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# Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Waste Sector

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CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS



- The Climate & Clean Air Coalition is a global, voluntary partnership dedicated to addressing short-lived climate pollutants
- Network of 400+ members: governments, IGOs, financial institutions & civil society organisations



Fast Action => Quick Results & Multiple Benefits



Leadership & awareness

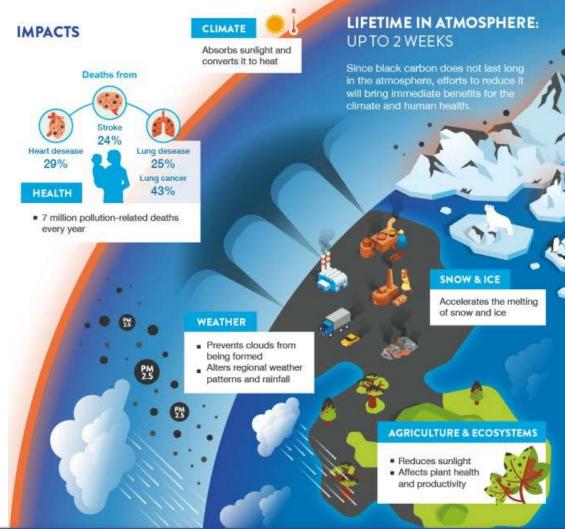


### BLACK CARBON (BC)

When waste is burned, the resulting toxins and particulate matter, including black carbon, in the air can cause:

- Air pollution
- Impact human health: respiratory and neurological diseases, particularly in children
- Strain health facilities due to the increase of health problems related to the burning of waste
- Contributor to warming
- Impact animals' health: animals used as pets or for work
- Affect crops: deposit of PM on crops
- **Reduce visibility:** impact on traffic
- Affect economic development such as through diminished tourism







# **REDUCING SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANT EMISSIONS FROM WASTE** ORGANIC

any common waste disposal methods generate short-lived climate pollutants like methane and black carbon - powerful climate forcers that damage our environment and health. Changing our consumption habits and managing waste differently are important steps in the fight against climate change and air pollution.

Without action. global waste could grow by 0/0 by 2050

OPEN BURNING

40% openly burned

BC **BLACK CARBON** A dangerous air pollutant

that also contributes to global warming

**BURNING WASTE** produces multiple air pollutants, including black carbon

1/3 goes to waste

# METHANE A powerful greenhouse gas that also leads to ground-level ozone pollution

GARDEN WASTE

FOOD SCRAPS

# **Black Carbon**

Emitted from:

- open burning of waste
- Iandfill fires
- outdated and polluting vehicles used in waste collection and transport

ANAEROBIC DECOMPOSITION of organic waste produces methane, carbon dioxide,

3rd largest human-made Source of methane



# **CCAC WASTE HUB**

The Coalition works closely with relevant communities, industry representatives, NGOs and policy makers to support targeted improvements to technology, best practices, and policies.

# Methane mitigation

- Preventing organic waste, as well as diverting it from landfills and open dumps
- Collecting and using/flaring of landfill gas from landfills to burn the methane generated
- Developing economic uses and facilities for organics, such as composting or anaerobic digestion

### **Black Carbon mitigation**

• Preventing open burning of waste by addressing the causes







OPEN BURNING ALTERNATIVES

Improved waste management services reduce the need to burn waste



# CCAC – ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE WASTE SECTOR

# Key Activities

### • National Government:

- Advocating for action on waste and convening cities in the effort
- Creating supportive policy and regulatory environment
- Assisting developing strategies to prioritize financing and engage the private sector

#### Cities and local government

• Planning and policy capacity on the focus areas

### Networks and peer-to-peer

- Support regional networks
- Transfer specific know-how and exchange experiences and best practices
- Coordination with other initiatives and programs in the waste sector
- Coordinate and cooperate with the National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub



# **OPPORTUNITIES**

# CCAC

- Join CCAC Waste Hub
  - Join Full Hub or the Leadership Group (i.e., countries, NGOs, consultants)
- Expert Assistance: Increase access to SLCP solutions for policy and decision makers and expand learning and sharing
- CCAC countries (ODA eligible) can request support through the Expression of Interest (EOI) 2023

# Participation in alliances

- Waste Wise Cities (UN-Habitat)
- Prevent Waste Alliance (Germany)
- Coalition for the Progressive Closure of Landfills LAC (UNEP)
- Multi-stakeholder partnership to eliminate open burning of waste in Africa by 2050





# **DECREASE OPEN BURNING WASTE IN NDC**

"Open burning" could refer to just medical or agricultural waste

"Open burning": 42 of 196 parties to the UNFCCC

### **CCAC** countries

**Eswatini:** Decreasing open burning of municipal solid waste (MSW)

**Togo:** Increase the collection of MSW and reduce burning in the open of MSW



Source: Climate Watch, 2021 <u>climatewatchdata.org</u>



# Thank you!

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