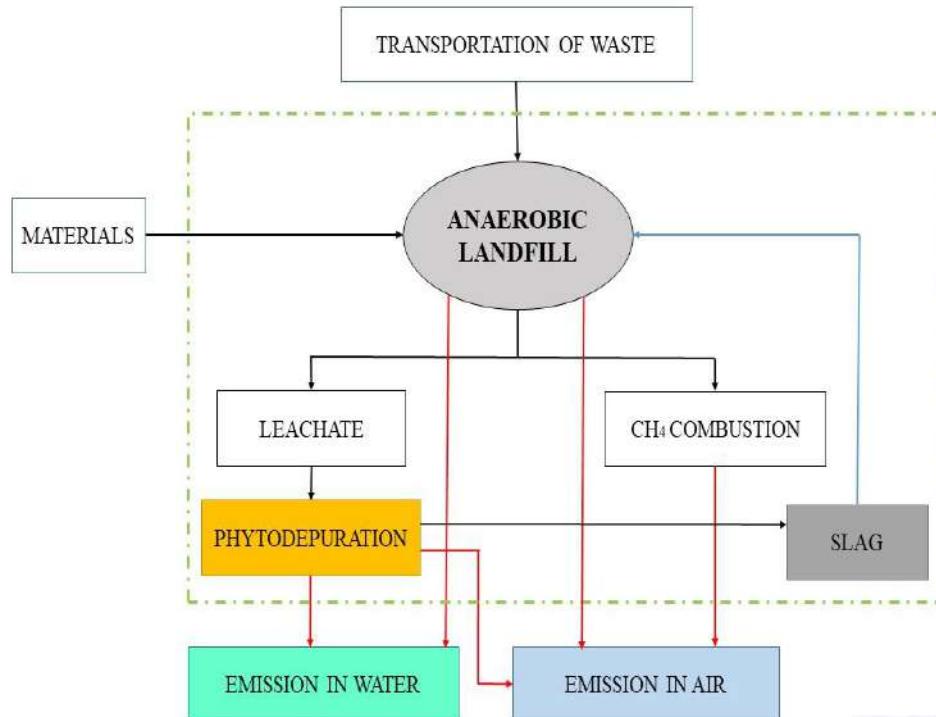


Bissau open dump Waste collection Uncontrolled leachate releasing Uncontrolled waste burning

- Carcinogens
- Ionizing radiation
- Ionizing radiation
- Terrestrial ecotoxicity
- Aquatic acidification
- Non-renewable energy
- Non-carcinogens
- Ozone layer depletion
- Ozone layer depletion
- Terrestrial acid/nutri
- Aquatic eutrophication
- Mineral extraction
- Respiratory inorganics
- Respiratory organics
- Aquatic ecotoxicity
- Land occupation
- Global warming

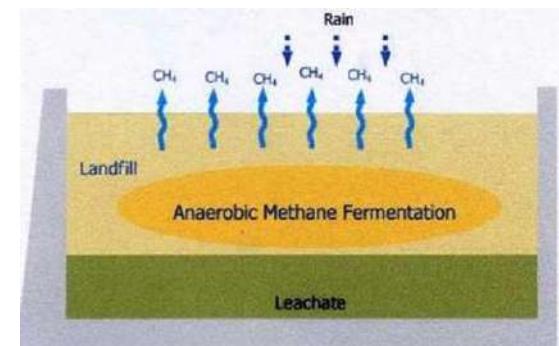
Scenario 2:

