

11th World Congress and Expo on **Recycling**

June 13-14, 2019 | Edinburgh, Scotland

Recycling and combating air pollution in Naryn

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Town of Naryn is a poster child for recycling and creating sustainable environment. In the last 10 years the town's population has grown from about 35,000 to 53,000 with little planning to address the population's needs for civic services including recycling and garbage collection. The problem is inflamed by open garbage burning; some garbage (batteries etc.) is poisonous, and when burnt, emit poisons in the atmosphere. Additionally, the coal burning power plant further pollutes the environment. This has negative health consequences for citizens. If the citizens are unhealthy, their productivity suffers negatively impacting on economy and civic life, exacerbating poverty. Children are particularly vulnerable when inhaling noxious fumes that inhibit their physical and mental growth.

Methodology to Address Garbage Sorting and Recycling: Naryn should introduce garbage sorting at residential and commercial points of garbage generation. This greatly facilitates recycling and makes the process efficient. Since this will be a new concept for Naryn citizens, it is imperative to produce and distribute illustrated brochures in local language for the citizens; brief infomercials will also help promote recycling. Good venues to introduce recycling concept are schools (primary and secondary), colleges, clinics and hospitals. Local garbage collection personnel will need training to spot and pick up sorted garbage.

Physical Requirements: Sorting out garbage at points of generation require separate containers. This is easily accomplished by providing each household and commercial point of collection with different color-coded containers.

Benefits of Recycling: Once garbage sorting is implemented, it creates a win-win situation. Garbage, when properly sorted out, becomes a valuable commodity, e.g. vegetable and fruit cuttings can become compost for backyard gardens. Paper, glass, and metals can be recycled. Recycling will improve the quality of environment and consequently quality of life, including healthy citizens.

Recent Publications

1. Lutafali, Pogvara, & Khoja, (2016) "Multi-Dimensional Poverty and Expanding Role of Microfinance Institutions." IJEES V.37.Issue.No. 2
2. Lutafali, S. & Khoja, F. (2010) "Economic and Ecological Partnership" Revitalizing Urban Slums: A Case Study of Cairo. International Journal of Ecology & Development, Vol. 18, Number W11. April/May
3. Khoja, F. & Lutafali, S., (2008) "A Symbiotic Relationship between Microfinance Institutions and Borrowers: An Innovative Application of the Social Network Phenomenon." Ivey Business Journal, Toronto, Canada. January., e-publication the weblink. <https://iveybusinessjournal.com/publication/micro-financing-an-innovative-application-of-socialnetworking/>
4. Shallwani, S., (2001-02) Mahboob-Ul-Haq Human Development Center., "Human Development and Globalization in South Asia with Sri Lanka as case study." Annual Human Development Report on South Asia., Islamabad, Pakistan.
5. Shallwani, S., (1997). "Employment Constraints and Development Strategies for the Working Rural Women of Pakistan" New Directions in Research for Women in Pakistan. Working Group for Women Publication the Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan, May.

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Biography

Lutafali has taught at various universities internationally including McGill (Canada), University of St. Thomas (USA), Prince Mohammad-Bin-Fahad University Saudi Arabia as Associate Dean, University of Maryland University College – Asia at US Military Bases in Japan and South Korea. She has published papers on a verity of topics including robotics, automation, sustainable development, multi-dimensional poverty, microfinance institutions, economic and ecological partnership, globalization, and South Asian urban slums. In her research pursuits, she was a Senior Research Fellow at the Mehboob-ulHuq Center in Islamabad. Dr. Lutafali was also a Scholar-in-Residence at Sind Development Studies Center, University of Sind, for the Left Bank Outfall Development (LBOD) Project sponsored by World Bank and Global Affairs Canada. In her civic commitments, she was a member on the advisory Board of Bonuik Center, Rice University. Dr. Lutafali holds a PhD. in Economics from University of Notre Dame, USA and M.A. from NYU.

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