

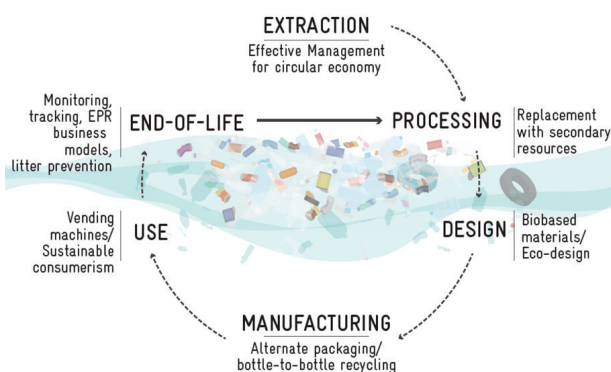


Circular Economy Solutions preventing Marine Litter in Ecosystems (CES) – Uttar Pradesh

Context

India is one of the largest plastics producing countries worldwide, and one of the largest generators of plastic waste with over 9 million tonnes of which about 600,000 tonnes of plastics ending up in the oceans, each year. This contributes to a global problem: today, plastics make up 80% of all marine debris from surface waters to deep-sea sediments. To this day, the global cumulative production of plastic since 1950 equals about 8.3 billion metric tonnes and by 2050, the amount of plastic being produced globally is estimated to quadruple, at which point it is projected that there will be more plastic than fish in the oceans (Source: R. Geyer, J. R. Jambeck, K.R. Law, Production, use, and fate of all plastics ever made, *Sci. Adv.* 3, e1700782).

The oceans not only host a substantial biodiversity and sustain nearly half of the global primary production, they also serve to increase economic growth of many countries through ecotourism and fishery resources management. About 2.4 billion people (around 40% of the world's population) live within 100 km of coastlines. These numbers underline the importance of sustaining the marine environment as sustenance for billions of people worldwide. Due to the negative effects of plastics on maritime ecosystems, as well as being a considerable accelerator of climate change, there is urgent need to reduce plastic waste and its consumption along the entire value chain and to foster Circular Economy Solutions.



Plastic Waste – Nation's Call

Aware of the growing concern, the Government of India announced the ambitious target of phasing out single-use plastics by 2022. Moreover, the Indian national framework on plastic waste management aims at the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and third-party monitoring mechanisms. Tackling the issue, a joint project has been initiated by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India, implemented by GIZ India.

Objectives

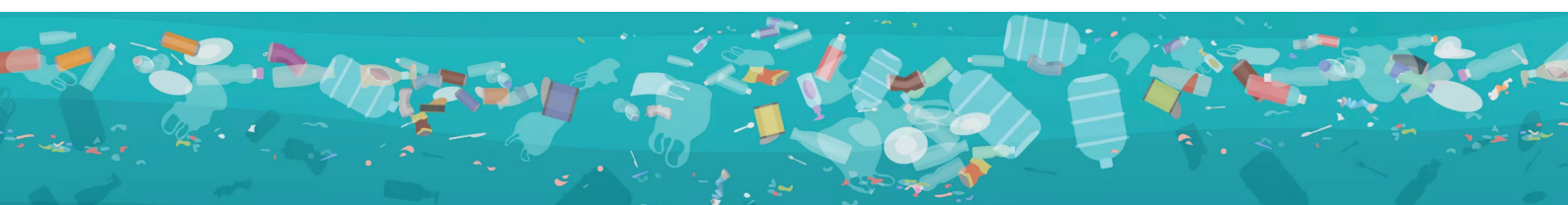
The project aims at demonstrating technological solutions in river and marine ecosystems to close material cycles of riverine/marine litter using resource-efficient and circular economy approaches, in collaboration with civil society, public and private partners. Overall, the project is implemented in selected sites in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

In Uttar Pradesh, the project is implemented in close cooperation with the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Project locations in the state are Lucknow, Mirzapur, Prayagraj and Varanasi.

State Partners of the Project

- Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Urban Development Department
- Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB)
- Local Bodies
- Informal sector of waste management
- Waste management companies
- Producers, Importers, Brand owners (PIBOs)
- Plastic Waste Processors (PWPs)
- Industrial associations



Expected Achievements

- The tracking, monitoring and reporting of leakages of litter (focussing on plastics) into riverine ecosystems is established
 - Application of tools for tracking, monitoring and reporting of leakages of marine litter.
 - Supporting the monitoring of Recyclers, Producers, Importers, Manufacturers, Brand-Owners in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
 - Build capacities and skills for environmental authorities and local bodies for tracking, monitoring and reporting litter.
- Technological solutions to reduce, reuse and/or recycle plastics are demonstrated with Producers, Importers, Brand owners (PIBOs) and Plastic Waste Processors (PWWs)
 - Demonstrate pilot technological solutions (in selected cities) to reduce, reuse and/or recycle plastics.
 - Engagement of stakeholders across the value chain-upstream (like manufacturers/PIBOs in designing/manufacturing the plastics), midstream (consumers) and downstream (like recycling industry, co-processing in cement kilns).
 - Development and promotion of inclusive business models with social enterprises and informal sector workers to create sustainable value chains.
 - Integration of PIBOs with the local bodies, connecting the informal sector for collection and segregation of plastic waste and also developing the adequate infrastructure.
- The national framework for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is gradually implemented
 - Strengthening the plastic waste management and monitoring systems in state (assist and strengthen State Pollution Control Board and regional offices).
 - Development and strict enforcement of a Green Protocol in the state to enable implementation of plastic waste management action plan.
 - Promotion of sustainable packaging solutions, identifying start-ups to encourage alternative packaging technology.
 - To develop replicable business models on EPR implementation and strengthening plastics value chain in selected sites with public and private sector partnerships.
 - Facilitate Business to Business (B2B) cooperation for sustainable packaging and eco-design.

Initiatives by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to address Plastic Pollution

Single-use plastics ban in Uttar Pradesh from July 2018.

- 15 July 2018: Ban on the use, manufacture, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import, or export of plastic carry bag thickness 50 Microns or less in all urban and industrial areas.
- 15 August 2018: Ban on the use, manufacture, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import, or export of all kinds of single-use plastic & thermacol disposables in all urban and industrial areas.
- 2 October 2018: Ban on the use, manufacture, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import, or export of all kinds of plastic carry bags in all urban and industrial areas.

Noida Roadshow on “Creating awareness to prevent Marine/Riverine litter in Ecosystem” was organized in December 2021 to formulate the ‘Uttar Pradesh Charter on Plastic Waste Management’ which will guide the state’s mission of Circularity in Plastic Waste Management.

Uttar Pradesh has reported to have 97.01% of wards with 100% door to door waste collection with 78% of MSW processed out of the total MSW generated and practicing 100% source segregation.

77 brand owners and producers have submitted an EPR plan in the state of UP. 9.7 Lakh MT plastic waste has been collected and disposed of by brand owners and producers under the EPR scheme (till 2021).

Paper mills have tied up with cement Industries for coprocessing of their waste. Approx. 200 MT plastic waste is used as RDF in cement kilns. Total Plastic Waste sent for co-processing in from July 2020 to January 2022 is 23849.57 Tons.

The state has two functional plastics to fuel plant of 1800 TPA in Mathura and 730 TPA in Prayagraj, and is currently planning to set up a facility of capacity 360 TPA on a pilot basis in Varanasi.

Partner states	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)
Lead Executing Agency	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
Lead Implementing Agency	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Duration	August 2020 – October 2023