Discarica anaerobica senza produzione di energia

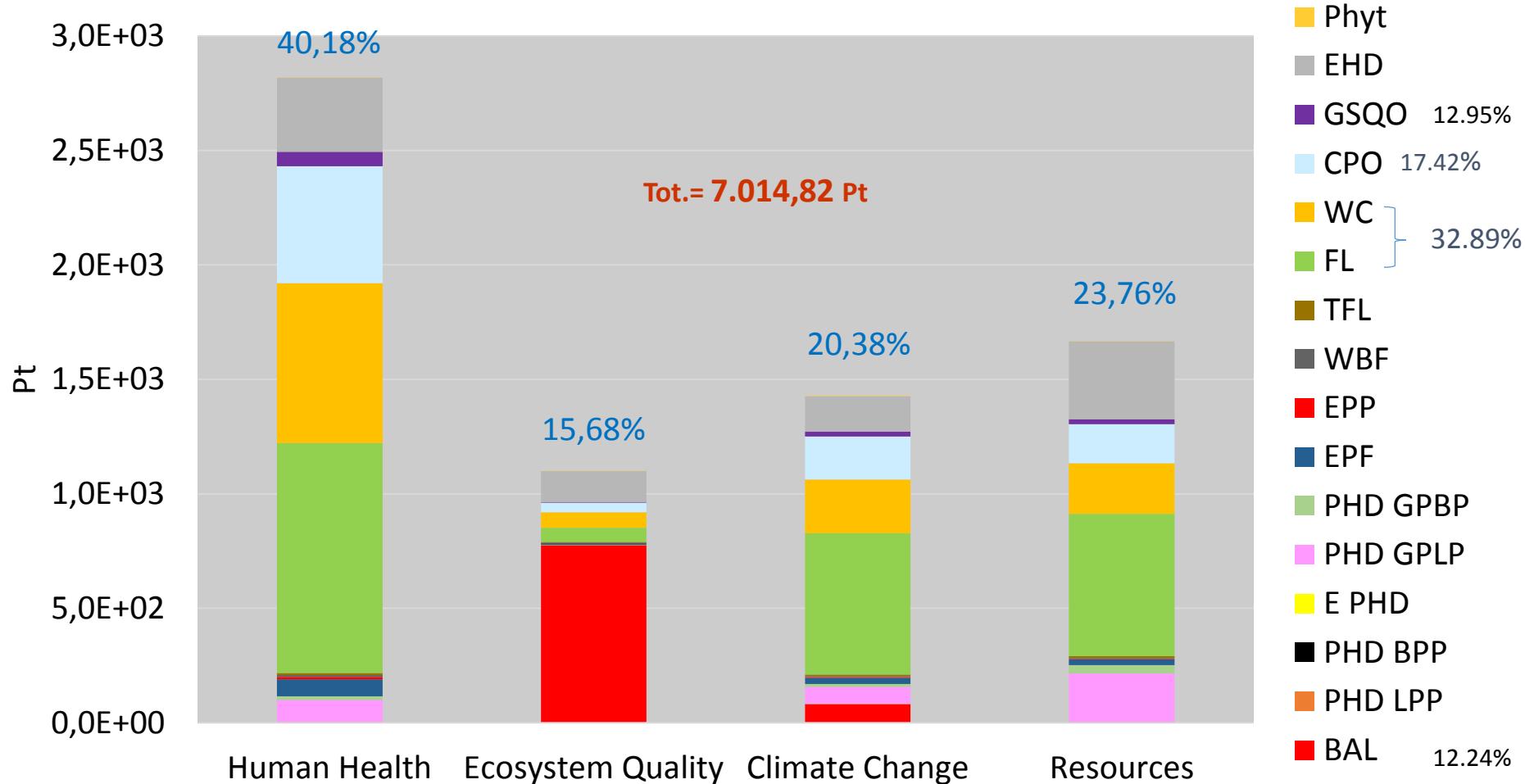


Assumptions:

- degradation processes are mainly anaerobic;
- Leachate and biogas produced are collected;
- Leachate treated by phytodepuration;
- Biogas on-site flaring → CO₂ release

