

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Circular solutions to plastic pollution in South Africa

Region	South Africa	GEF Project ID	11196
Country(ies)	South Africa	Type of Project	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	UNIDO	GEF Agency Project ID	
Project Executing Entity(s)	World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa (WWF SA)	Project Executing Type	CSO
GEF Focal Area (s)	Multi Focal Area	Submission Date	6/25/2024
Type of Trust Fund	GET	Project Duration (Months)	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	6,833,639.00	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)	615,028.00
PPG Amount: (c)	200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)	18,000.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	7666667	Total Co-financing	76,065,846.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

South Africa releases relatively high volumes of plastic waste into the marine environment^{[1]¹}, and accounted for 35% of total plastic leakage to waterways and the ocean within the Eastern and Southern Africa region^{[2]²}. Waste of short-lived products and packaging plastics generated in 2022 amounts to 1,546 kt. Only 301 kt of plastic is recycled and an estimated 488 kt is leaked annually into the environment, contributing to air pollution through open burning (275 kt), land pollution (145 kt), or aquatic (freshwater and marine) pollution (68 kt). These statistics confirm that the plastic packaging sector is the plastic leakage hotspot in South Africa, with plastic packaging used for food and beverage applications having the highest input volumes (production and consumption), waste generation and leakage compared to all other applications.

While there are many initiatives, policies, strategies, and regulations in South Africa, most of them are to address downstream challenges and are not systemic as per the circular economy approach. The statistics referenced on recycling and leaked plastic volumes also indicates that only downstream interventions have not been sufficient. There is excellent potential to fully implement recommendations from recent research and multi-stakeholder dialogue in the upstream and midstream stages of the life cycle of plastics.

The Child Project vision is to contribute to South Africa's transition toward a thriving, equitable and inclusive circular economy for plastic packaging and short-lived plastic products in the food and beverage sector, which would contribute to improved well-being for society and the environment^{[3]³}

The objective of the project is to reduce volumes of plastic waste generated and leaked into the environment through the implementation of strategic circular interventions upstream and midstream in the plastic packaging value chain in the food and beverage sector in South Africa.

The objective would be achieved through the identified upstream and midstream interventions in the private sector supported by an enabling policy environment, access to finance and capacity building across the value chain.

The Global Environment Benefits (GEBs) aim for the following over the duration of the project:

- Reduction in GHG emissions of $\approx 324,378.63$ metric tons of CO₂e across the value chain,
- Persistent Organic Pollutants to air reduced by an estimation of 1.55 gTEQ
- Reduction of 30,301.60 tons in plastic residual waste in South Africa from elimination and addressing leakage of packaging and short-lived plastic products from convenience food outlets.

Other benefits include healthier communities, less plastic waste and reduced plastic leaked. Through the

planned upstream and midstream interventions, job creation is forecast to increase across all genders and skill levels relative to the baseline based on previous research in South Africa^[4],^[5],^[6]. A gender transformative approach will be used within the project to ensure that existing gender inequalities are not reproduced.

The project will design and scale new and existing impactful initiatives in the industry and research landscape while developing supporting policy and regulation and unlocking innovative finance mechanisms for circular plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector.

[1] Verster C, Bouwman H. Landbased sources and pathways of marine plastics in a South African context. S Afr J Sci. 2020;116(5/6), Art. #7700, 9 pages. <https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2020/7700>

[2] Sorrentino, L. (ed.) (2022). A solution package for plastic pollution – from measurement to action: insights from Eastern and Southern Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Mediterranean. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN

[3] Adapted from World Bank & CSIR. 2022. Advancing a Circular Plastic Economy in South Africa.

[4] Benn, H., Velelo, L., Fourie, D. and R. Rossouw. 2022. Economic case for a circular plastics economy in Africa: Findings and recommendations for Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya and South Africa. WWF South Africa, Cape Town, South Africa.

[5] Stafford, W.H.L.; Russo, V.; Oelofse S.H.H.; Godfrey, L.; and Pretorius, A. 2022. Reducing plastic pollution: A comprehensive, evidence-based strategy for South Africa

[6] Rossouw R, Gihring K, Crowe Pettersson K and S-A Kasner. Plastic bans and phase-outs: Benefits for South Africa. WWF South Africa, Cape Town, South Africa.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

The objective of the project is to reduce volumes of plastic waste generated and leaked into the environment through the implementation of strategic circular interventions upstream and midstream in the plastic packaging value chain in the food and beverage sector in South Africa.

