

NATIONAL POLICY ON
PLASTIC WASTE
MANAGEMENT



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARF	Advanced Recycling Fees
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Certified Emission Reductions
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Boards
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Extended Producers Responsibility
EU	European Union
FME _{env}	Federal Ministry of Environment
G7	Group of Seven
G20	Group of Twenty
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPP	Green Public Procurement
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
Kt	Kilo-tonnes
LGA	Local Government Area
MARPOL	Marine pollution
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MIS	Management Information Systems
PDD	Project Design Documents
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRO	Producer Responsibility Organization
PWM	Plastic Waste Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWM	Solid Waste Management
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

GLOSSARY

Carbon footprint is the total amount of all emissions of greenhouse gases like CO₂ (carbon dioxide) which were induced by individual's activities directly and indirectly in a given timeframe. According to EPA, majority of human related carbon dioxide enter the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas and oil), the decay of solid waste and combustion of wood products. In relation to plastic waste, achieving reductions in greenhouse gases and landfill waste therefore requires a sound understanding of the life-cycle of plastic packaging. Recycled plastic reduces carbon footprint of packaging.

Carbon Credit is a tradable permit or certificate that provides the holder of the credit the right to emit one ton of carbon dioxide or an equivalent of another greenhouse gas. The main goal for the creation of carbon credits is the reduction of emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from industrial activities to reduce the effects of global warming or is a generic term given to any tradable certificate or permit representing the right to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide or the mass of another greenhouse gas with a carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) equivalent to one tonne of carbon dioxide.

Carbon Offsetting is a reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide or greenhouse gases made in order to compensate for or to offset an emission made elsewhere. Carbon offsets are measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e) and may represent six primary categories of greenhouse gases. The categories include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), per fluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). One carbon offset represents the reduction of one metric ton of carbon dioxide or its equivalent in other greenhouse gases.

Microplastics are tiny fragments of plastic below 5mm in size, that accumulates in the air, mountainous and marine ecosystem and impacting negatively on other fauna and flora life forms. **The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an environmental protection strategy with the objective of decreasing total environmental impact from a product including its packaging, by making the producers of the product responsible for the entire

lifecycle of the product, and, the take back recycling and final disposal of the product including its packaging.

Eco-labelling the practice of marking products (e.g Plastic products) with a distinctive label so that consumers know that their manufacture conforms to recognized environmental standards.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is a set of rules and standards that govern carbon credits (officially called Certified Emission Reduction credits, or CERs). The process of having a project registered under the CDM requires specialized technical skills.

Landfilling - Landfills are used for waste management purposes, such as the temporary storage, consolidation and transfer, or processing of waste material (sorting, treatment, or recycling).

Repurpose/Reuse - This includes conventional reuse where the item is used again for the same function, and new-life reuse where it is used for a different function. By taking useful products and exchanging them, without reprocessing, it helps to save time, money, energy, and resources.

Recycling - a process to change waste materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials. The recycling sector in Nigeria is dispersed between the formal and informal sector. Formal recycling units are registered, pay taxes and municipality has an account of them. Mechanical recycling is the most preferred and widely used method of recycling and it recycles polymers used in water and soft drink bottles, it may emit harmful gases due to its old design components and not having provision for pollution control. The process of sorting, cleaning and separating selected polymers increases the operating cost. The laminated plastics and carry bags remains the challenge for this process.

Incineration and other thermal treatments - Incineration is a waste treatment process that involves the combustion of waste materials. Incineration and other high-temperature waste treatment systems are described as "thermal treatment". Incineration of waste materials converts the waste into ash, flue gas, and heat. The ash is mostly formed by the inorganic constituents of the waste and may take the form of solid lumps or particulates carried by the flue gas.

Energy Recovery from Plastics Waste - According to research reports, the calorific value of plastic waste can be utilized as a substitute for coal. The use of plastic waste as alternative fuel source will reduce the energy cost along with CO₂ emissions. During co-incineration of plastic waste in blast furnace and cement kilns, the plastic wastes are completely burnt at high temperature and the slag waste product, can be further utilized as cement and for road construction. There is low risk of generation of toxic emission due to the burning of plastics waste in this process and this process is environmentally safe.

Biodegradation - is the decomposition of organic material by microorganisms. The term biodegradation is often used in relation to sewage treatment, environmental remediation (bioremediation) and to plastic materials.

On-the-go-Single use plastic -: Single-use plastics products include a diverse range of commonly used fast-moving consumer products that are discarded after having been used once for the purpose for which they were provided, are rarely recycled, and are readily discarded. Annex 1 has a listing of some single use plastics. Single use plastic products can be manufactured from a wide range of plastics.

The definition excludes plastic products that are conceived, designed and placed on the market to accomplish within their lifecycle multiple trips or rotations by being refilled or reused for the same purpose for which they are conceived.

Certain single-use plastic products end up in the environment as a result of inappropriate disposal through sewers or other inappropriate release into the environment. Therefore, single-use plastic products that are frequently disposed of through sewers otherwise inappropriately disposed of should be subject to marking requirements. The marking should inform consumers about appropriate waste disposal options and/or waste disposal options to be avoided and/or about the negative environmental impacts of litter as a result of inappropriate disposal.

A significant proportion of the fishing gear placed on the market is not collected for treatment. Single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic are therefore a particularly serious problem in the context of marine litter and pose a severe risk to marine ecosystems, biodiversity and, potentially, to human health and are impacting activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping.

Carry bags mean bags made from plastic material or compostable plastic material, used for the purpose of carrying or dispensing commodities which have a self-carrying feature but do not include bags that constitute or form an integral part of the packaging in which goods are sealed prior to use.

Commodity means tangible item that may be bought or sold and includes all marketable goods or wares.

Compostable plastics mean plastic that undergoes degradation by biological processes during composting to yield CO₂, water, inorganic compounds and biomass at a rate consistent with other known compostable materials, excluding conventional petro-based plastics, and does not leave visible, distinguishable or toxic residue.




FOREWORD



The Plastic industry is very important to the Nigerian economy and increasing its sustainability can bring new opportunities for innovation and job creation, in line with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) of the country. Thus there is need for the development of the National Policy on Plastic Waste Management in order to promote environmental protection, encourage resource efficiency and enhance the conservation of natural resources through sustainable production and consumption of plastics.

Nigeria is signatory to the SDGs and party to the Basel and Stockholm Conventions which have expressed concerns over the impact of plastic waste, marine plastic litter and micro plastic while emphasizing the importance of reducing consumption and ensuring environmentally sound management of plastics.

Plastic waste is currently one of the fastest growing waste streams in the world. Thus, managing Plastic waste has become an important concern in both domestic and international discourse for environmental preservation, efficient resource utilization and sustainable development.



Nigeria, like many nations is faced with gross environmental problems and plastic waste stands as one of the major challenges. Plastic use has consistently expanded due to its durability, low cost, light weight, ease of production, socio-economic development, industrialization, technological advancements, and changing lifestyles. However, there has not been an adequate provision in terms of infrastructural facilities to sustainably manage the resultant waste. Consequently, this has led to plastic wastes clogging our drainages, littering streets, high-ways, market places, water bodies and public places.

Therefore, the need to address the menace and challenges to reverse the trend informed the decision of Government to develop a robust plastic waste management policy intended to provide a comprehensive framework for sustainable plastic waste management in Nigeria.

In developing the National Policy on Plastic Waste Management, a Stakeholders' Consultative Forum was organized by the Federal Ministry of Environment to sensitize relevant stakeholders across the country on the proposed initiative. The Consultative Forum was held in Abuja on 16th October, 2018 which was followed by the appointment of a consultant by the Ministry to prepare the draft policy document. The draft document was thereafter circulated to all relevant stakeholders for their comments and inputs. A National Stakeholders Review/Validation Workshop was held on 12th September, 2019 in Abuja to review and harmonize the stakeholders input and adoption of the policy.

Consequently, the Policy was approved and adopted for implementation by the Federal Executive Council on 21st October, 2020.

This policy is aimed at; making Nigerian cities, ecosystems and human settlements clean, plastic litter-free, ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns that recognize the environmental guiding principles, waste management hierarchy and support the setting of circular plastic economy in Nigeria, managing Carbon Offsetting, carbon emissions, reducing carbon footprint and benefiting from carbon credit financing.

The objectives of the policy can only be achieved through collective commitment and participation by relevant stakeholders in the country.

This policy which has been developed through a collaborative effort is presented to all Nigerians and stakeholders for implementation and support towards the protection of human health and the environment.



Dr. Mahmood Muhammad Abubakar
Honourable Minister
Federal Ministry of Environment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT




The Federal Ministry of Environment, working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders coordinated the development of the National Policy on Plastic Waste Management.

The Federal Ministry of Environment appreciates the contributions and inputs of the 36 State Governments, the organized Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, the Academia, relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Development Partners, Embassies, Accredited Environmental Consultants/Waste Management Practitioners and all other stakeholders whose invaluable contributions greatly enriched the quality of this policy document as a framework for comprehensive and sustainable plastic waste management in Nigeria.

The Federal Ministry of Environment also appreciates the invaluable technical support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) towards the development of the Policy.

Our profound gratitude also goes to Mrs. Kitan Oluwagbuyi (Environmental Harmony), the lead consultant for her hard work and diligence in the preparation of the policy document.



It is expected that this policy shall encourage greater commitment from all stakeholders, provide clear guidance and serve as the catalyst for a more vigorous, coordinated and sustained measures to promote sound plastic waste management practice in Nigeria.