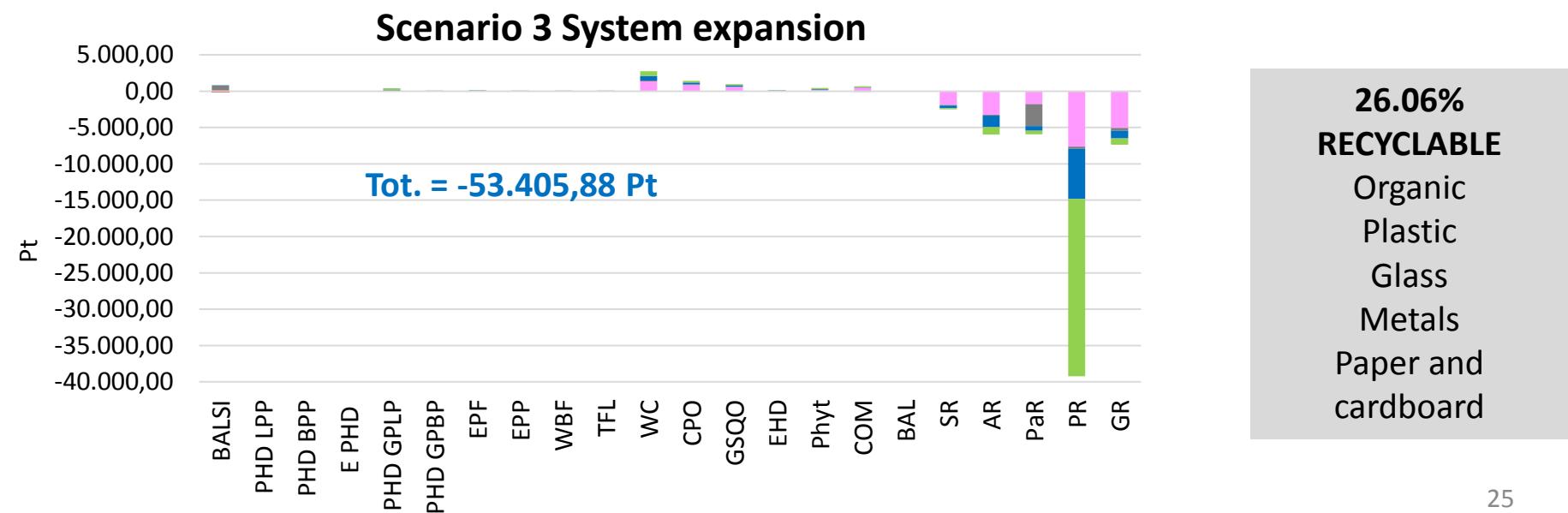
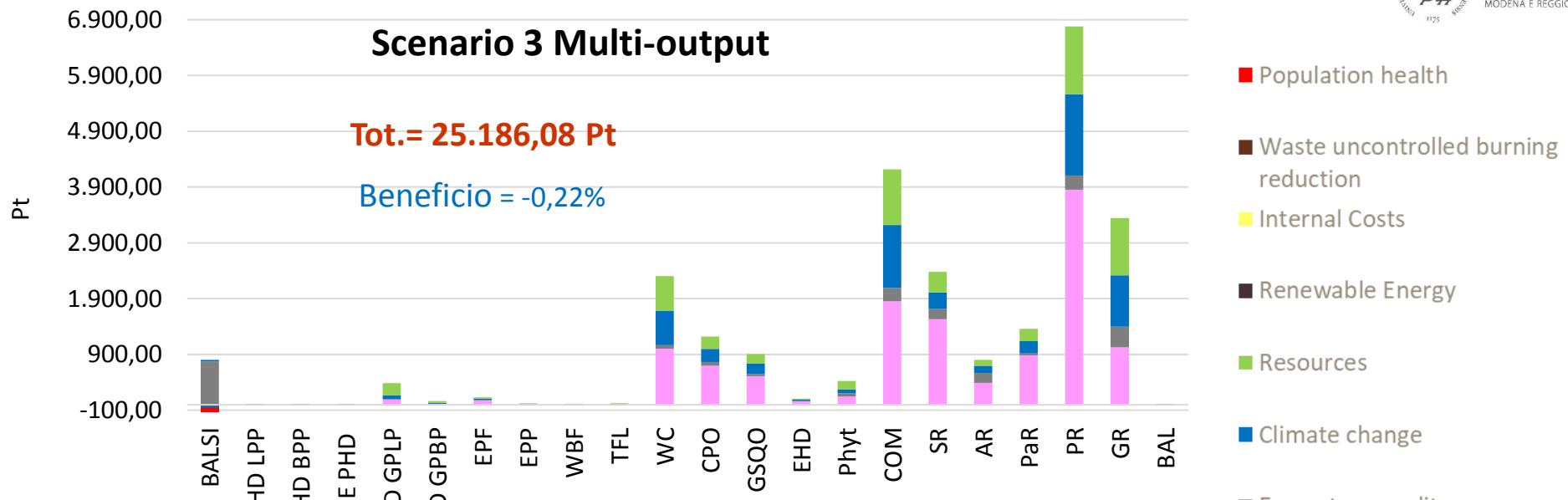