Project Components

Component 1: Enabling policy and regulatory environment

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
906,445.00	10,089,720.00

Outcome:

1.1 Creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment

Output:

1.1 Enabling policy and regulations are formulated and implemented to promote and incentivize uptake of circular packaging practices.

Component 2: Mobilizing finance

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
308,475.00	3,433,663.00

Outcome:

2.1 Financial institutions and government agencies have de-risked and scaled investment in circular economy activities and infrastructure for plastic packaging

Output:

2.1.1 Develop Reporting Framework on plastic packaging for companies across the value chain to measure progress towards circularity.

2.1.2 Develop funding vehicle models and tax incentive recommendations to support increased investment in circular plastic packaging for food and beverage products.

Component 3: Promoting uptake of circular solutions in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,460,580.00	38,520,025.00

Outcome:

3.1 Private sector in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain has adopted and scaled implementation of circular economy practices for plastic packaging placed on the market

Output:

3.1.1 Develop annual Component 3 implementation plans in consultation with plastic packaging stakeholders and local experts in a circular economy for plastics.

3.1.2 Direct support to SA Plastics Pact members through knowledge products and business case assessment, to aid in the elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics, establishment and scaling of reuse models and inclusion of recycled content in plastic packaging.

3.1.3 Report on any inclusion and source of bio-based polymer or bioplastic materials (organic source and biodegradable) in packaging or in single-use products in the SA Plastics Pact membership, and any related industry developments.

3.1.4 Develop interventions to support improved design for circularity, including guidance documents, [SJ1] and a pitch event for converters offering more circular packaging formats to replace poorly recycled plastic packaging.

3.1.5 Facilitate co-design workshop with SA Plastic Pact private sector members in the food and beverage industry, and implementation of two 'co-designed' pilots for scaled implementation of circular economy practices in the food and beverage sector.

3.1.6 Design and deliver pitch events to connect SA Plastics Pact members to viable reuse models and alternatives to short-lived plastics in the food services and hospitality industry.

Component 4: Cross cutting - Knowledge management and capacity building

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
353,674.00	3,936,777.00

Outcome:

4.1. Improved knowledge sharing and learning activities developed to support and embed circular economy approach, agreed harmonized definitions, metrics, and measurement methodologies upscaling, and more traceability and transparency of data for coherent decision making

Output:

4.1.1: Develop harmonized definitions, improved knowledge sharing, and education and awareness raising materials.

4.1.2: Develop harmonized metrics, measurement methodologies and framework for data collection and reporting.

Component 5: National and Global Programme-level Coordination and Communication

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,132,114.00	12,601,662.00

Outcome:

5.1. Effective National and Global Coordination including active participation and contribution to Global Project meetings and working groups

Output:

5.1.1. Establish and implement National Level Coordination mechanism.

5.1.2. Contribute to the Global Project Knowledge Management and Communication.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
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Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
302,665.00	3,368,991.00

Outcome:

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation: Efficient and timely project execution, monitoring and evaluation processes carried out, and corresponding improvement of project execution as appropriate.

Output:

6.1.1 Document monitoring and reporting process throughout the entire project execution life cycle ensuring successful project delivery.

6.1.2 Conduct independent evaluations to assess the progress, success, and effectiveness of the project undertaken and recommendations reflected in project implementation. (UNIDO)

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Enabling policy and regulatory environment	906,445.00	10,089,720.00
Component 2: Mobilizing finance	308,475.00	3,433,663.00
Component 3: Promoting uptake of circular solutions in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain	3,460,580.00	38,520,025.00
Component 4: Cross cutting - Knowledge management and capacity building	353,674.00	3,936,777.00
Component 5: National and Global Programme-level Coordination and Communication	1,132,114.00	12,601,662.00
M&E	302,665.00	3,368,991.00
Subtotal	6,463,953.00	71,950,838.00
Project Management Cost	369,686.00	4,115,008.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	6,833,639.00	76,065,846.00

Please provide Justification

The PMC amount is slightly higher than the recommended 5%, the established PMC cost is essential to meet the administrative and recruitment costs of the project.

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A.1. Plastic pollution as a global crisis

Plastic pollution is a global crisis, with increasing volumes of plastic entering the environment resulting in adverse impacts in the natural environment but also in communities, human health and the economy. Under business as usual, plastic waste generation is expected to double by 2040 with resulting leakage to the marine environment tripling by 2040^[17]. In addition to the impacts from plastic waste at end of life, greenhouse gases (GHG) 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) its ongoing impact in our oceans, waterways, and landscape. At current levels, the GHGs emitted across the plastic lifecycle threaten the ability of the global community to keep global temperature rise below 1.5°C degrees. With the petrochemical and plastic industries planning a significant expansion in production, by 2050, the greenhouse gas emissions from plastic could reach over 56 gigatons or 10 to 13 % of the carbon budget^[28]. The plastic pollution crisis is intrinsically linked to the current linear 'take-make-waste' economic model, and current incentives are aligned such that it is both cheaper and easier to use virgin, fossil-based, and short-lived plastic than to implement circular models.