Mr. Abel Olumuyiwa Enitan
Permanent Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Environment

CHAPTER *One*

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Plastic is a material used daily by all and sundry. Its use has become pronounced due to its durability, low cost, light weight and ease of production. Plastic is a material consisting of any wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic compounds that are malleable and so can be moulded into solid objects. They have prevailed over traditional materials, such as wood, stone, horn and bone, leaves, leather, metal, glass, and ceramic, in some products previously left to natural matter.

However, plastics in Nigeria are currently discarded in ways that are harmful and potentially hazardous to man and his environment. The million tonnes of plastic that litter our streets, clog up our rural and urban drains leading to flooding incidents, contaminate the soil affecting farmers and livestock's, and littering the oceans every year threatening biodiversity and human health, when openly burnt on dumpsites inadvertently releasing dioxins and furans thus increasing public health challenges and greenhouse gas emission.

There is therefore an urgent need to tackle Plastic Waste as an environmental problems that today cast a long shadow over the production, use and consumption of plastics through circular economy initiatives to drive investment in the right direction.

Rethinking and improving the functioning of such a complex value chain requires efforts and greater cooperation by all its key players, from plastics producers to wholesalers, retailers, consumers and recyclers.

The plastics industry is very important to the Nigerian economy and increasing its sustainability can bring new opportunities for innovation and job creation, in line with the objectives of the sustainable development goals.

Nigeria formulated its first National Policy on the Environment in 1991 with subsequent revisions. The National Policy on Environment imbibed a holistic framework to guide the management of the natural and environmental resources of the country. As a framework document, it prescribes sectoral and cross-sectoral strategic policy statements and actions for the management of the country's resources for sustainable development.

In addition to this, the National Policy on Solid Waste Management was developed to govern the waste sector. This National Policy on Plastic Waste Management derives its strength from these existing policies need to drive resources efficiency, cleaner production taking cognizance of the lifecycle of plastic and the fundamental obligation for the protection of the environment as stated in Section 20 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 which provides that the “State shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria”.

In addition, Nigeria is party to several international treaties and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (such as the Basel Convention, the MARPOL Convention and United Nations Climate Change Convention among others) governing environmental issues and most recently the sustainable development goals. It is on the combined thrust of these instruments that the National Policy on Plastic waste Management rests. **The key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) achievable with the development of a national policy on plasticwaste management are Goals 3,6,9,11,12,14 and 17.**

This policy document lays the foundations for a circular economy when it comes to plastics, where the design and production fully comply with the 5R's (Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Recycle and Recovery). This will deliver greater added value in Nigeria and boost innovation. It will curb plastic pollution and its adverse impact on lives and the Nigerian environment.

1.2 EXISTING POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO PLASTIC LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA:

Policy Documents

1. National Policy on Environment 1999 (Sub section 6.1 of Section 6.0) Revised 2016
2. National Policy of Environmental Sanitation, 2005
3. National Policy on Chemical Management, 2010
4. National Policy on Municipal & Agricultural Waste Management, 2012 (Draft)
5. Draft National Healthcare Waste Policy, 2013
6. National Policy on Solid Waste Management, 2018

Legislation

7. National Environmental Protection (Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities Generating Wastes) Regulations S.1.9 of 1991
8. The National Environmental Protection Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations S.I.15 of 1991
9. Environmental Impact Assessment Act of 1992
10. Harmful waste (Special Criminal Provisions) Act CAP HI LFN 2004
11. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control Act No.15 of 1993 Cap NI LFN 2004
12. Import Prohibition Act CAP 13 LFN 2004
13. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act No. 25 of 2007
14. National Environmental **(Sanitation and Wastes Control)** Regulation S.I.28 of 2009 Section 13(1-5);18(1) a,b.
15. National Environmental **(Food, Beverages and Tobacco Sector)** Regulations, S. I. No. 33 of 2009 Section 6 (3);
16. National Environmental **(Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Soap and Detergent Manufacturing Industries)** Regulations, S. I. No. 36 of 2009 Section 6 (3);
17. National Environmental **(Domestic and Industrial Plastic, Rubber and Foam Sector)** Regulations, S. I. No. 17 of 2011 Section 6(2), 7(3);
18. National Environmental **(Construction Sector)** Regulations, S. I. No. 19 of 2011 Section 6(1,2);
19. National Environmental **(Electrical/Electronic Sector)** Regulations, S. I. No 23 of 2011 Section 8(4,5).
20. National Environmental **(Base Metal, Iron and Steel Manufacturing/Recycling Industries Sector)** Regulations, 2011, 11(1a)

1.3 POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Over the years the demand for plastics in Nigeria has grown. About 70% of plastic raw materials used in Nigeria are imported (mainly from the Middle East, Europe and Asia) and only 30% produced locally. In the years 2008 to 2015, imports of plastic raw materials increased annually by 7.2% from 464 kt to 754 kt, +62.5%. This makes Nigeria one of Africa's largest importer of plastics in primary forms.

Equally the per capita consumption of plastics in Nigeria has grown by 5% annually over the past 10 years from 4.0kg in 2007 to 6.5kg in 2017 and it is estimated to be 7.5kg by 2020. Seasonal demand factors shortened product lifecycle fueled by the growing use of 'single-use' plastics, have increased the consumption patterns of plastic goods.

Field survey in 2017 on plastic waste generation in Nigeria revealed that the packaging industries contributed 63%, while the electrical and electronics contributed 8%, construction and demolition contributed 5%, agriculture 2%, Non-packaging households and others contributed 18%. **The survey estimated about 1.5 million tonnes of plastic waste are generated in Nigeria every year. Of these less than 30% of such waste is collected for recycling.**

The collected and uncollected waste managed through open dumping practices and /or burning ultimately presents a serious concern for various environmental media, including the terrestrial (contamination of farm soil), atmospheric (microplastic-related lung infection) and aquatic environments thus causing causes economic damage to activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping. In addition to these facts, is the knowledge that **plastics production and the incineration of plastic waste give rise globally to tonnes of CO₂ a year. Thus, raising the need for** plastic waste Management taking cognisance of lifecycle approach in Nigeria to develop systemic solutions that make, use, reuse and prevent plastic from becoming waste.

1.4 RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS TO PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT TAKING A LIFECYCLE APPROACH

Relevant Stakeholders to plastic waste management from the standpoint of production through usage to its disposal that this policy needs to address include the plastic raw materials producers, (primary manufacturers) the plastic materials users in, converting, branding and products marketing,- Primary users/consumers of products packaged in plastic, those involved in plastic waste materials collection, recycling, reusing, recovery, operations for production, import or export or management and users of alternatives to plastic.

1.5 SUMMARY COST OF POLICY INACTION

The summary cost of policy inaction to the lifecycle management of plastic would result in increasing the unsustainability of the Nigerian Environment in the following areas:

1.5.1 Environment:

- **Growing pressures of plastic litters** on our cities, farms, atmospheric & marine ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Increased greenhouse emission burden, public health issues, and climate change challenges because the substances emitted by the incineration or open burning of plastic-containing refuse are often hydrochloric acid (HCl), ammonia, carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, sulphides hydrogen and dioxins.

1.5.2 Public finances and economy:

- Marine litter creates economic pressures on the **shipping sector** (fouled motors, lost output and repair costs), **fishing** ('ghost fishing' by lost and discarded nets).
- **Economic burden on local authorities** through cleanup costs are estimated in millions of Naira on a need basis,
- **Potential loss of income and livelihoods from tourism and recreation activities.**
- **Loss of material value** of plastic packaging material to the economy after a very short first-use cycle.
- **Potential loss of income and livelihoods to livestock farming and operational activities,**

1.5.3 Public health: Contamination of food chain from ingestion of microplastic through eating of shellfish mussels, oysters and others such as honey and milk.

1.5.4 Impact on Agricultural from visual pollution of the soil; reduction of agricultural areas and the infiltration coefficient of the soil; decline in agricultural output; production of Persistent Organic Pollutants (dioxins and furans) during close burning of arable land; and possible inhibition of photosynthesis, which is essential for the production of organic matter useful for all living beings.

1.5.5 Social Well-being and Livelihoods: Reduction in life expectancy and active population (labor force) from burning of plastics and respiratory problems.



CHAPTER

Two

POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 POLICY OVERVIEW

Nigeria is focussed on developing a modern, low-carbon, resource and energy-efficient circular plastics economy and making tangible contributions to reaching its 2030 Sustainable Development Goals as well as implementing her commitments on the stated international conventions in section 1.1.

The strategy is to lay the foundations to, where the design and production of plastics and plastic products fully respect reuse, repair and recycling needs and more sustainable materials are developed and promoted. This will deliver greater added value and prosperity in Nigeria and boost innovation. It will curb plastic pollution and its adverse impact on our lives and the environment.

2.2 PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT

The overall goal of the National Policy on Plastic Waste Management is to promote sustainable use of plastic as a resource through its life cycle management.

