



REGIONS OF
CLIMATE ACTION

OPEN BURNING OF WASTE

A Global Health Disaster

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R20 Regions of Climate Action



THE PROBLEM

- 2.2 Billion tonnes of waste will be produced by 2025 according to the World Bank
- Approximately 41% treated through open burning of waste
- Open waste burning occurs:
 - Residentially
 - In dumps
- Why do people openly burn waste?
 - Convenience
 - Insufficient Collection
 - Volume Reduction

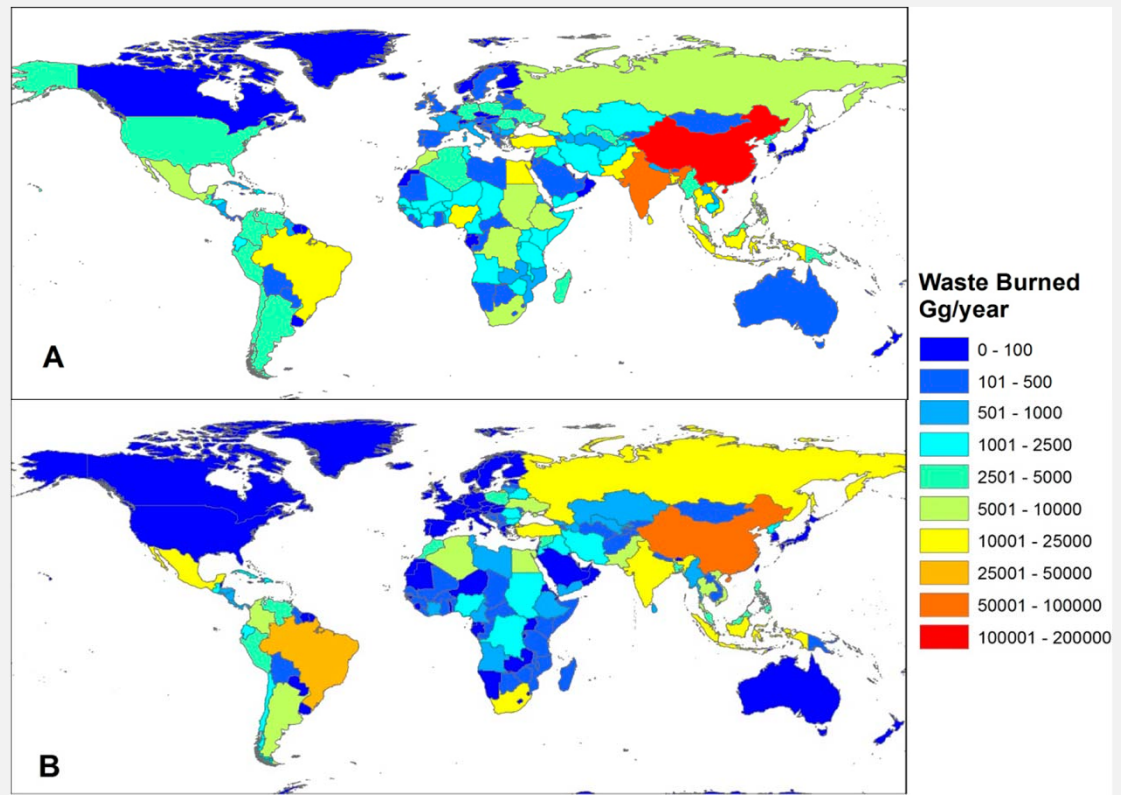


TOXIC EMISSIONS

- Greenhouse Gases: Carbon Dioxide and Methane
- Carbon Monoxide
- Dioxins and Furans
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
- Particulate Matter and Black Carbon
- Benzenes
- Formaldehyde
- Hydrogen Chloride
- Heavy metals i.e. mercury, lead, arsenic
- More



WHERE IS WASTE OPENLY BURNED?





POSSIBLE APPROACHES

- Need to be:
 - Realistic
 - Adaptable
- Work with waste processes already in place:
 - Recycling
 - Compost
 - Waste to Energy



HEALTH PROMOTION AND SUSTAINABILITY

- Good public health policies can:
 - Enable people to improve their health
 - Simultaneously promote sustainable development.
- An example is pairing:
 - Laws against open burning of waste
 - Local government campaigns that explain why open burning of waste is harmful, and that train citizens in alternative approaches to waste management (such as recycling and composting), which can improve quality of life.



R20 ZERO-WASTE PROGRAM IN ALGERIA

- Door-to-door outreach campaigns to inform over 8,000 households on waste sorting
- Installation of 136 special bins in different neighborhoods for the different types of waste (glass, tin, plastic, paper)
- Implementation of a plastic-waste recycling center and operational composting center
- Operational sorting line for dry waste at the Hassi Bounif landfill
- 113 tons of recyclable waste recovered within five months
- Dozens of jobs created