Between 2019 and 2060, non-OECD countries are projected to triple their plastics use, with the largest increases expected in emerging economies in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia^[39]. This surge in plastic consumption is driven by the marketing strategies of the manufacturers, brands and retailers of food and beverage products to promote single use plastic packaging coupled with urbanisation, improvement in the standard of living, and the trend toward smaller households and demand for convenience. The market price of plastic does not include the external costs and is cheap compared to other materials which is a driver for food and beverage packaging applications to maintain the affordability for these essential goods in emerging economies. The total cost of the plastic produced in 2019 will be at least US\$3.7 trillion (+/-US\$1 trillion) over its estimated lifetime^[410] which is not internalised in the market price¹⁰. However, plastic is an effective packaging material and it is important to acknowledge the trade-offs between plastic use and food waste.

The failure of governments and stakeholders placing plastic packaging on the market (petro-chemical, converters, brands, importers and retailers) to understand the full costs of plastic has led to poor management of this material, and growing ecological, social, and economic costs for countries. Although much attention has been put on improving waste management in recent years to contain plastic waste and prevent plastic pollution, this approach fails to address the systemic drivers of the problem and does not account for the continued growth in plastic production and consumption. Low- and middle-income countries bear a disproportionately large burden of the costs associated with plastic pollution as a direct result of structural

inequities that reinforce the current plastics system. These countries have minimal influence on which plastic products are produced and how they are designed and yet are often expected to manage these products once they reach their end-of-life. The rate of plastic production, particularly for short-lived plastic, is far outpacing the availability of technical and financial resources for waste management when it reaches its end-of-life. Similarly, the system lacks a fair way for holding countries and companies to account for their action, or inaction, on plastic pollution and its impact on our health, environment, and economy^{[5]¹¹}

A.2. South Africa's context

The trends in South Africa are similar to global trends in that plastic pollution is forecast to almost double, from 491 kt in 2020 to 865 kt, by 2040 due to current production and consumption growth over the period^{[6]¹²}

South Africa releases relatively high volumes of plastic waste into the marine environment^{[7]¹³}

and accounted for 35% of total plastic leakage to waterways and the ocean within the Eastern and Southern Africa region^{[8]¹⁴}

Waste of short-lived products and packaging plastics generated in 2022 amounts to 1,546 kt. Only 301 kt of plastic is recycled and an estimated 488 kt is leaked annually into the environment, contributing to air pollution through open burning (275 kt), land pollution (145 kt), or aquatic (freshwater and marine) pollution (68 kt). These statistics confirm that the plastic packaging sector is the plastic leakage hotspot in South Africa, with plastic packaging used for food and beverage applications having the highest input volumes (production and consumption), waste generation and leakage compared to all other applications.

The carbon footprint of the South African plastics value chain from cradle to grave in 2018 was estimated at 17.9 million tons CO₂eq, with 52% of the emissions due to the local coal-based monomer production process^{[9]¹⁵}

This figure is significantly greater than the global average due to the carbon intensity of the Sasol coal-to-liquids process for plastic polymer production, as well as South Africa's energy generation mix, which is dominated by coal combustion. In addition to the impact from plastic pollution on the environment, the economic cost in terms of impacts on ecosystem services just from plastic entering the marine environment each year is estimated at R677 billion (equivalent to USD 36 billion) over its lifetime^{[10]¹⁶}

It is required systemic changes or a value chain/ life cycle approach to address the environmental challenges as in international reports^{[11]^{17,6}}

and local studies^{[12]^{18,11}}

among others.

Key barriers in the food and beverage sector to be addressed are:

- Incumbent plastic manufacturing sector where approximately 60% of plastic resin produced and imported is converted to short lived, single-use packaging for the food and beverage applications leaving limited opportunity for alternative products and business models to successfully compete;
- Lack of local and affordable alternatives to short-lived plastic packaging;
- Lack of communication and awareness for all stakeholders across the value chain on how to avoid unnecessary and problematic plastic packaging;
- Lack of knowledge and access to credible guidelines to design circular packaging and systems;
- Lack of harmonized and standardized definitions, data, metrics, calculation methodologies, and tools to monitor and report on circular plastic packaging and products for both private sector and governments;
- Financial risk associated with circular business models and inability to attract investment and finance to scale;
- Lack of policy cohesiveness with fragmented policy downstream and upstream;
- Lack of conducive fiscal policy instruments to incentivize circular design and reduce virgin plastic consumption and trade policy to promote circular packaging and products^{[13]¹⁹}; and,
- Challenging recycling environment^{[14]²⁰}
 - lack of quality feedstock (contaminated post-use plastic);
 - inability to compete with price of cheaper virgin plastic; and,
 - perception of poor quality of recycled/secondary plastic resulting in reluctance by converters, brands and retailers to use in products (constrained demand).