2.3 POLICY GOALS

- To develop legislative instruments, standards, trade measures, models and systems that shall support plastic waste management taking cognisance of the lifecycle in an environmentally sustainable and socially safe manner in the country while boosting economic growth by year 2025.
- To limit the impact of littering of certain single use on the go plastic packaging product and waste materials in the Nigerian environment.
- To Reduce Plastic Waste Generation in the environments by 50% of its baseline figure of 2020 by year 2025.
- To reduce plastic debris from land-based activities that becomes (atmospheric, terrestrial and aquatic) litter in line with respective environmental Conventions by 50% of its baseline figure of 2020 by year 2025
- To reduce the global warming and greenhouse effects associated with Plastic production through usage to its waste disposal by 60% by year 2030.
- To phase out Single-Use on the go Plastic Bags and Styrofoam (Micron > 30 μ) effectively by December 2028.
- To effect levy and sector user charges on Single use on the go Plastic under the Extended Producer Responsibility **effectively from May 2021**
- To ban four categories of single use on the go plastic such as plastic bags, cutlery, Styrofoam, Straws effectively from January 2025.
- To transform all plastic products, packaging materials and its waste to a resource
- To ensure that all plastic packaging in the market meet at least two criterion of being recyclable or biodegradable or compostable or reusable by 2030
- To promote the sustainable use of alternatives to single use plastics e.g. Jute bags, leaves, paper glass bottles etc from May 2020 .
- To generate a database on plastic from production through use to its disposal including import or export taking cognisance of lifecycle approach in the country for informed decisions on partnerships with relevant stakeholders (brands, retailers, manufacturers, recyclers, NGOs, governments and local authorities) around a specific goal.

2.4 POLICY OBJECTIVES

The objective of the National Policy on Plastic Waste Management is to promote environmental protection, resource and energy-efficient circular plastics economy and enhance the conservation of natural resources through sustainable production and consumption of plastics, in line with the sustainable development objectives of the country. The goal will be achieved by the following objectives:

- i. Make Nigerian cities, ecosystems and human settlements clean, plastic litter-free and sustainable.
- ii. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns that recognize the environmental guiding principles, waste management hierarchy and support the setting of circular plastic economy in Nigeria.
- iii. Managing Carbon Offsetting, carbon emissions, reducing carbon footprint and benefiting from carbon credit financing.

2.5 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following principles shall be applied for the attainment of these objectives:

- i. **Environmental Right**, which ensures that every Nigerian has a right to a clean and healthy environment and a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment;
- ii. **Circular Plastic Economy** - A circular economy aims to design out waste. Basically, from a **take-make- use-dispose model** to a **re-use-recycle-re-use-recycle- re-use- recycle model**.
- iii. **Zero Waste** means designing and managing products and processes to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste and materials as close to zero as possible, conserve and recover all resources and not burn or bury them.
- iv. **The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)**, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an environmental protection strategy with the objective of decreasing total environmental impact from a product including its packaging, by making the producers of the product responsible for the entire lifecycle of the product, and the take back recycling and final disposal of the product including its packaging.
- v. **Environmental Offsetting**, which requires that where for exceptional reasons of overriding public interest, the general obligation to protect threatened or endangered species and natural systems that are of special importance to sustaining life, providing livelihoods, or general wellbeing cannot be provided, such cost-effective offsetting measures must be undertaken by the proponents of an activity to restore as nearly as may be feasible the lost environmental services to the community;
- vi. **Pollution Prevention Pays Principle**, which encourages Industry to invest responsibly to prevent pollution;
- vii. **The Polluter Pays Principle**, which prescribes that the polluter should bear the cost of preventing, and remediating pollution;
- viii. **The User Pays Principle** in which the cost of a resource to a user must include all the environmental costs associated with its extraction, transformation and use (including the costs of alternative or future uses forgone);
- ix. **The Precautionary Principle**, which holds that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific knowledge shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective means to prevent environmental degradation;
- x. **The Subsidiarity Principle**, which reflects a preference for making decisions at the lowest level of government or social organization where the issue can be effectively managed;
- xi. **The Principle of Inter-Generational Equity**, which requires that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;
- xii. **The Principle of Intra-Generational Equity**, which requires that different groups of people within the country and within the present generation have the right to benefit equally from the exploitation of resources and that they have equal right to a clean and healthy environment;
- xiii. **The Principle of Participation**, which requires that decisions should, as much as possible, be made by the people or on their behalf by representatives chosen by them;

- xiv. **International Cooperation** in which the country will domesticate multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and regional instruments and implement them cooperatively for better environmental management of shared resources.
- xv. **Good Environmental Governance** in which rule of law, effective institutions, transparency and accountability, respect for human rights and the meaningful participation of citizens will be integrated in environmental management;
- xvi. **Integrated Ecosystem Approach** to conserving environmental resources is adopted and enhanced to ensure that all the country's ecosystems are managed for sustainable development and benefits of the people.

CHAPTER

Three

STRATEGY FOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

3.0 STRATEGY FOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION.

The ultimate success of the implementation of the National Policy on Plastic Waste Management in Nigeria shall depend on strategic goals, and inherent policy measures and actions on the goals taken at the three tiers of government (Federal, State and Local Governments and their relevant Agencies) and their commitments to discharge the roles assigned to them in this policy.

The Policy Measures and Actions to achieve the Strategic Goals for Plastic Waste Management in a lifecycle approach in Nigeria are elucidated in the following sections:

3.1 MAKE NIGERIAN CITIES, ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS CLEAN, PLASTIC LITTER FREE AND SUSTAINABLE.

The strategies shall include:

1. Each state of the federation and local government should recognize the

- need to manage plastic waste through a lifecycle approach so that it does not endanger human health or harm the environment.
2. Plastic waste management should not pose risks to air, water, soil, plants or animals, nor be nuisance through odors or noise, nor adversely affect places of special interest at state, national or international level particularly international waters.
 3. Each state and local government to improve the current collection and disposal systems (from the use of “open” dump sites—to controlled dumpsites and/ or sanitary landfill systems) by 2025
 4. Each state of the Federation and local government should adopt the **waste hierarchy that sets an order of priorities for circular economy.**
 5. Each State and local government could use official development assistance to support the development of effective and environmentally sound waste collection, sorting, and recycling infrastructure, including incentives or requirements for plastics source separation.
 6. **Introduction of multiple stream collection systems allowing separated collection of recyclables;**
 7. Creation of strategic **plastic collection hub and recycling centers across the federation** to plastic waste litter and management through provision of a systemic and integrated process.
 8. The Federal government shall promote stronger environmental standards in plastic sorting and recycling.
 9. The Federal Government Shall Boost innovation that supports product design for reuse and recycling.
 10. Coordinated efforts on the provision of public Research & Development support and incentives for the development of more efficient processing technologies.
 11. Each state and local government should enforce the **colour coding** of waste bins or receptacles for sorting and sound management of waste as indicated below:
 - a. Organics, Compostable and bio-degradable – Green (**Green**)
 - b. Recyclable waste – Blue (**Blue**)
 - c. Infectious waste—Yellow (**Yellow**)
 - d. Pathological – Yellow (**Yellow**)
 - e. All Sharps – Yellow (**Yellow** with markings as Sharps)
 - f. Chemical and Pharmaceutical, Non-Infectious/ Non-Hazardous –Brown (**Brown**)
 - g. Non-Clinical –Black (**Black**)
 12. Each state and local government is to develop and introduce a policy directive and appropriate regulatory framework for setting of targets for each city and towns in their jurisdiction to recycle appropriate percentage of their household and commercial waste generated and significant percentage of construction and demolition waste to meet sustainable development goals by 2030.
 13. Starting from 2020, all State governments, Local government and Ward Councils shall set waste management plans and targets every decade.
 14. Starting from 2020, there shall be introduction of recycling rate targets for each sector, council, city and states;

15. Increased stringency of controlled dumpsites, landfill and incineration fees to better reflect the full social cost of these activities.
16. Support availability of operational recycling plants across states in the federation.
17. Promote recycling targets and responsible use/disposal From the year 2020 there will be national and state-wide targets for plastic waste collected, recycled and reused for various applications and volumes every five (5) to ten (10) years, towards meeting targets of *recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030; recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030; to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2030; 50% of all plastic waste to be recycled by 2030; and each state to reduce the use of plastic bags per person by 50%.*
18. Institute reduction in on- the- go single use plastics through restriction on availability of free plastic shopping bags and concerted efforts to find a viable alternative
19. To standardize by regulation the minimum thickness of single use plastic to increase the recyclability
20. From 2021 there shall be *economic instruments to discourage open dumping and even landfilling for recyclables .*
21. From 2025 commence a phasal ban on the categories of on- the- go single use packaging items as stated in annex 1;
22. The Federal Ministry of Environment shall Require Mandatory EPR schemes, most notably on all **packaging items** and introduce by law a nationwide bottle deposit requirement by December 2021, a 5% deposit refund schemes for beverage containers; 5% charge on all single use grocery bag by year 2022.
23. **Ban on importation of foreign non-recyclables materials**
24. Provide state-of-the-art waste-management technology with detailed data on waste composition, volume, and pathways; local infrastructure; wage structure; waste-picker systems; feedstock-supply security; energy prices; feed-in tariffs; and off take agreements
25. All state shall Invest in waste collection infrastructure and services (including at ports),
26. All states shall ensure waste management infrastructure and wastewater treatment facilities avoid dispersion of litter into the marine environment - particularly in coastal areas or near rivers.
27. All States shall Increase significantly the recovery of plastic waste through recycling hubs or centres
28. The Federal Ministry of Environment shall Institute Collection Permits under a strengthened permitting system that incorporates extended producer responsibility EPR;
29. Federal Ministry of Environment to Develop guidance documents and regulations to meet- SDG Target 14.1 which states by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land based activities; SDG 15.9 which states by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies and accounts, SDG 11.6 which states by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental

impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management in achieving plastic litter environment;

30. Each state of the Federation and local government to Raise awareness among consumers to discourage littering, increase waste sorting, improve waste disposal, promote beach clean-ups and better communications on purchasing habits to increase demand for sustainable substitutes.

