

Soil and Water Conservation Generate Profits for Vulnerable Communities in Porto Alegre, Brazil



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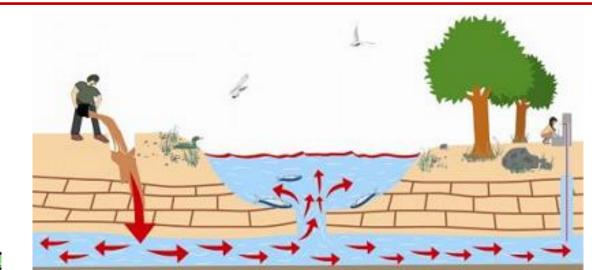
TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

Abstract

Many people do not dispose used cooking oil correctly. It is poured down the sink most of the time, penetrating sewage systems and complicating sewage purification to return it to water bodies. In places lacking a sewage system, the oil directly penetrates and pollutes water streams and soil. In Porto Alegre in the South of Brazil, a female group is leading the way to recycle used cooking oil. The group belongs to the "Ilheus Ecologicos" association which represents the vulnerable community of islanders in Ilha das Flores, Porto Alegre. This female group encourages citizens to recycle used cooking oil by offering collection points at the stand where they sell artisanal soaps, which are made from used cooking oil and medicinal herbs. This microbusiness, based on the principles of *Economia Solidaria*, provides them with income to improve their livelihood (better infrastructure for their homes, access to food, to health care, etc.) For over 12 weeks, participant observation was conducted during the soap production, and market opportunities were explored to expand sales of the artisanal soap. Fifty customers were interviewed at the organic fair where the soap is sold and eight other organic fairs were visited. The market study identified three more sale outlets for the artisanal soap. This means that this environmentally-friendly microbusiness can expand, and more people will be encouraged to recycle their used cooking oil; this, in turn, will contribute to the conservation of water and soil in urban areas such as the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil.