There have been significant efforts and initiatives to address plastic pollution, including policies, strategies and regulations. Most of them are to address downstream challenges and are not systemic as per the circular economy approach.

In Table 1 are lists of some of policies, regulation, strategies, initiatives and research to date, although not exhaustive.

Organization/Institution	Policy and regulation/projects and/or initiatives	Description
Department Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Waste Management Strategy (2020) • National Environmental Management: Waste Act • Amendments to the Environment Conservation Act Plastic Carrier 	DFFE has comprehensive policy frameworks and existing regulation on waste. The National Waste Management Strategy prioritises the circular economy approach to reduce waste and pollution of plastic and the overarching Waste Act provides a framework to regulate identified waste streams including plastic waste under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes. EPR became

	<p>Bags and Plastic Flat Bags Regulations of 2003 (2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations & Notices regarding Extended Producer Responsibility (2020) and Amendments to Regulations & Notices for Paper and Packaging (2021), (2023) 	<p>mandatory in 2020 for identified waste streams including plastic packaging. The plastic carrier bag and flat bag regulation amendments is driving circularity by requiring 100% post-consumer recycled plastic content by 2027.</p>
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (dtic)	Industry Master Plan for Plastics Industry	The Industry Master Plan was developed in 2020 with a focus to support localization of polymer production, specifically polypropylene, and plastic manufacturing. The plan focused on virgin polymer production and manufacturing while not considering the barriers faced by the recycling industry in terms of demand for secondary plastic or the introduction of new business models to reduce reliance on short lived plastic packaging and products.
Department of Science and Innovation (DSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decadal Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation • Waste RDI Roadmap • Circular Innovation South Africa (CISA), 	<p>Within the Decadal Plan the emphasis is on integrating the digital economy and circular economy principles into sectors like manufacturing, agriculture and mining, aiming to cut costs and reduce waste through recycling and reusing materials. A stand-alone STI circular economy strategy is planned for completion by mid-2024.</p> <p>Circular Innovation South Africa (CISA) is hosted by the CSIR and committed to support South Africa's transition to a more circular, low-carbon and sustainable future that meets the needs of all South Africans. Furthermore, plastic was identified as a priority of the DSI's Waste RDI Roadmap which has been implemented in South Africa over the period 2015-2024.</p>
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science, Technology and Innovation for a Circular Economy (STI4CE) • Advancing circular economy in SA: Recommendations for advancing a circular plastics economy • Supporting the transition from conventional plastics to more environmentally sustainable alternatives • Comparative Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment on single-use plastic carrier bags in South Africa 	The CSIR's Sustainability, Economics and Waste (SEW) research group provides scientific evidence and decision support for both the public and private sector, aimed at enabling sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The research group focus is on providing evidence-based decision support to achieve SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), and to enable the transition to a Circular Economy.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing plastic pollution: an evidence-based strategy for SA based on application of the Pathways Tool • Towards understanding the impacts of marine plastic debris on ecosystem services and the economy in SA • #SolvePlasticsAfrica: Evidence-based solutions to plastic pollution in Africa 	
GreenCape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African Plastics Pact • Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme 	<p>The SA Plastics Pact is a voluntary agreement with time-bound targets driving collective action, to scale and influence wider uptake of circular plastic packaging. The SA Plastics Pact is part of the global Plastics Pact Network led by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and WRAP. As the secretariat for the SA Plastics Pact, GreenCape has established relationships with private sector organizations across the plastic packaging value chain. These organizations are the innovators and implementers through involvement in ongoing projects to transition plastic packaging from linear to circular in South Africa.</p> <p>The GreenCape Circular Economy Programme also creates and disseminates market intelligence reports and opportunity briefs focused on the Waste Economy and is the delivery agent of the multi-award winning Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme (WISP). Since 2013, WISP has facilitated over 231 synergies resulting in^[15] more than 143,000 tons of waste diverted from landfill, over 435,000 tons CO₂e emissions saved (equivalent to the electricity consumption of 117,840 homes in South Africa), 411 economy-wide jobs created, mainly in SMEs and ZAR 155 million (USD 8 million) generated in additional revenue, cost savings, and private investments.</p>
WWF South Africa (WWF)	<p>Circular Economy Programme with ongoing projects in the policy and business landscapes.</p>	<p>WWF South Africa is directly involved in policy advocacy in South Africa and the region supporting an ambitious plastics treaty through engagement with governments and civil society including the informal waste sector. The Circular Economy programme has supported the development of Extended Producer Responsibility regulation for plastic packaging and the establishment of the SA Plastics Pact, a voluntary agreement in industry with time bound ambitious targets. Several reports have been published on the national plastic landscape,</p>