3.2 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Towards ensuring resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production patterns; The policy measures and actions shall include:

NOTE:

1. Gathering of Data on plastic waste generated, consumed and discarded by forming partnership with all stakeholders (retailers, brands, manufacturers, recyclers, NGOs and Government authority) in the plastic industry.
2. **Improve legislation on plastic lifecycle management that provides clear definitions of plastic polymers, waste and secondary raw materials by the Federal Government.**
3. New legislations should be put in place for micron standards and information requirements on recycled content, recyclability, recoverability and/or biodegradability on all plastic products.
4. **Use of different materials that are reusable recyclable and compostable** in place of plastics for packaging. e.g suitably sourced multilayer materials from agricultural and forestry by products which could be used as packaging materials for stand-up food pouches for products like nuts, dried fruits and rice.
5. The Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Environment in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI) to prohibit for unnecessary and damaging products or activities where viable environmentally sustainable substitutes exist;
6. The Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI) to institute ecolabelling criteria with respect to all plastic products, produced, imported or sold within the Nigerian market and packaging materials.
7. **Support for Research& Development for improved plastics management systems and the sustainable design of plastics.** The support would be in form of resources (e.g funds, research materials and equipment's, suggestions/ ideas etc).
8. **Creation of incentives for better product and plastics design (e.g. design for reuse and recycling),** through the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) for Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI) such as through better designed extended producer responsibility, product stewardship and deposit-refund systems;
9. Federal Government to institute Taxes on the use of virgin plastics or

- differentiated value added taxes for recycled plastics or plastic products;
10. Introduce economic measures, tax, levies and charges on all on- the -go single use plastics (As Listed in annex -1) and plastic products towards its ultimate ban.
 11. Placing levies on single use plastic bags for shopping and encouraging the use of shopping bags made with recyclable materials such as jute or cotton woven bags.
 12. Improving awareness on the effects of single use plastics to the environment at large including the marine environment.
 13. Introduction of recycled content standards, targeted public procurement requirements, or recycled content labelling;
 14. Creation of consumer education and awareness campaigns (concerning the environmental benefits of recycled plastics) in order to stimulate demand for products containing recycled plastics
 15. A certification scheme for recyclable products and packaging shall be instituted for specific plastic materials and other recyclables as the need arises.
 16. Creation of requirements to collect and recycle all types of plastic products;
 17. Facilitation of better coordination and communication across the plastics value chain, including through the promotion of chemical information systems;
 18. Restrictions on the use of hazardous additives in plastics manufacturing.
 19. **All the three tiers of government, federal, state and local government to Promote Green Public Procurement that supports environmental sustainability.**
 20. **The Federal Ministry of Environment to Develop guidance documents on how to improve the sorting and collection of recyclable plastic by consumers.**
 21. **The Federal Ministry of Environment to Develop guidance documents and regulations to meet SDG Targets 12.4 which states by 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their lifecycle, SDG Target 12.5 which states by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention , reduction, recycling, and reuse; SDG 12.6 which requires member states to encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle; SDG 12.7 which is to promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities; SDG Target12b which requires states to develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products towards achieving the resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production patterns.**
 22. **The Federal ministry of Environment to set up modalities for Institution of award for innovative solutions that add up to meeting SD Goals.**

3.3 MANAGING CARBON OFFSETTING, CARBON EMISSIONS AND CARBON FINANCE WITH THE PLASTIC ECONOMY.

Nearly every piece of plastic begins as a fossil fuel, and greenhouse gases are emitted at each stage of the plastic lifecycle: 1) fossil fuel extraction and transport, 2) plastic refining and manufacture, 3) managing plastic waste, and 4) plastic's ongoing impact once it reaches our oceans, waterways, and landscape.

Towards mitigating the contribution of plastic waste to climate change particularly in relation to the emission of the greenhouse gases methane and ethylene, which are released from plastic waste under the influence of sunlight, the policy measures Pursuant to Article 4(3) and 4(9) of the Paris Agreement, all countries are to enter a five-year cycle of communicating NDCs, with each representing a "progression" beyond the previous one. Parties to the Paris Agreement are to show their "highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances". shall include:

1. The Federal Ministry of Environment shall adopt and enforce ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors, including plastic production and through to its waste disposal
2. The Federal Ministry of Environment shall improve feedstock change with CCU, Carbon-Recycling and biomass by separating and capturing CO₂ emitted from manufacturing activities and recycling it as feedstock, it will be possible to achieve CO₂ emission reduction from industries, and secure a stable supply of natural resources
3. The Federal Ministry of Environment shall promote using wastes, such as plastic wastes, as a carbon source, and using biomass not only for primary chemical products but also for cellulose nanofiber and other highly functional materials are also important.
4. The Federal Government through the relevant ministry shall promote CO₂ capture technologies in which carbon sources, such as biomass and waste, can be stably and efficiently managed.
5. Each states and local government need to promote participation in Carbon credits and carbon financing available for waste management related projects as defined under the paris agreement
6. The Federal Ministry of Environment needs to develop technical guidelines on the article 6 of the paris agreement as it relates to carbon capture and financing and facilitate participation by organisations which includes the following among others:
 - a. Construction of Sanitary Landfills with Centralized Methane Capture and Flaring
 - b. Construction of Sanitary Landfills with Decentralized Methane Capture and Flaring
 - c. Construction of Sanitary Landfills with Semi-Aerobic System
 - d. Segregation of organic waste and composting
 - e. Segregation of inorganic matter and recycling
 - f. Construction of Sanitary Landfills with Methane Capture and Flaring, and Electricity Generation

7. Organisation should be encouraged to Developing and Registering a Project for carbon credits and carbon financing across the states.
8. The Federal Ministry of Environment needs to Develop guidance documents for offset programs that can receive credits for recycling in much the same manner as is currently done for renewable energy projects that offset grid electricity generation.
9. From 2020, future plastics producers and manufacturers, converters, and brand owners using plastic in the country should have a legal obligation through the Federal Ministry of Environment in cooperation with Industry Trade and Investment to measure the carbon footprint of their products.



CHAPTER

*Four***INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK,
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES****4.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The legal, administrative and regulatory institutional framework for achieving coordination on the overall goals and primary objectives for plastic Waste management stems inter alia from the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, National Policy on Environment, National Environmental Sanitation Policy and the National Policy on Solid Waste Management as well as other relevant establishment laws of the Federation.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL/ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This policy is for all established Federal, State and Local institutions down to the community level. A well-articulated institutional framework for PWM would facilitate coordinative and collaborative relationships among stakeholders. The enactment of this policy will enhance and provide a backbone for a robust and enduring institutional and legal framework for plastic waste management through a lifecycle perspective in Nigeria.

The policy will be effectuated at the national level and cascaded down to all other levels of Governance. The FMEnv shall ensure the implementation of this policy as a minimum requirement across the country and provide direction and basic guidelines for plastic waste management in a lifecycle approach specifically and solid waste management in general in the States through the relevant State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

The institutional framework for Plastic lifecycle Management in Nigeria:

- a) Federal Level Institutions: Federal Government of Nigeria (Executive and Legislative), Federal Ministry of Environment (lead agency overseeing implementation of National Policy on Plastic Waste Management), Relevant Stakeholder Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)
- b) State Level Institutions: State Government, State Ministries of Environment, State Waste Management Authorities, State Environmental Protection Agencies/Boards, Stakeholder MDAs' at States level
- c) Local Government Institutions: L.G Authority, Environmental Health Departments in LGAs',
- d) Community Level Institutions: Town Unions, Ruler-ship institutions, Age Grades'.
- e) Private Sector Participants: Manufacturer Association of Nigeria, Organised Private Trade Sector (OPTS), Service Industries Groups, Construction sector groups Waste Management firms, Waste "Scavengers", Transportation companies, All Waste Generators (Industries, Manufacturers, Hotels, Educational institutions, etc.)
- f) Civil Society Organizations: CBOs/NGOs/ Faith based organizations
- g) International Organisations/Donor Agencies
- h) All Waste Generators Including Households
- i) Public and Private Places

4.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The Federal government of Nigeria is charged with establishing institutional and legal frameworks for solid waste management and the subset of plastic waste management taking cognizance of its lifecycle. The policy and legislative framework for plastic waste management encompasses the executive, legislative and judiciary at the federal, state and local governments down to communities' structure. This policy shall cascade as follows:

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The institutional framework within the legislature responsible for policy and regulatory matters on Plastic life-cycle and the environment in general are: The Senate Committee on the Environment and Ecology; and, The House Committee on the Environment; at the Federal level. Both committees play important roles:

4.2.1 The Role of the (Federal) Legislature in Plastic Waste Management

The Legislature shall enact appropriate legislation that will;

1. Foster successful implementation of the "Policy, Guidelines" and "Action

- Plans” for a sustainable and effective management of Plastic waste taking cognizance of its lifecycle approach within the country.
2. Give special attention to Plastic waste management in the implementation of the PWM in the National Development Agenda of the Country and particularly the Climate Change Nationally Determined contributions (NDCs).
 3. Establishment of the principle of circular economy, waste recovery, extended product responsibility, shared responsibility and environmental protection;
 4. Incorporation of the concept of discarded material, with a view to promoting and dynamizing its use within the production processes, as part of the product life cycle;
 5. Regulate the design, establishment, and performance standards for landfills and all plastic waste management technologies to be utilized within the country.
 6. Prevent the indiscriminate disposal of plastic waste into and onto land.
 7. Prevent the indiscriminate disposal of plastic waste into water bodies and particularly into the international waters.
 8. Ensure that appropriate assessment is carried out on plastic waste recycling/ recovery, treatment facilities before commencement of operation and at defined time periods throughout the life of the facility in collaboration with appropriate Federal Ministry, Agencies and Regulatory Authority Such as the Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment).
 9. Incorporate applicable principles and domesticate appropriate international conventions, protocols and treaties into laws and practices in the management of plastic through its lifecycle within the country.
 10. Focus strongly on the data from every stage of the lifecycle of plastic to support the environmental decisions for its circular management of its production, procurement, storage, usage, treatment, recycle, recovery, and disposal
 11. Review old laws and regulations and adopt new regulations that will make plastic waste programs achievable in a lifecycle manner under a circular economy.
 12. Review and reform existing national/state legislations and regulations relating to plastic waste management in order to create a legislative framework which gives legal effect to this Policy, and facilitates a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable approach to PWM.
 13. Strengthening of inspecting and sanctioning powers of the Enforcement Agency of the Federal Ministry of Environment (NESREA) clarifying and further elaborating what constitutes infringement of the law and increasing fines for inadequate solid waste management and particularly plastic waste.
 14. Ensure the plastic lifecycle management program evaluation and long-term priorities settings are made and achievable.

