



Trade and development aspects of plastic pollution mitigation measures, non-plastic substitutes and plastic alternatives.

INC 3 Pre-Event: Sunday, 12th November 2023

GIVO project introduction and circular plastics policy packages for Africa

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12 November 2023

SMEP GIVO project – Garbage in Value Out

A digitally-enabled solution for circular plastic waste management for Nigeria



Project Outputs & Outcomes

- Evolved GIVO Centre Product
- Demonstrable Impact
- Optimised Business Model
- Plan for Growth to Scale

Outputs - WP1:

- Programme and Project reports
- Financial planning reports.

Outcomes:

GIVO project is well managed delivering project deliverables and impacts to time and budget
System change is enabled through best Governance arrangements, securing buy-in from stakeholders

Outputs - WP2:

- Stakeholder workshops; communications
- promotional material and digital content

Outcomes:

GIVO is supported for its development and build out for scale
Optimal development of value chain with engaged and active members in partnership for system change

Outputs - WP3

- Optimised GIVO Centre AI/IoT processes
- Operational delivery of Centres
- Plan for GIVO Centre Network delivery
- Safe Processing Hub operations

Outcomes:

Efficient, integrated, secure operations, lowest possible environmental footprint

Outputs - WP4

- Research programme outputs
- LCC/LCA & EIA
- Product development and marketing
- Optimal Business Model
- Business plan for growth to scale

Outcomes:

Profitable, sustainable and optimised business model for impact at scale



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Perspective

Making policy work for Africa's circular plastics economy

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'Four Cornerstone' policies for plastics circularity:

- Extended producer responsibility (EPR)
- Common continental standards
- Policy support for digital circular business models
- Informal sector inclusion

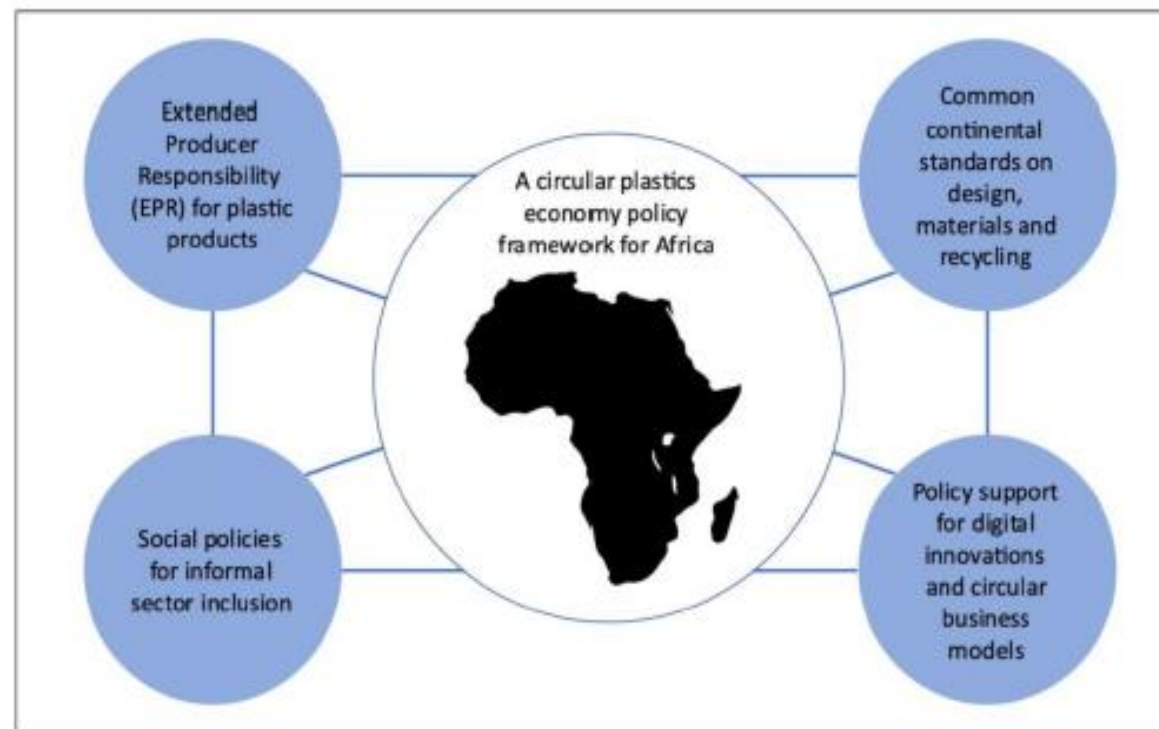


Fig. 1. An enabling policy framework for Africa's circular plastics economy consisting of four key elements.

Extended Producer Responsibility:

- requires producers of plastics to hold a responsibility in post-consumer recovery.
- Some African countries have already introduced EPR schemes for plastics packaging, such as South Africa where the regulations came into effect in May 2021.
- Kenya is considering EPR as one of the regulatory approaches to tackle plastic waste.
- Nigeria has already integrated specific environmental policies on a national level, including a voluntary EPR policy, to advance the life cycle management of products and improve circularity of plastics.
- Trans-boundary coordination on EPR systems can also support existing corporate efforts and commitments through setting clear national policy directions.

Common standards (and trade):

- The current plastic standards landscape in Africa is mainly heterogeneous
- disincentives investments in infrastructure for recycling
- Trade restrictions between countries that limit the availability of recycled feedstock
- adoption and harmonization of acceptable standards and certifications across countries for recycled plastic for food-grade packaging is needed
- The African Free Continental Trade Agreement (AfCTA) could be a suitable framework to foster this trade for plastics circularity.
- ongoing efforts made by the African Circular Economy Alliance and the African Standards Organization (ARSO) to develop a continental standard for recycled polyethylene terephthalate (rPET) bottles for food-contact applications.

Informal sector inclusion:

- Reliance on an informal local collection and recycling ecosystem via an organisation of waste pickers
- 85% of plastic waste collected in Morocco is from the informal sector and other African countries have similarly high shares of informally collected plastics.
- Robust policies that work in tandem with industry, waste pickers and citizens need to be clearly outlined and put in place.
- Local content or labour requirements may be an instrument to support the involvement of MNCs in talent development where appropriate, as regards pollution regulations or concessions for upstream consumers of plastic products.

Digital innovations for data collection and decentralized business models:

- significant data and information gaps on national and continental level when it comes to the flows and stocks of plastic materials and plastic waste
- Hampers policy design and implementation
- Filling data gaps about the quantities of plastic sources, waste flows and types of plastic waste across Africa can be addressed by digital technologies which are being widely adopted by 'digital entrepreneurs'.
- A locally managed decentralised circular economy gives waste plastic an economic value and ensures the collection, reuse and recycling of plastics is done within the community.
- reduces the need for costly physical and technical infrastructure to implement an industrial circular economy of plastic by involving local community participation.

Thank you for your attention!

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