		transitioning toward an inclusive circular plastic economy and evidence of the benefits to the economy and society from the shift to a circular plastic economy. The recommendations in these reports, together with recommendations in other local publications have been used to design and implement the systemic interventions for the Child Project.
United National Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Support for transitioning from conventional plastics to more environmentally sustainable alternatives	UNIDO has supported South Africa in the development of action plan for transitioning to sustainable alternatives to replace conventional plastics, setting up a laboratory at the CSIR to test biodegradable plastics, supported the implementation of the national guideline of waste pickers integration and improving collection and separation of waste streams.
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) and National Plastics Action Plan	The GPML initiative has engaged with national partners including the DFFE to establish a national source inventory of plastic flows and a National Plastics Action Plan. The outcomes of the Policy and Regulatory (Component 1) and Knowledge Management and Capacity Building (Component 4) components of the National Project are well aligned with this planned project with the GPML.
African Circular Economy Network (ACEN)	ACEN is a platform for collaboration and knowledge sharing between circular economy experts in the African region. Circular SA is a platform to facilitate cooperation, coordination and networking between businesses, government, knowledge institutions and civil society organisations involved in the circular economy.	ACEN has undertaken several studies and is involved in regional initiatives to unlock and scale circularity including hosting the World Circular Economy Forum Africa Studios. Projects span research to implementation projects in food systems, just transition and establishment of circular hotspots. The Circular SA platform fulfils a matchmaker function to connect current and future circular projects with both local and international public/private partnerships, facilitates the circular economy transition by creating collaboration opportunities, and creating a space for knowledge sharing and capacity building within South Africa and abroad.

Table 1: Baseline of projects, initiatives and policy relating to plastics and circularity in South Africa

While most of the interventions to date have been focusing the downstream, it was indicated that approximately **63% of total plastic pollution and 37% of projected GHG emissions could be avoided** through scenario modelling of the implementation of upstream and midstream interventions of a value chain^{[16]²²}, compared with the ‘Business as Usual’ (BaU) over the period 2023-2040. It would also result in the required

investment reduced by 67% by the avoided capital costs for plastic production, conversion, and disposal and a corresponding 3% increase in employment opportunities.

Localisation of production to meet national demand is a priority of the government^{[17]²³}, however, the focus needs to shift to sustainable and circular plastics sector development to reduce overall virgin plastic production and import whilst scaling secondary plastic demand and production (mechanical recycling) coupled with circular design of products and business models (reuse & refill).

Localising plastic production through doubling the provision of secondary plastic from mechanical recycling, which is only one downstream intervention this project aims to support through co-financing, would have a significant economic impact on both local virgin polymer production and imports. Imports of virgin polymer would be significantly affected with a potential reduction in the quantity of imports resulting in a loss to plastic resin importers (companies not based in SA) in the order of four to six billion rands per year¹². This highlights the fact that pursuing circularity would inevitably impact business models built on linearity. It is acknowledged that existing economic drivers would place additional costs on businesses to produce more circular materials and products, set up reuse and refill systems, and create markets for recycled content.

The transition to a circular plastic packaging sector in food and beverage holds promise for improved economic opportunities for Small and Medium Enterprises (midstream) and vulnerable groups such as the informal waste reclaimers (downstream). Recent macro-economic modelling research^{3,5} has found that the incremental transition to a circular plastic economy, including structural changes aligned with several of the Child Project outcomes (reduction/elimination, design, just transition), would result in additional GDP growth of \$7.2 billion and an overall increase in the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. Circularity coupled with interventions to improve the protection and advancement of women in the sector means there is strong potential for an inclusive circular plastics transition. Through aligning with national priorities of economic development, job creation, reducing GHG emissions and the public cost of waste and plastic pollution, it is foreseen that the project will create long lasting and sustainable results. Focussing on transformational factors and creating strong collaborations will assist in avoiding initial pitfalls identified in project barriers.