STATE AND L.G LEGISLATURE

1. The State and L.G legislatures at their individual levels of governance shall have the right to introduce more complementary legislations in their areas of jurisdiction but ensure always standards must not be lower than that stipulated at the Federal level.
2. Shall reserve the right to add, delete or change plastic waste management taxes and fees to enforce scale up of plastic lifecycle Management activities. Legislative discretion is however required to ensure the burden of Waste taxes is not too high as to become a dis-incentive to effective and sustainable PWM.

THE JUDICIARY

The judiciary system shall be responsible for the interpretation of principles, protocols, rules and legislations, and the trial of defaulters in relation to the management of plastic through its lifecycle.

4.2.2 The Role of The Judiciary in Plastic Waste Management

The judiciary shall:

1. Have jurisdiction and power over all Plastic waste matters taking cognizance of its lifecycle as specified under any environmental protection law, regulations or sanitation and waste management laws of the country (Federal, State and Local Government levels)
2. Provide mechanisms for resolution of plastic lifecycle jurisdiction and management concerns between different tiers of government, public institutions, private agencies and individuals.
3. Establish specialized tribunals for issues with respect to plastic waste management, as undertaken in other areas of national life such as with trade or labour disputes.
4. Provide public access to management dispute resolution and remedy
5. Provide management dispute resolution mechanisms, public interest litigation protocols, class action legal processes and the ability to represent and protect the interest of future generations.
6. Be guided on environmental sentencing information

4.2.3 The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv.)

The FMEnv being the apex organization responsible for the articulation of policy regulations and “benchmark” guidelines for plastic waste management taking cognizance of its lifecycle for sustainable development in Nigeria, shall have the following responsibilities:

1. Periodically review and update the “National Policy on Plastic Waste Management” in collaboration with relevant stakeholders
2. Develop guidelines for managing certain product- related, hazardous and difficult plastic waste streams which pose significant risks to health and/or the environment.
3. Ensure that Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies and all other necessary Environmental, Social and Health Safeguards studies are

- carried out prior to the establishment of such plastic waste management facilities or plastic recycling and recovery facilities.
4. Regular technical and environmental assessments and monitoring are carried out to ensure that the facilities function in optimal efficiency as not to cause environmental and health pollution throughout the entire life cycle of the facility.
 5. Execute a general “duty of care” regime on any person who imports, produces, procures, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of plastic waste; or, acts as a broker, has control of plastic waste; and publish a detailed statutory code of practice on the responsibilities and actions required to comply with such “duty of care”.
 6. Ensure all States and local government policies, regulations and by-laws relating to plastic waste specifically and all PWM are aligned and harmonized with national policies, goals, legislations and regulations.
 7. Review and, where necessary, penalties for “non-compliance” to reflect the nature of the offences and potential harm caused, and to create an appropriate deterrence.
 8. Actively promote collaboration between policy and regulatory agencies concerned with PWM at all tiers of governance and provide sufficient resources and powers to tackle plastic waste dumping, littering and other illegal activities effectively.
 9. Establish criteria and guidelines, and implement a programme, for annual inspections of all licensed waste management facilities.

4.3 NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ON PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT (NSCPWM)

As stated, inter- alia, The Federal Ministry of Environment being the apex organisation responsible for the articulation of the policy regulation on solid waste remains the same for the plastic waste management taking cognisance of its lifecycle approach in Nigeria.

4.3.1 There shall be a National Steering Committee on Plastics Waste Management (NSCPWM).

4.3.2 The Honourable Minister of Environment in consultation with relevant stakeholders shall constitute the committee with one representative drawn from Federal Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Industry, Trade and Investment , Environment, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), National Inland Waterways Authority(NIWA), State Inland Waterways, Health and Labour with one representative each from the Representatives of the State Ministry of Environment from each state, Manufacturers association of Nigeria, Academia, Research institutions, Professional bodies and Civil society.

4.3.3 The National Steering Committee shall be co-chaired by the Federal Ministry of Environment as well as Industry, Trade and Investment.

4.3.4 The Vice Chairmanship of the Committee shall be rotated among the remaining three core Ministries (Agriculture& Rural Development, Industry, Trade&

Investment, Labour, NIMASA, NIWA) in an alphabetical order and shall not be below the rank of a Director.

4.3.5 Membership of the NSCPWM shall be officers not below Grade Level 15

4.3.6 The purpose of the National Steering Committee on Plastic Waste Management is to promote and coordinate a coherent, co-ordinated, continuous and cost-efficient approach to plastic lifecycle management and a plastic economy hinged on circular approach in Nigeria.

4.3.7 This committee shall advise the Federal Government on:

- a. capacity building needs, action plans, programmes and development of institutional and human resources to strengthen capacity requirements for proper implementation of this policy
- b. priority setting and review of issues and strategies for policy implementation.
- c. receive reports and recommendations from the Technical Coordinating Committee.

4.4 THE TECHNICAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

4.4.1 There shall be a Technical Coordinating Committee (hereinafter called the TCC), made up of one representative from each Participating Agencies and Organizations (PAO), which shall be co-chaired by the Directors in charge of Plastic Management through its lifecycle in the Federal Ministries of Environment, Industry Trade and Investment as well as Health.

4.4.2 Membership of the TCC shall be officers not below Grade Level 14

4.4.3 The purpose of the TCC shall be:

To advise the National Steering Committee on Plastic Waste Management on all technical matters relating to Environmentally Sound management of plastic waste.

4.5 THE SECRETARIAT

4.5.1 A Secretariat shall be established to provide all secretarial services to the NSCPWM and the TCC. The secretariat will be in Federal Ministry of Environment.

4.5.2 The Secretariat shall be headed by the Deputy Director in charge of Waste management in the Federal Ministry of Environment.

4.5.3 Members of the Secretariat are to be drawn from the core stakeholders.

4.6 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR ASSIGNING INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The guiding principles for assigning institutional roles and responsibilities include:

- a. Decentralization in planning and implementation
- b. Sustainability (effective financial and organizational structure)

- c. Comprehensive system to deal with accumulations and daily generated plastic waste
- d. Building of infrastructure and prioritizing infrastructure maintenance
- e. Making use of the existing local experience, building on existing efforts and available resources
- f. Increasing the level of awareness
- g. Data Acquisition and Management Synergy

THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE

The Senate Committee on Environment and Industry and House Committee on Environment are institutionally responsible for legislating and making of laws guiding effective and sustainable waste management practices in Nigeria.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

4.6.1 The Federal Executive and Federal Legislature

Shall:

1. Have the overarching responsibility for ensuring effective solid waste and specifically plastic waste management sector performance and coordination
2. Provide guidance to the FMEnv on matters relating to solid waste and specifically plastic lifecycle management and the environment as a whole
3. Provide a platform for liaisons between the FMEnv and the Executive, PWM Stakeholders, and the Executive and Legislative institutions

4.6.2 The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN)

The Federal Government of Nigeria through the FMEnv is charged with establishing institutional frameworks for plastic waste management specifically and solid waste management in general.

1. The FGN shall empower organizations at the Federal, State and Local government levels with the necessary authority, powers and capabilities for effective and sustainable plastic waste management specifically, and solid waste management in general.
2. The FGN shall make budgetary allocations and approvals for ensuring and assisting States and LG Authorities implement effective plastic waste management in Nigeria.
3. Set minimum standards and guidelines for plastic waste management specifically taking cognizance of its lifecycle and Solid waste Management in general in Nigeria and ensure that they are applied and implemented across the country as a minimum standard.
4. Participate in developing, ratification and domestication of international legislations, conventions, protocols, treaties, and principles on plastic waste specifically and ensure their application and implementation in the country.

4.6.3 Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies

1. The ministries and agencies at the Federal level including the Federal

Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), and National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency (NESREA), shall provide guidance to the State governments through the State Ministries of Environment and any other relevant ministry, agencies and parastatals to execute their plastic waste management obligations and duties.

2. These agencies shall be responsible for the provision of guidelines and/or capacity building measures in the field of administration, financial management, technical systems and environmental protection.