Assessment by damage category Scenario 2

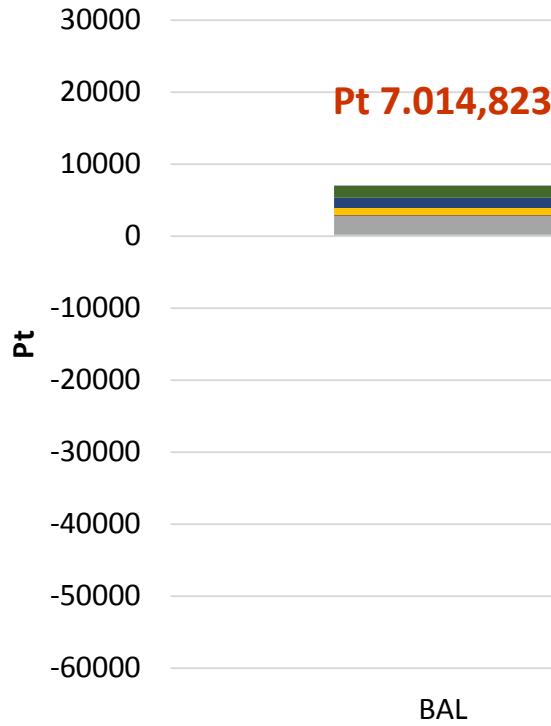


Scenario 3: discarica anaerobica con indicatori socio-economici

Impact category	Damage factor	Damage assessment factor	Damage category
Waste pickers health	-1	1	
Collection efficiency	-1	0,5	
Access to education	-1	0,6	
Health services access	-1	0,5	
Family wellbeing	-1	0,4	Evaluation factor = 100
Primary needs fulfilment	-1	1	
Hydro-geologic benefit	-1	0,3	
Sanitation benefit	-1	1	
Food security benefit	-1	0,1	Population health Normalization factor = $1/2.2 = 0.4545$
Waste uncontrolled burning reduction	-1	0,8	Evaluation factor = 100.
Landfill construction costs			
Phytodep. system constr. cost			Normalization factor = $1/\text{salary} = 1,215\text{E-9} \text{ €}$
Operating cost			

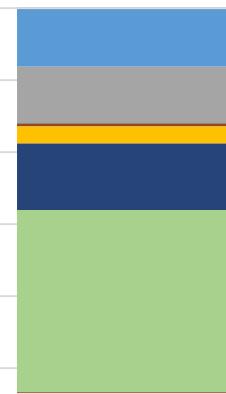


Scenario 2

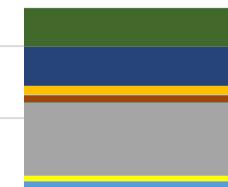


Scenario 3 System expansion

Pt -53,405,876



Scenario 3 Multi-output



- Carcinogens
- Ionizing radiation
- Aquatic ecotoxicity
- Land occupation
- Mineral extraction
- Access to education
- Primary needs fulfilment
- Food security benefit

- Non-carcinogens
- Ozone layer depletion
- Terrestrial ecotoxicity
- Global warming
- Waste pickers health
- Hydro-geologic benefit
- Health services access
- Waste uncontrolled burning reduction

- Respiratory inorganics
- Respiratory organics
- Terrestrial acid/nutri
- Non-renewable energy
- Collection efficiency
- Family wellbeing
- Sanitation benefit