In order to address the current entrenched system and subsequent barriers, a systemic, transformational approach is needed to stop the flow of plastic pollution. Key groups of stakeholders for collaborative actions to catalyze a systemic change are following:

- Policymakers to explore and formulate policies and regulation that support circularity and incentivize new business models;

- Financial institutions (public and private) to develop new reporting and finance models;
- Private sector is key to innovate and implement new technologies, the use of secondary materials and business models (reuse). Engagement with labour unions and employees as well as informal reclaimer associations will be important; and,
- Academics, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and technical experts are required to overcome the barriers of definitions, metrics, and harmonized frameworks.

A.3. South Africa Child project

As discussed above the global and national situation and identified the national barriers to transform the current inefficient plastic production and consumption system, which is based on the linear economy of take-make-dispose, a systemic change is required to address the barriers, including a lack of cohesive policies and regulations, policy frameworks, standards, data, metrics, knowledge on innovative finance mechanisms, and mechanisms to access them. There is a need for the private sector to design and implement innovative circular plastic business models and solutions that allow the adoption and scaling of reuse and refill and alternative to short-lived packaging. Improved awareness among stakeholders of the implications of a largely linear economy for plastics, and the capacity to adopt best practices are also crucial.

To realize a systemic, transformational change in South Africa, the Child project is designed to engage all the stakeholders along the plastics value chain for making ambitious, long-term commitments and taking actions that enable the structural transition.

The Child Project interventions and outcomes are aligned with a life cycle or value chain approach to address the drivers of plastic pollution to achieve an overall reduction in plastic pollution in South Africa. While other national and city level initiatives target only the downstream or end of pipe stage of the life cycle which has limited impact, it is expected the project address the root causes of plastic pollution through the identified upstream and midstream interventions in the private sector supported by an enabling policy environment, access to finance and capacity building across the value chain.

The Child Project will focus primarily on the upstream and midstream interventions as below to address the identified barriers.

- a) Upstream: eliminate unnecessary, avoidable, and problematic plastic products and hazardous additives, shift to sustainable alternatives and reuse and refill, and use recycled plastics as feedstock, all of which will displace virgin plastic production;
- b) Midstream: support innovation to extend the life of products where plastics are necessary, by creating reusable or recyclable products and by creating circular systems (reuse, refill, repair, resell, repurpose); as well as reducing unnecessary consumption of plastics by consumers and commercial users, especially for short-lived plastic products.
- c) Downstream: The GEF Integrated Programme will not directly fund downstream activities (including collection, segregation, recycling, incineration, landfill, disposal of residues, and clean-ups of legacy plastics in the environment), but the Child Project's upstream and midstream interventions will synergize and complement existing initiatives and projects in this stage.