4.6.4 Federal Ministry of Environment The FMEnv shall:

1. Review and update the "National Plastic Waste Management Policy" every 5 years to Support and ensure that State and Local governments have the authority, power, technical and personnel capacity to effectively manage plastic waste taking cognisance of its lifecycle.
2. Promote activities on waste minimization, sorting/segregation at source, re-use, recycling and recovery for plastic waste in line with meeting the sustainable development goals agenda.
3. Provide or source for funds for programmes development, specialized studies and capacity building on Plastic waste Management including encouragement of and funding of research works in educational institutions.
4. Initiate relevant programmes, provide a Center for Environmental Education and create awareness for improved Plastic Waste Management practices among critical stakeholders and the public.
5. Develop and circulate approved environmental standards for technology and equipment procurement with necessary collaboration with for Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI) through its agencies the Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON).
6. Classify Plastic Lifecycle Management facilities that require EIA and other Environmental, Social and Health Safeguards certification.
7. Solve cross-jurisdictional issues between government agencies and establish appropriate forms of association between metropolitan areas with respect to plastic waste management
8. Have overall responsibility and oversight on issues to do with the Basel Convention on the Control of trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (and all other international conventions, treaties, and protocols relevant to plastic wastes management to which Nigeria is a signatory), so as to ensure non-dumping of wastes by other nations in the country, effective, safe and sustainable plastic waste management and thus protect national health and the environment.
9. Develop, set and circulate minimum environmental standards with regards to plastic material production, technology, personnel and duty-of-care responsibilities for public and private sector participants in manufacturing and Plastic Waste Management services and ensure their implementation.
10. Encourage local, regional and national NGOs, CBOs, CDAs, Faith-based Organizations to participate in diagnosing plastic waste management problems and proffer solutions and participate in solutions and projects implementations.
11. Assist in development of technical and financial capacity for public and

- private sector agencies and participants in all areas of the Plastic Lifecycle Value chain.
12. Develop and maintain through its departments and agencies especially the “Department of Pollution Control & Environmental Health” and NESREA a robust Monitoring and Evaluation system to ensure a sustainable, effective, and continually improving plastic lifecycle value chain system in the country.
 13. Encourage the establishment of environmental group's at all educational levels and in public and private institutions and organizations.
 14. Improve on existing and introduce new incentives to encourage investments and private sector participation in the waste management sector as mandated by Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment through the Nigerian Investment Commission (NIPC).
 15. Organize tracking programs identifying NGOs' and CBOs' involved in environmental works in general, and plastic waste management and assist with funding and building their capacities.
 16. Seek collaboration with international donor agencies to assist public and private institutions, organizations and persons' in assessing funding to aid research works on waste management, and in development and expansion of waste management schemes and programs.
 17. Monitoring and performance evaluation for all waste management activities in the country.
 18. Domesticating all global treaties which Nigeria is signatory to support management of plastic in its lifecycle.
 19. Provision of minimum standard for the establishment of infrastructures that supports sustainable plastic waste management in the country.
 20. To influence market trends by making sustainable and green trends through ecolabelling strategies;

4.6.5 National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) NESREA Act 2007:

As a regulatory and enforcement agency under the Federal Ministry of Environment, NESREA shall;

1. Assist the Federal and State governments to monitor and enforce the implementation of this Policy.
2. Enforce all environmental laws, guidelines, policies, standards and regulations in Nigeria in relation to extended producers responsibility, plastic waste management, and Solid Waste Management in general.
3. Domesticate provisions of international agreements, protocols, conventions and the treaties on the environment as it relates to plastic waste specifically and Solid Waste in general.
4. Monitor and evaluate all activities around the country that may impact negatively on the environment including plastic waste management practices to ensure they align with “international best practices” and national policy for achieving sustainable development.
5. Promote the conservation of resources and achievement of sustainable development goals related to plastic waste specifically and solid waste management programmes and ensure health and environmental protection considerations in all related activities around the country.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

4.6.6 State Governments

The State Governments shall:

1. Establish special purpose technical agencies for training on plastic waste in a circular economy specifically and solid waste management programmes.in general.
2. Provide land for siting waste management facilities.
3. Prepare solid waste management master plans for the State
4. Prepare plastic waste management plans specifically with set targets
5. Provide State administrative and technical infrastructure for plastic waste management in states without an existing one
6. Define strategies for:
 - a. Financing the plastic waste management system in the State (public, private, customer-service fees, etc.)
 - b. Encourage participation of private sector in plastic waste management
 - c. Encourage social inclusion (in public awareness, recycling and other related services)
 - d. Implementing action and penalties towards plastic waste management defaulter. Create incentive packages for all plastic waste management personnel within the state and ensure Occupational Health and Safety Measures are always adhered to within the system
 - e. Establish criteria and guidelines, and implement a programme, for annual inspections of all licensed waste management facilities.

4.6.7 State Ministries of Environment

The State Ministries of Environment shall:

1. Ensure the provision of effective and technologically sound sanitary and waste management amenities within the State
2. Ensure that all Environmental, Social, Health and Safety safeguard requirements are met prior to the establishment of a plastic waste management facility and that effective and adequate monitoring and evaluation of technical and personnel performances are done on a regular basis as to ensure best international standards of performance throughout the life cycle of the facility.
3. Make by-laws to regulate activities taking place within its territory, aimed at maintaining the health, well-being and safety of its inhabitants, environmental protection and pollution prevention, improved aesthetic value of the natural environment, and preventing nuisances, including noise pollution.
4. Provide technical support to the LGAs through training and manpower development programmes for capacity building and institutional strengthening
5. Ensure development of proper sorting at source and segregation of different constituents of the waste stream and thus, encourage recovery, reuse and recycling activities.
6. Facilitate economic development by creating markets around 3 R policies
7. Provide resources (technology, finance, and market) for facilitating the

- implementation of 3 R policies;
8. Ensure proper implementation of available resource efficient and environmentally sound technologies;
 9. Create an enabling environment (including the granting of tax incentives) that will attract private sector participants and investors into the different aspects (collection, transport, sorting, storage, recycling, waste-to-wealth schemes including energy production, etc.) of the plastic waste management businesses.
 10. Develop action plans based on strategic options of the State to include:
 - a. Development of effective waste sorting methodologies and incentives.
 - b. Development of collection and transfer framework for generated waste in urban and rural areas and provision of appropriate equipment (utilizing whenever feasible appropriate local technological inputs).
 - c. Provide adequate and effective waste treatment facilities (utilizing whenever feasible, appropriate local technological inputs) in the urban and rural areas.
 - d. Provide, encourage or approve environmentally sound and sustainable final disposal facilities and equipment in (urban and rural).
 - e. Create awareness on, and encourage waste minimization techniques in manufacturing processes, procurements, products utilization and waste management processes to reduce markedly the amount of waste to be sent to treatment and final disposal.
 - f. Create innovative mechanisms to ensure participation and collaboration of NGOs', CBOs' and other voluntary organizations and individuals in the plastic waste management process.
 - g. Develop mechanisms and provide equipment and trained personnel to enhance data collection on plastic waste generation and characterization. This will go a long way in assisting with planning for effective and sustainable PWM facilities provision.
 - h. Collate data on all plastic waste management activities from the various players in the state and local governments and transmit same to relevant Federal agency quarterly.

4.6.8 State Environmental Protection Agencies

The State Environmental Protection Agencies shall:

1. Develop State Plastic waste management policy, guidelines and plans using the national instrument as basis and minimum standards.
2. Regulate plastic waste management and other solid waste management in the states.
3. Set modalities for Creation of a Plastic Bags Levy
4. Creation of innovative ways to raise funds for plastic waste management that prioritises community involvement.
5. Institute tax regimes and ensure the payment of taxes for operations of all forms of landfills. The tax must be in such an amount as to discourage the establishment of landfills and to rather invest in waste-to-wealth schemes utilizing waste as a resource, and to reduce greenhouse (GHG) gas emissions into the environment from landfills.
6. Ensure the collection of all Plastic wastes, design and Implement sanitation

- and Plastic waste management schemes for the State.
7. Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of plastic waste management including regular and routine inspection of waste management equipment and facilities utilised by Management Authorities, other public agencies, and the private sector waste management participants.

4.6.9 State Plastic Waste Management Authorities

The State Plastic Waste Management Authority shall:

1. Provide for separate collection of recyclable waste specifically plastic waste on designated days of the week
2. Perform or approve the collection and disposal of all plastic waste and ensure provision of commercial waste services to the State and Local Governments.
3. Lease contractors or franchises to carry out plastic waste collection in the States with designated days of collection. However, in all cases, the agency shall maintain an in-house capacity to provide at least 20% of services directly to ensure litter free environment and in the case of emergencies
4. Have the primary responsibility to manage waste management services including the sale of recovered components of waste, and design, establishment and management of waste treatment and disposal facilities.
5. Liaise with the State Ministry of Environment to develop and enforce plastic waste management policy, guidelines and plan including the implementation and enforcement of penalties.
6. Conduct research and apply findings in the scale-up/improvement of PWM activities.
7. Develop methodologies for collection of data on Plastic Waste generation (quantities and characterization) and establish a State Plastic Waste Management Data Base. This will be utilised for planning purposes, development of Plastic Waste Management schemes, and as part of contribution to the national database and Management Information System (MIS) to monitor the greenhouse contribution from plastic waste nationwide..
8. Develop and conduct monitoring, evaluation and auditing processes so as to ensure efficiency and sustainability of Plastic Waste Management (PWM) services. NAL POLICY ON SENT
9. Develop innovative ways to create awareness on sanitation and PWM among the various stakeholder groups within the State including the organization of public awareness campaigns.
10. Develop and manage business schemes built around Plastic waste management programmes with a view to recover costs of services provision and developing an ever-improving Plastic waste Management scheme in the State.
11. Engage, coordinate and evaluate the activities of private sector participants in PWM and create environments and incentives to attract quality investors into the provision of services in different sectors of the waste management chain.
12. Create and support awareness programmes on sustainable PWM taking cognizance of value chain to different actors in the State.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