SENSITIVITY ANALYSES



The damage assessment for an African country

CALCULATION OF A NEW ABSOLUTE NORMALIZATION FACTOR

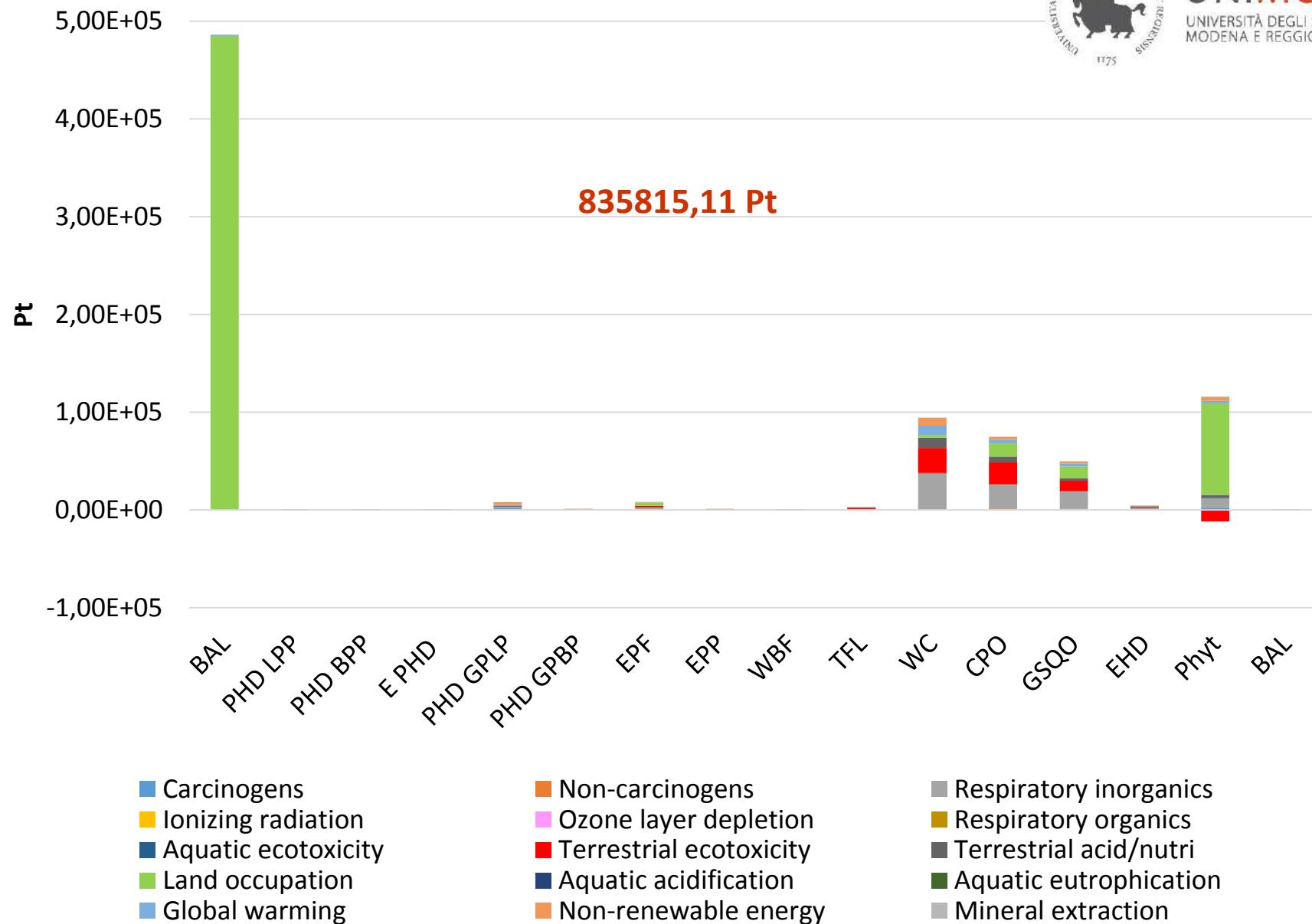
The inverse of the damage assessment due to the production of 1MWh of electricity from natural gas calculated by IMPACT2002+