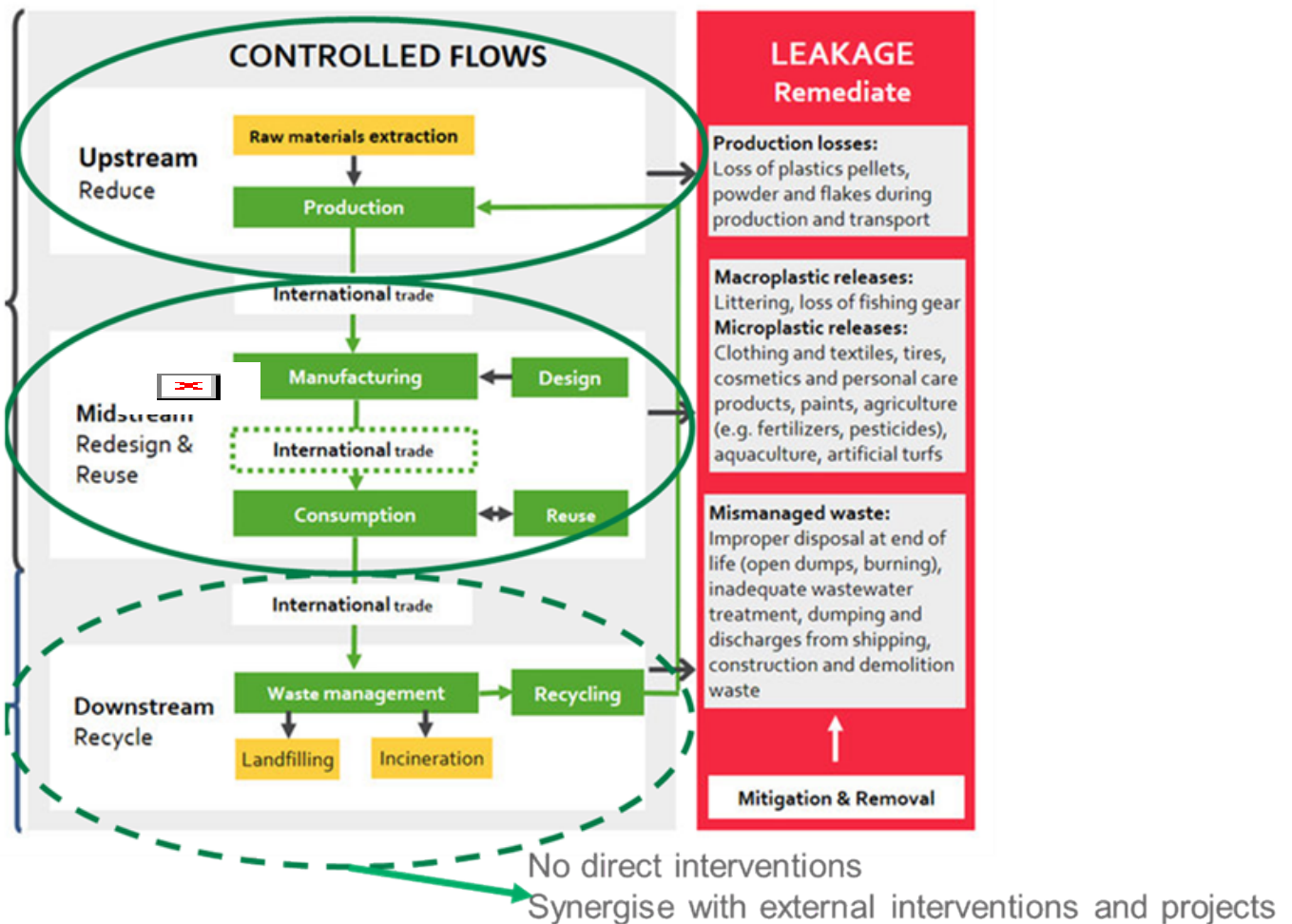


Figure 1: Focus area for the South African national project: up- and midstream in the plastics value chain^{[18]²⁴}

The Child Project aims to achieve the expected outcomes of the project through the following enablers or project components:

1. **Creating an enabling and cohesive policy and regulatory environment:** support the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and relevant government institutions with the formulation of enabling policy and implementation of existing policy to promote the adoption of circular plastic packaging practices;
2. **Mobilizing finance:** engage financial institutions and government agencies to de-risk investment in circular economy activities and infrastructure;
3. Driving innovation and implementation at scale through **industry engagement and collaboration:** a reduction in short lived plastic products through selling of services instead of selling items, promote uptake of circular solutions in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain through design

and implementation of upstream and midstream interventions including reuse and refill, increased use of secondary plastic and design for circularity; and,

4. Embedding circular plastic approaches through **knowledge sharing and capacity building**: assist in the development of credible and independent education and awareness material on circular economy principles for government, industry and citizens, harmonize metrics, methodologies and reporting, and build capacity on monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and replication.

Although direct downstream interventions are not included in this project, it is acknowledged that engagement with existing initiatives/projects and involved stakeholders in the downstream stage will be needed to synergize and maximize impact across the value chain. Due to the national priorities of creating economic opportunities especially for the vulnerable, a just transition lens is needed for all proposed outputs and activities.

All of these pieces must work together to achieve a functioning system, making stakeholder engagement and collaboration a critical function for the success of the Child Project.

The project will design and scale new and existing impactful initiatives in the industry and research landscape while developing supporting policy and regulation and unlocking innovative finance mechanisms for circular plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector. It will support South Africa's transition toward a thriving, equitable and inclusive circular economy for plastic packaging and short-lived plastic products in the food and beverage sector, which would contribute to improved well-being for society and the environment.

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B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

B.1. Child Project Theory of Change

The objective of the Child Project is to reduce volumes of plastic waste generated and leaked into the environment through the implementation of strategic circular interventions upstream and midstream in the plastic packaging value chain in the food and beverage sector in South Africa.

The project aims to address the root causes of plastic pollution which are a predominantly linear system with unsustainable production and consumption of short-lived plastic products and packaging.

This will be undertaken through upstream and midstream interventions to transform the entrenched linear system and address existing barriers. Outcomes and activities will be prioritized to firstly to reduce overall plastic waste generation from the food and beverage sector. The Child Project in South Africa will be supported by the Global Project and contribute to learnings from the 15 other national projects in developing countries.