4.6.10 Local Government Authorities

Local Government Authorities shall:

1. Implement the Policy Guidelines on Plastic Waste Management as a statutory obligation.
2. Prepare a 3-yearly plastic Waste management plan for the Local Government taking guidance from National and State Plastic Waste Management Plans.
3. Enact appropriate legislative instruments and establish necessary sanctions and enforcement mechanisms for efficient service delivery.
4. Enlist the services of the private sector and other Stakeholders (including development of PPP schemes) in Plastic Waste Management.
5. Provide database of all operators of facilities and services in the plastic lifecycle management sector within their jurisdictions.
6. Make adequate annual budgetary provisions for Plastic waste Management.
7. Recruit, train and retrain staff for efficient service delivery.
8. Create awareness and establish consultative fora with members of the public to build consensus on appropriate strategies for plastic waste management.
9. Develop Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on sanitation and plastic waste management (including handling techniques) at the LGA level
10. Encourage local initiatives through working with and training local NGOs, CBOs, private organizations and individuals on issues concerning waste minimization, reuse, reduction and recycling and generate waste management programmes.
11. Develop mechanisms to attract private sector participation into the different sectors of the PWM businesses as a means not only to achieve a sustainable, sanitary and aesthetically satisfactory environment, but also, as an income and employment generation scheme for the populace.
12. Develop and implement empowerment programs for women around businesses in the plastic waste management sector as they are the most influential segment of the society that will positively influence and effect critical aspects of the waste management chain such as waste minimization, sorting at source, recovery and reuse, and ensure the teaching of sanitary and effective waste handling to the young and future generation.

PRIVATE SECTOR

4.6.11 Private Sector Players:

Shall;

1. Participate in plastic waste management activities to include but not limited to waste collection, transportation, building and operation of treatment plants, waste recovery and recycling facilities, waste treatment and/or disposal facilities

2. Operate under licensing by applicable authorities (either Federal or State)
3. Comply with the provisions of the National Policy, Guidelines and Plan on Plastic waste Management as a minimum requirement in all operations
4. Comply with the National Plastic Waste Management vision to eliminate 'open dumping' and minimize landfilling of plastic waste
5. Ensure "duty-of-care" obligations in all operations.
6. Develop and invest in innovative technologies and techniques for plastic waste and create wealth and employment from waste-to-wealth schemes.

4.6.12 Plastic Waste Generators (Residences, Communities, Businesses, Etc.):

Shall;

1. Play a major role in efficient plastic Waste management implementation especially by segregating, containerizing and labeling the different waste components at source of generation and making these easily accessible for collection by plastic Waste management agencies.
2. Adopt zero plastic waste or waste minimization strategies.
3. Develop responsible and safe plastic waste handling techniques and ensure that all plastic waste generated are disposed of in a lawful and environmentally sound manner. This shall be guided by the following principles:
 - i. Ensuring that all plastic waste generated within its premises are handed over to authorized/licensed waste collectors and managers.

Ensure that plastic waste does not pose any hazard or cause damage to third parties or their property.

- ii. Ensure regular payment for all legal and prescribed fees for plastic waste management services received.

4.6.13 Producers/Manufacturers of Plastics

Shall:

1. Be mandate to comply with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and circular economy for plastic waste management.
2. EPR shall be extended to all those involved in the plastic product chain from cradle to grave (importers, manufacturers, suppliers, retailers, consumers, and disposers of plastic product waste).
3. Prioritize plastic products and packages considering reusability and recyclability for a take back system.
4. Take into consideration resource efficiency and cleaner production in their operations.
5. Periodically carry out plastic waste audits of their facilities and processes according to the guidelines of the appropriate authorities (Federal or State)

4.6.14 Civil Society Organization, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith-based Organisations.

Shall;

1. Develop and implement programs which will promote much needed awareness and education, encourage source separation, enhanced door-to-door collection, encourage and demonstrate the utilization of plastic wastes as raw materials, and generate more job opportunities in the area of plastic waste management and environmental protection.
2. Act as intermediaries between government and the private sector. Likewise, provide technical assistance and capacity building for solid waste management operations. Complementarily, help in building the capacity of community groups so as to play an active role in plastic waste management by contributing in raising awareness of plastic waste management problems.
3. Facilitate the formation of community-based organizations (CBOs), thereby opening channels of communication between CBOs' and government authorities, raising CBO's voice in waste management planning and implementation processes
4. Undertake grassroots mobilization to support appropriate plastic waste management options.
5. Promote the adoption of plastic waste separation and resource recovery at household and community levels.
6. Promote public enlightenment campaigns on appropriate strategies for plastic waste storage, collection and disposal.

4.6.15 Public

Shall:

1. Adopt environmentally safe and sound practices and choices in products.
2. Comply with national policies, legal and regulatory frameworks on Plastic waste Management.
3. Prioritize patronage of manufacturers, distributors and retailers of recycled goods and biodegradables.
4. Undertake sorting of recyclable components at source and dispose plastic waste at designated collection/ recycling centers.
5. Segregate plastic wastes and ensure their hygienic, environmentally sound and safe disposal.
6. Maintain requisite colour coded plastic wastes bins in homes.
7. Adopt, purchase and utilize technologies for converting biodegradable plastic waste into energy resources (e.g. biogas/ biofuel)
8. Pay for Plastic waste Management services to ensure sustainability.
9. Play a major role in efficient Plastic waste Management implementation particularly with respect to minimization, segregation and storage.

4.6.16 International Organisations/ Donor Agencies:

Shall:

1. Provide or facilitate with finance mechanisms (loans, credits, grants, etc.) for the purpose of conceptualizing and implementing programs, projects and/or initiatives on plastic waste management and also ensuring that these programs and projects are in line with current international best practices.
2. Register grants and loans with the Federal Ministry of Finance
3. Register projects requiring consultancy contracts or third-party agreements duly with the FMEnv
4. Undertake specific grassroots mobilization campaigns
5. Encourage ratifications to international conventions and treaties concerning PWM
6. Assist in capacity building at all levels, Federal, States and Local Governments.

4.6.17 Households:

Shall:

1. Make use of colour coded plastic waste bins or disposable refuse bags for collection and storage of household plastic wastes
2. Use waste bins of adequate capacity for quantum of plastic waste generated.
3. Ensure that the bins are kept out of reach of children and domestic animals, to prevent spillage of refuse
4. Empty the plastic waste bins into designated Plastic recycling hubs/centre/depots or engage the service of private/public sector waste collectors
5. Adopt plastic waste segregation and sorting at source
6. Adopt appropriate colour codes (Blue) for segregation or sorting of plastic waste components.
7. Pay for waste collection services

4.6.18 Public Places (Markets, Schools, Garages, Halls Etc.):

Shall:

Ensure that mammoth colour coded bins are placed at strategic locations to accommodate the large volume of Plastic waste separately from all other solid waste generation.

4.6.19 Environmental/Waste Management Research Institutes:

Shall:

1. Ensure plastic waste management specifically and solid waste management activities in general are designed to promote community involvement and education on environmental issues and problems.
2. Provide multimedia management approach to the solution of environmental problems and advance state-of-the-art technologies and methods of plastic waste management and pollution prevention including technology transfer.

CHAPTER

*Five***FUNDING AND RESOURCE
MOBILISATION****5.0 FUNDING AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

The plastic-lifecycle and particularly the waste issue is a new area of focus within the solid waste management portfolio and therefore does not have any funds allocated to it by Government, or even private sector. In order to achieve the goal of the National Plastic Waste Management Policy, considerable financial resources are required in ensuring economic productivity and all-round sustainability of the management framework.

A sustainable and equitable funding mechanism (one that is implemented in consideration of its economic, environmental, and social impacts) shall be established at the Federal, State and LG levels for sustainability of waste management options for plastic as well as other solid wastes.

Plastic waste management activities shall be mainly financed through annual budget from the National, State and Local Governments and the additional appropriate tax regime put in place. Each community/LG/State shall have access to a variety of equitable funding mechanisms and determine the best options for funding plastic

waste management activities that meet established standards.

The Federal government shall place emphasis on and implement sustainable fund generating mechanisms.

Accordingly, financial resources for implementing the policy shall be obtained from the items listed below and has been explained fully in the document;

- a) Government annual budget allocations
- b) Donor funding
- c) Development partners/Philanthropic organizations
- d) **Sector User charges**
- e) **Private sector participants**
- f) Ecological funds allocated to all tiers of Government;
- g) **Capital market bonds**
- h) Investments
- i) **Fines and levies.**

5.1 Annual Budget

- a) The Federal, State and Local Governments shall include plastic waste management in their annual budget
- b) Increase the budgetary allocation to the initiatives targeted at reducing Plastic-waste risks.
- c) Put in place mechanism for resource mobilization from development partners, such as the global environmental Facility, (GEF) World Bank, UNDP, UNIDO, Other Bilateral Organisations.

Development Partners waste management engagement spans multiple development areas, including energy, environmental sustainability, food and agriculture, health and population, social protection, transportation, urban development, and water.

5.2 Donor Funding

- a. The Federal Government shall excise its powers of diplomacy to promote funding from donor agencies.
- b. Donor agencies shall provide support directly to the Federal, State or Local governments or through a reputable organization as agreed by the Government in concern.

5.3 Development Partners/ Philanthropic Organizations: Developing partners support areas for plastic waste management

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund is a fund established within the framework of the UNFCCC as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change

The GCF will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities that limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The assumption is that the GCF may look for

innovative, grassroots-led waste management solutions that are tailored to local conditions.

