



TV

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U.N. IN ACTION

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HAITI: RECYCLED PAPER CHARCOAL

VIDEO

WS. GARBAGE SITE / TRUCK &
CARS ABOVE.

GARBAGE BEING CLEANED

FACTORY – GARBAGE BEING
PROCESSED

FACTORY WORKERS
SORTING/WORKING ON THE
GARBAGE

PATRICK MASSENAT,
COMMUNITY LEADER, ON
CAMERA

AUDIO

NARRATION

Mountains of garbage are a dirty reality for Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince. (3.70")

But a new waste management project hopes to turn trash into a cheap source of energy. Every day more than 18 tons of garbage are scooped off the streets, and brought to this factory in the slum of Carrefour-Feuille. (11.5")

Workers sift through it, and separate out the plastics and glass which they'll sell to recycling factories in Canada. Community leader, Patrick Massenat, says the project has had a major impact on the community. (11.25")

PATRICK MASSENAT: (Creole) **M**

"First, it reduces violence. Second, it raises people's buying power by bringing jobs. And third, it's cleaning up the place." (7.2")

PAPER SHREDS TAKEN FROM
WATER /
GARBAGE BEING COMPACTED

PAPER BRIQUETTES

NARRATION

But not only that. The paper waste serves a special purpose. It gets pounded, mashed up, mixed with sawdust, and then squeezed into cylinders to make a dry briquette that most Haitians have never seen before – recycled paper charcoal. (14.5”)

GINETTE SEJOUR BURNING
PAPER BRIQUETTES

Ginette Sejour is a briquette-maker. She has seven children. She says Haitian women may come to prefer recycled paper briquettes because they are cheap. (8.2”)

MS. GINETTE SEJOUR, FACTORY
WORKER ON CAMERA

GINETTE SEJOUR: (Creole) F

“Charcoal from wood is a lot more expensive. You easily spend 25 cents to cook a pot of rice. But with recycled paper charcoal, you only spend seven cents.” (11.75”)

DRY BRIQUETTES BEING LIT

NARRATION

The factory makes about 500 briquettes a day, which they plan to sell in the local markets for a penny a piece. (5.5”)

ELIANA NICOLINI (PROJECT MGR)
TALKS WITH LOCAL WORKERS

Eliana Nicolini of the UNDP is managing the project, with technical support from India, South Africa, and Brazil. (6.2”)

MS. ELIANA NICOLINI, UNDP, ON
CAMERA

ELIANA NICOLINI: (French) F

“This is really a cross-cutting social project that is addressing health, the environment, and the economy by creating jobs.” (5.”5)

WORKERS SITTING NEAR
BURNING BRIQUETTES

NARRATION:

Nearly 400 people have jobs here – no small feat in a country with 80% unemployment. But that’s not all. (6.8”)

WOMAN PUTTING BRIQUETTE IN
BURNING STOVE

The briquettes could also help solve Haiti’s looming environmental crisis. (3.10”)

WOMAN COOKING IN THE
KITCHEN
VAR. SHOTS. BARE FOREST /
DRY LAND

Without electricity, Haiti’s population of nearly nine million depends on wood-based charcoal for fuel. So it’s no surprise that the country has lost 98% of its trees. Bare mountainsides lead to erosion, and severe flooding. Though a tropical island, parts of Haiti are fast becoming a desert. (16.50”)

FACTORY / DRIED BRIQUETTES

Recycled paper charcoal may offer the country the chance to clean up, create jobs, and save its remaining forests. It may also help people face the rising cost of living. In April, Haitians rioted over the high cost of food, killing six people and forcing the Prime Minister from office. Months later, the government is still struggling to regroup. (18.75”)

FACTORY WORKERS

RIOT IN THE STREET

PATRICK MASSENAT ON CAMERA

PATRICK MASSENAT: (Creole) **M**

“During the food riots in Port-au-Prince, nobody attacked the factory. People came to protect the project, because they know it is in their best interest.” (6.80”)

BRIQUETTES BEING DRIED ON
THE GROUND AND BURNT

NARRATION

If the project succeeds in this slum, other communities are likely to replicate it. So in Haiti, one man’s trash can be another man’s charcoal. (8”)

UN LOGO

This report was prepared by Amelia Shaw and Blagoje Grujic for the United Nations. (4.5”)