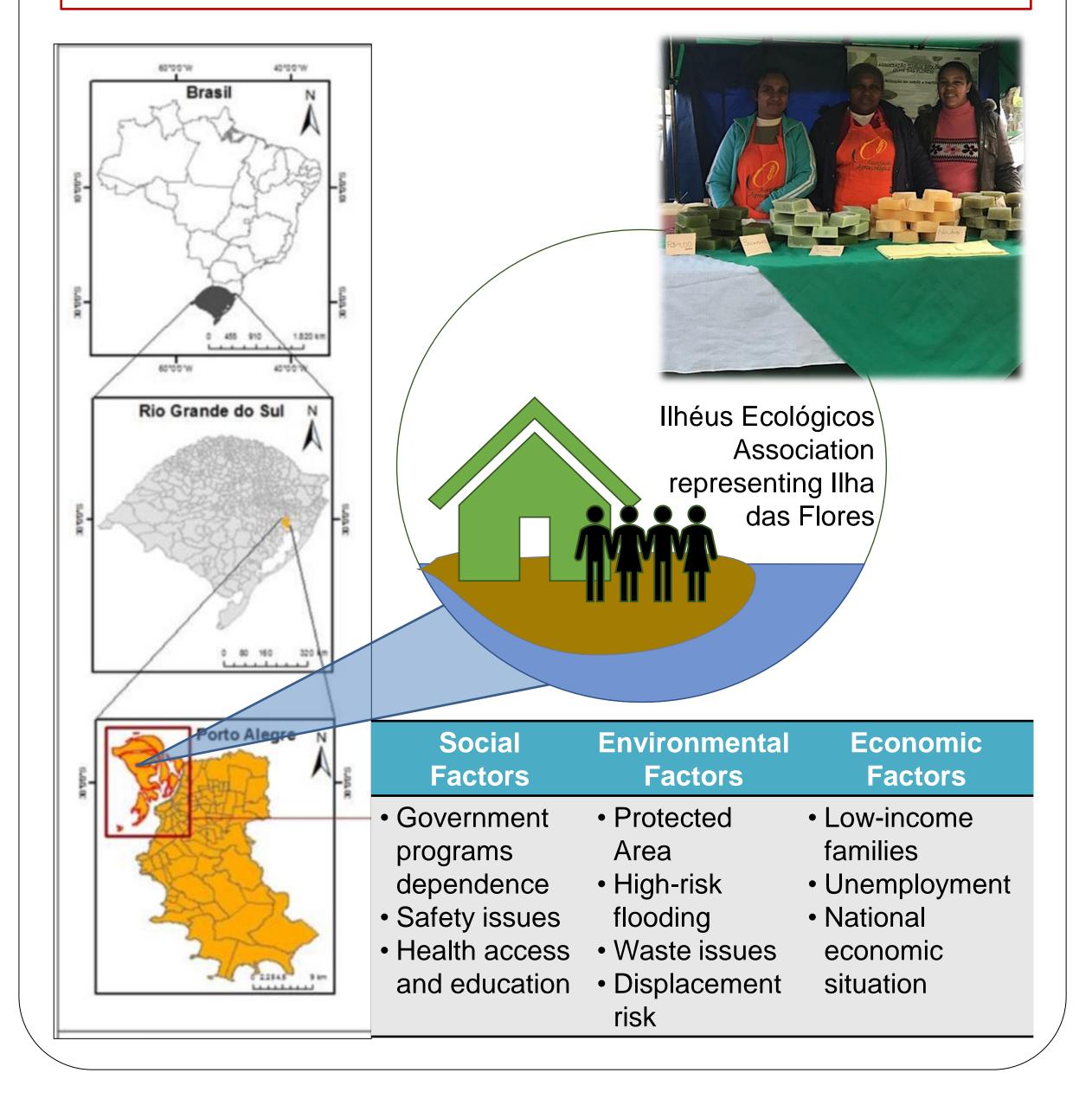
Background





100 million gallons of waste cooking oil produced per day in the USA [1]

1 liter of waste cooking oil can pollute 1000 liters of water [2]

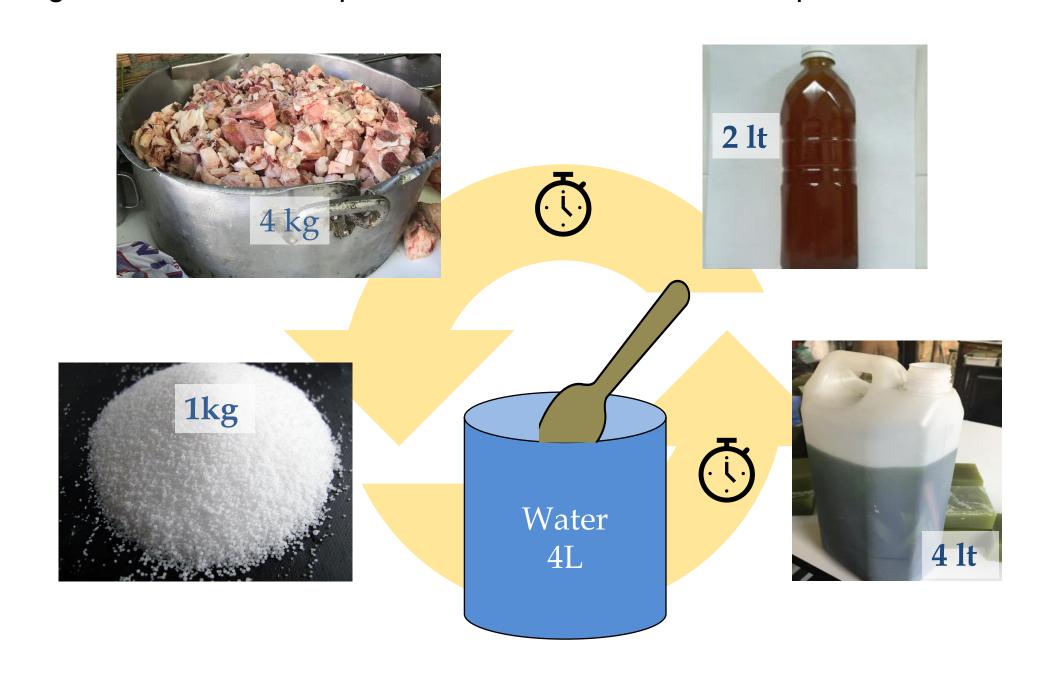


Objective

The objective of this study was to contribute to the increase of artisanal soap sale outlets and thus promote conservation of soil and water in urban areas.

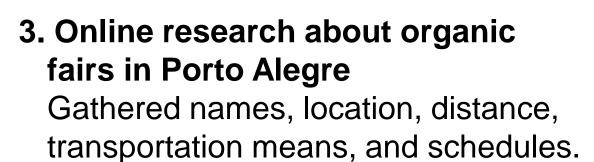
Methods

1. Participant Observation at the "Ilhéus Ecológicos" association site. Ingredients needed to produce 48 bars of artisanal soap:



2. Focus Interviews with Customers [3]
Goal: 50
Five Saturday mornings

Five Saturday mornings at the organic fair: Bom Fim



4. Visits to most popular organic fairs in Porto Alegre to explore paperwork and permit requirements.

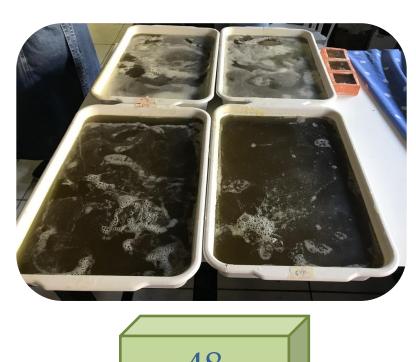




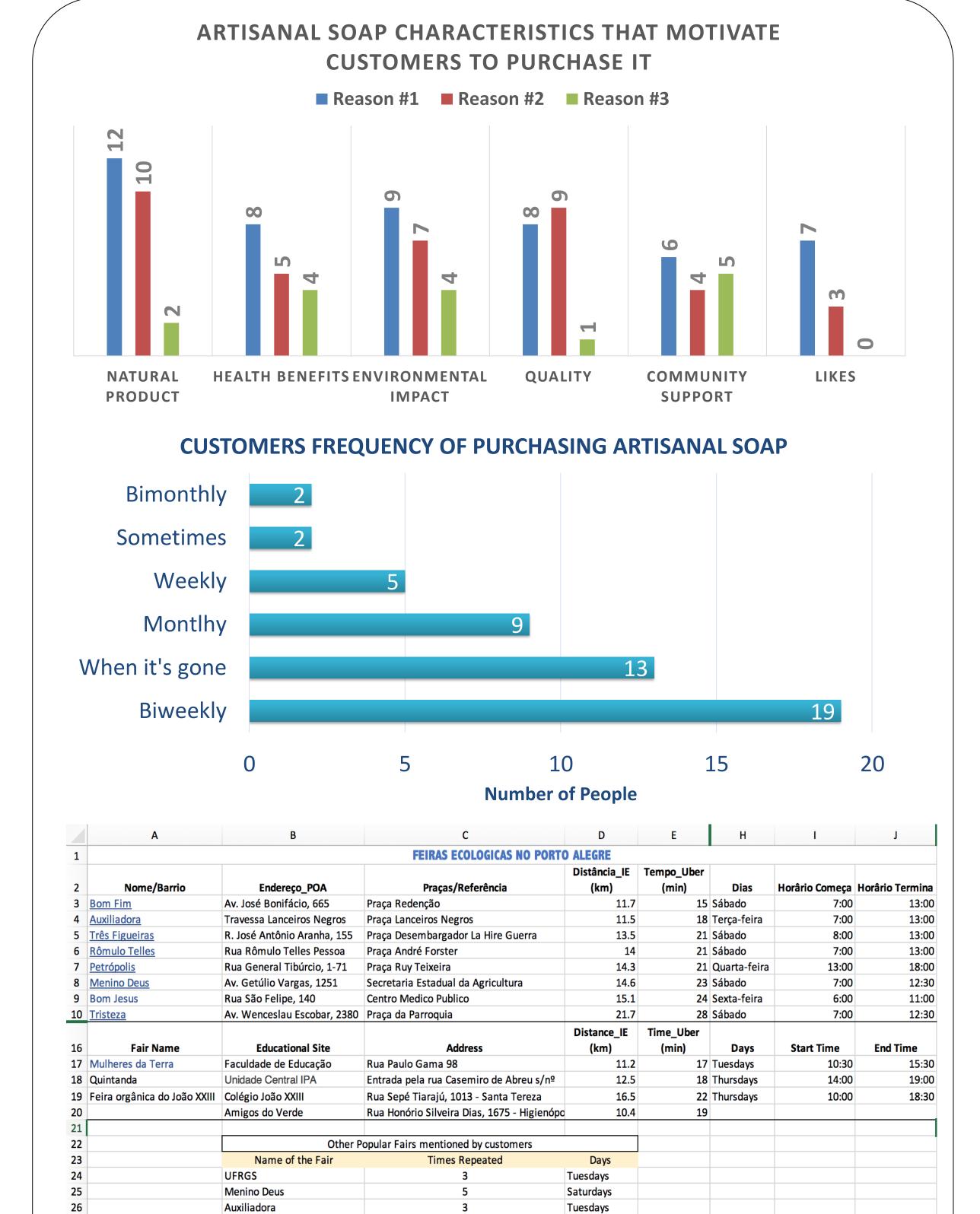
Results

Item	Quantity	Price (R\$)
Water	4L	0
Animal Fat	4.5 kg	0
Used cooking oil	2L	0
Caustic Soda	1kg	8.49
Alcohol	4L	17.2
Breu	1 tbsp	0.357
Gas		18.4
	Total (BrR\$)	44.45
	Total (USD)	12
	-	

Unit price	R\$ 4.00	\$1.07
Cost (unit)	R\$ 0.93	\$0.25
Profits	R\$ 3.07	\$0.82







Conclusion

Instead of being poured down the sink, used cooking oil can be recycled into new products, like artisanal soap, which can generate profits for vulnerable communities. This study identified three additional sale outlets for the artisanal soap produced by the *Ilheus Ecologicos Association*. This will allow them to expand production and recycle more oil. The used cooking oil collected at local fairs encourages customers to recycle it and thus contributes to the conservation of water and soil in urban areas such as the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil.

References

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 [3] Gray, D.E. (2014). Doing Research in the Real World. London: Sage Publications.

Acknowledgements

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