The Federal Government and the Federal Ministry of Environment shall liaise with development partners and organizations to promote sustainable development in the solid waste management sector.

Development partners shall help Nigeria to adopt 'BAT'/ 'BEP' in the management of solid waste in the country.

The Federal Government shall solicit the aid of development partners to transform the sector to conform to international standards in the following areas among others:

- **Infrastructure:** provides capital investments to build or upgrade waste sorting and treatment facilities, close dumps, construct or refurbish landfills, and provide bins, dumpsters, trucks, and transfer stations.
- **Legal structures and institutions:** advise on sound policy measures and coordinated institutions for the plastic lifecycle management sector.
- **Financial sustainability:** Through the design of taxes and fee structures, and long-term planning, projects help governments improve plastic waste cost containment and recovery.
- **Citizen engagement:** Behaviour change and public participation is key to a functional waste system. supports designing incentives and awareness systems to motivate waste reduction, source-separation and reuse.
- **Social inclusion:** Resource recovery in most developing countries relies heavily on informal workers, who collect, sort, and recycle 15%–20% of generated waste. Projects address waste picker livelihoods through strategies such as integration into the formal system, as well as the provision of safe working conditions, social safety nets, child labor restrictions, and education.
- **Climate change and the environment:** Projects to promote environmentally sound waste disposal. Project to support greenhouse gas mitigation through food loss and waste reduction, organic waste diversion, and the adoption of disposal technologies that capture biogas and landfill gas. Waste projects also support resilience by reducing waste disposal in waterways and safeguarding infrastructure against flooding.
- **Health and safety:** Project works in municipal waste management improves public health and livelihoods by reducing open burning, mitigating pest and disease vector spread, and preventing crime and violence.
- **Knowledge creation:** Project that helps governments plan and explore locally appropriate solutions through technical expertise, and data and analytics.

Some of the development partners are UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, AfDB, DFID, World Bank, GEF, WHO amongst many others.

5.4 Sector User Charges

- **Plastic-waste Fund/ Extended Producers Responsibility Fund**

In order to ensure sustainability of Plastic-waste management process, a

Plastic-waste fund shall be established as specified in the National Plastic Waste Management Policy. To this end, the Federal Ministry of Finance (planning and Economic development, the Ministry of Environment together with other stakeholders; shall develop guidelines to provide for the following:

- (a) Establishment and governance framework for the Plastic Waste fund to be used solely to support sustainable plastic waste management as applicable;
- (b) Financing mechanisms for the Plastic Waste fund, including collection of Advanced Recycling Fees (ARF)/ Deposit fund on plastic products and packaging equipment, as well as plastic lifecycle levy on single use plastic packaging and services, among others;
- (c) Criteria for eligibility of access to and utilization of the fund; and
- (d) Sustainability for the fund
- (e) Charges will be imposed on benefactors of plastic waste management services.
- (f) Charges shall compose of collection and disposal fees.
- (g) Charges shall be commensurate with the services provided.

Any form of over-exploitation, fictitious and illegal charging shall be construed as an act of corruption and shall be punishable in accordance with the anti-corruption laws in the country.

5.5 Private Sector Participation (PSP)

- (a) There shall be increased private sector participation in plastic waste management specifically and solid waste management.
- (b) There shall be extended producer responsibility applicable to all producers, importer, manufacturer, brand owners of plastics and plastic packaging materials.
- (c) The Federal, State and Local Governments shall create enabling environment for private sector participation.
- (d) Private sector shall be involved in collection, transportation, recycling, recovery and disposal of plastic waste.
- (e) Private sector participation shall be achieved via arrangements including contracting, franchise, concession and open competition.
- (f) The private partner shall provide a defined service, in the case of service contracts e.g. street sweeping, plastic waste collection or transportation etc.

5.6 Market and Investments

- (a) Government shall create an enabling environment for Investors to trade in and invest in plastic with full recognition of the lifecycle of plastic and value chain from cradle to grave in a circular economy.
- (b) Investments will include establishment of waste management facilities, vehicles, machines etc.
 - a. Shares in plastic lifecycle management facilities or equipment may be traded in the capital market.
 - b. Government may invest in the capital market through bonds or shares.

- c. Private energy companies shall be encouraged to enter into plastic waste utilization markets
- d. Recycling centres shall be built and operated on the outskirts of the cities, to accept larger volumes of plastic wastes and to minimize health hazards.
- e. Investors shall be encouraged to develop capacity and skills in efficient and profitable plastic waste treatment.
- f. Plastic waste Management companies shall be encouraged to articulate technical and commercial competence so that waste can flow from household and industries back into the economy in an environmentally effective way instead of ending up in landfills.
- g. Investors interested in waste-to-energy operation facilities shall obtain permit for their operation.
- h. The Federal Government through the FMEnv shall encourage Development Finance Institutions (DFIs') to play an important role in financing PWM activities by providing maturity matched financing for Plastic Waste Management investment projects.

5.7 Fines and Levies

- a. The FMEnv shall harmonize and appropriate plastic waste licensing fees for each category of sector players.
- b. Licensing fees shall be imposed on all forms of plastic waste industry actors (private sector participants) with the consent of Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment.
- c. Companies processing plastic waste shall be charged the appropriate fees.
- d. The FMEnv/State Ministries of Environment/Local Government Authorities shall appropriate adequate fines and sanctions for defaulters of the plastic lifecycle management policy, regulations and plan.
- e. State Ministry of Environment shall enforce the implementation of the Policy and develop appropriate regulations and standards
- f. NESREA and appropriate State Departments and Agencies shall administer and develop off-shoot regulations from these Policy.
- g. Sector violations shall include non-compliance with extended producer responsibilities, illegal dumping fines, inappropriate disposal of plastic ws, and other acts of non-compliance to Plastic waste Management policies and plans.

5.8 Incentives

- a. The FMEnv in conjunction with the State Ministries of Environment shall develop guidelines for various categories of incentives for the Plastic sector.
- b. This guideline shall be developed taking cognizance of plastic lifecycle and the extended producers responsibility regulations and management plan.
- c. The government of Nigeria shall provide a range of enabling policies, economic instruments and incentives to propel the development

- process in the desired direction.
- d. The FMEEnv in conjunction with development partners shall promote the Extended Producers Responsibility and strengthen research and development programmes in BAT/BEP.
 - e. There shall be prompt payment to all sector investors at all levels.
 - f. The FMEEnv shall institutionalize 'Polluter Pays Principle' so that the polluter bears the cost of pollution; thus, providing the positive incentives to limit pollution of the environment.
 - g. Each tier of government shall identify best practices based on set criteria for exposition and reward.
 - h. The Federal Government of Nigeria shall consider the following options to encourage industry, institutions, commercial establishments and individuals to recycle plastic Waste instead of disposing of them:
 - Offer incentives to local and municipal authorities that recycle the maximum proportion of their wastes.
 - Provide technical assistance to informal plastic lifecycle reuse and recycling operations.
 - Apply economic and regulatory instruments, through the Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment including tax incentives, to support the principle that generators of plastic waste pay for their disposal in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment.
 - Provide legal and economic conditions, through the Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment conducive to investments in plastic waste reuse and recycling in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment.
 - Implement specific mechanisms such as deposit/refund systems as incentives for reuse and recycling for plastic waste.
 - Promote the segregation of plastic waste and other recyclable parts of household wastes.
 - Provide incentives to improve the marketability of plastic waste and other recyclable waste.

CHAPTER

*Six***MONITORING AND
EVALUATION****6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Planned and regular Audits, Monitoring and Evaluation of plastic production through its entire lifecycle from primary forms production, imports, exports, transport, distribution, sales, storage, use and disposal in order to manage plastic waste generation and impacts on the environment, with time-lines shall ensure successful implementation of this policy.

6.1 GOVERNMENT AND MINISTRIES RESPONSIBILITIES WITH RESPECT TO MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

- Government shall give approvals to legislation legal instruments and guidelines for implementation and enforcement of the policy.
- Relevant agencies shall plan and carry out audits, monitoring, evaluation and enforcement of plastic waste management taking cognizance of lifecycle approach in relation to standards and specifications.
- Complete all ecolabelling regulatory requirements for production,

imports or exports including evidences of extended producers responsibility certification etc

- Keep records of plastic waste generation and its treatment / disposal
- Provide regulatory agencies and relevant stakeholders with all information demanded and required for plastic lifecycle management.
- Have personnel participate in capacity- building activities for the sound knowledge and management of plastics.
- Existing institutional arrangements shall be strengthened for information and data gathering and dissemination on all audits, monitoring and evaluation and enforcement activities.

6.2 POLICY REVIEW

This policy for the sound managements of plastic waste management shall be reviewed periodically not later than five (5) years with regards to prevailing circumstances and global trends as well as available scientific and technological information and advancements in waste management technologies and practices.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Table 1.1: Overview of single use plastic that requires economic measures and ultimate ban as at when necessary.

	Consumption reduction	Market restriction	Product design requirement	Marking requirement	Extended producer responsibility	Separate collection objective	Awareness raising measures
Food containers	X				X		X
Cups for beverage	X				X		
Straws	X						
Cotton bud sticks		X					
Sticks for balloons		X					
Balloons				X	X		X
Packets & wrappers					X		X
Beverage containers, their caps & lids - Beverage bottle			X		X	X	X
Sachet water packaging			X		X	X	X
Tobacco product filters					X		X
Lightweight plastic carrier bag					X		X
Lightweight Plastic wrappers /Storage bag			X		X		X
Fishing gear					X		X



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