Human health: 1/0.00018999 DALY

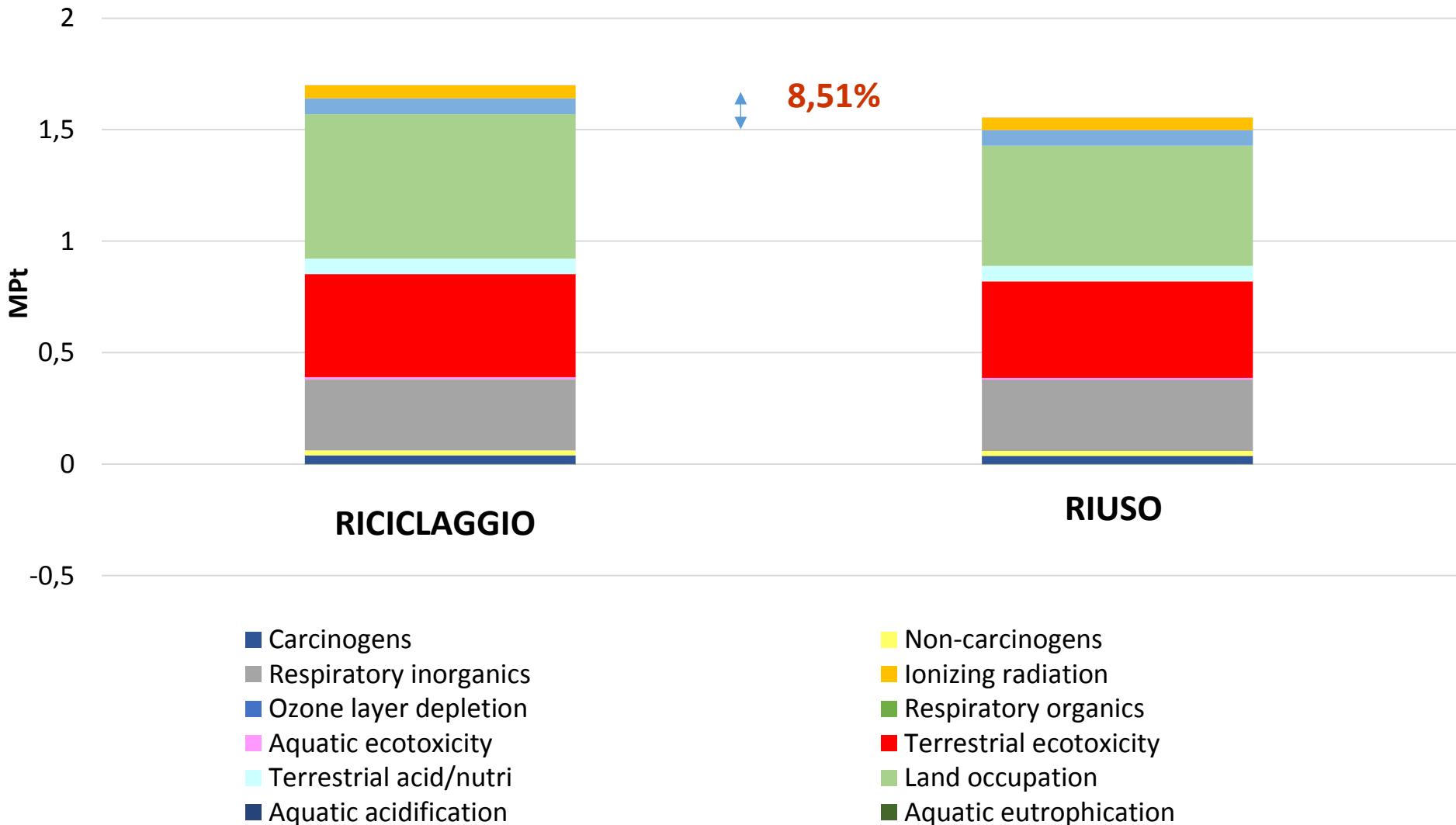
Ecosystem quality: 1/21.939 PDF*m²*yr

Climate change: 1/631,63 kg CO₂ eq

Resources: 1/11849 MJ



CONFRONTO TRA RICICLAGGIO E RIUSO DEL VETRO



Conclusioni (1)

- Mancanza dati primari adatti al contesto locale → creazione di nuovi processi
- Scenario peggiore = attuale (combustione incontrollata dei rifiuti).
- Causa principale del danno nello scenario 2 = raccolta dei rifiuti.
- Scenario 3 → nuove categorie di impatto e analisi con il metodo multi-output e con l'espansione del sistema → risultati molto diversi

Conclusioni (2)

- Metodologia adattate al contesto locale → danno superiore
- Confronto tra riciclaggio e riuso del vetro → con il riuso il danno è inferiore → Gerarchia dei rifiuti
- Se viene scelto il modello multi-output → i risultati cambiano drasticamente, contraddicendo il WH.

FUTURI OBIETTIVI DI RICERCA

- ✓ Sviluppare e mettere a disposizione dei decisori e dei tecnici dei paesi in via di sviluppo **strumenti semplificati – LCA**
- ✓ **Realizzare S-LCA** per valutare impatto sulle condizioni di vita dei raccoglitori informali e sulla salute della popolazione
- ✓ **Ottimizzazione** collocazione dei cassonetti per diminuire l-impatto della raccolta

Grazie a...

- ✓ *Tutti voi per l'attenzione*
- ✓ *Prof. B. Rimini, R. Gamberini e A. M. Ferrari*
- ✓ *Paolo Neri*
- ✓ *LVIA*
- ✓ *Sintesi Srl*
- ✓ *Università di Padova*
- ✓ *Tutti i raccolgitori di rifiuti*