As discussed above in the Section A, the global and national situation and identified the national barriers to transform the current inefficient plastic production and consumption system, which is based on the linear economy of take-make-dispose. Barriers include a lack of cohesive policies and regulations, policy frameworks, standards, data, metrics, knowledge on innovative finance mechanisms, and mechanisms to access them. Additionally, there is a need for the private sector to design and implement innovative circular plastic business models and solutions that allow the adoption and scaling of reuse and refill and alternative to short-lived packaging. Improved awareness among stakeholders of the implications of a largely linear economy for plastics, and the capacity to adopt best practices are also crucial.

Systemic change can be achieved when stakeholders along the plastics value chain make ambitious, long-term commitments and take actions that enable the structural transition. To make any substantial impact and move to plastic circularity, the following must be taken into consideration:

- Addressing plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector must be accompanied by supportive **policies and regulations**. Governments play a central role in formulating and enforcing bans or restrictions on short-lived plastics, extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes, and providing incentives for businesses to adopt sustainable practices. Effective policies create a level playing field, ensuring accountability of all players

in the industry for overall environmental and public benefit. Key actions enabled by public policy and aligning public finance with circular economy objectives will aid this shift.

- The participation of the private sector is indispensable for fostering **innovation**. It not only accelerates the development of more sustainable alternatives but also ensures their successful integration into mainstream markets. There is a need to explore **innovative financing and fiscal instruments** aimed at empowering the private sector, investors, and governments to cultivate the necessary conditions and confidence for the pursuit of innovative solutions to address the lack of circularity in plastics across the life cycle in the long term. Innovative financing mechanisms can support the transition to more circular packaging and short-lived products in the food and beverage sector and incentivise businesses to invest in circular practices. Reducing plastic waste and subsequently plastic pollution should be financially rewarding for companies and innovative financing can help bridge the gap between short-term costs and long-term benefits. Innovative financing can be enabled through economic analyses that feed into governments' planning, carrying out market and technology feasibility studies, affordability, and scaling-up potential solutions, and using trade-related and fiscal policy measures across the entire life cycle.
- The conventional linear model of short-lived plastic packaging is inherently unsustainable. Plastic products are manufactured, used once, and then discarded, leading to a significant environmental burden. A systemic change calls for innovation and scaling **of alternative products or materials or business systems such as reuse and refilling systems** within the food and beverage sector. By creating incentives for the public to return containers for refilling or use their own containers for smaller volumes of product to replace sachets, businesses can reduce the demand for short-lived plastics. **Increasing the use of recycled plastic content in plastic packaging and products in the food and beverage sectors through closed loop solutions** can also significantly reduce the ecological footprint of the industry. These approaches, in the long term, reduce the consumption of fossil and virgin resources, decrease overall GHG emissions across the life cycle, and mitigate plastic pollution.
- There is a need to **advance knowledge** and create tools, standards, and identify good practices on key topics at the national and global level. Adequate policy frameworks will be needed to address the systemic barriers to solutions and scale up what cannot be addressed at the national level, supporting the implementation of innovative upstream and midstream solutions to plastic. This, in turn, empowers industries to take action for long-term investments and for developing and adopting durable solutions.
- Gender considerations are particularly important when it comes to the plastic value chain. The combination of education, employment opportunities, and a relatively progressive gender climate provide entry points for **gender mainstreaming in the plastics sector**. Women already play a significant role in waste management efforts, and the essential role of women in designing and implementing solutions is increasingly recognized. The majority of Producer Responsibility Organizations (PRO) in South Africa are led by female CEOs. Women are well represented in the sustainability and packaging design teams of retailers, brand owners, and converters. This follows an international trend of women having greater representation in waste prevention and circular economy functions than in traditional waste management occupations^{[1]²⁵}. Women make up a third of employment in the formal value chain in South Africa, yet they are concentrated in unskilled occupations^{[2]²⁶}. The informal sector has a small proportion of women in street collection (13%) but almost

half of landfill reclaimers (48%) are female^{[3]²⁷}. Male reclaimers earned on average 60% more than female reclaimers ^{[4]²⁸}. Thus, although the representation of women in the sector is lower than that of men, they make up more of the lowest-paid, least-qualified, and most vulnerable positions in the value chain. What is less known is the role (and potential roles) of women across the plastics value chain, especially in developing and adopting upstream and midstream interventions. Information about the proportion and number of people employed in the global plastic industry by gender and other demographic factors, as well as the pay and types of occupations in the plastics-producing industry and plastic-using companies (such as packaging companies, and fast consumer goods companies) is often lacking, therefore their potential influence on decision-making related to upstream and midstream solution is not yet clear. What is also unknown is how changes to the industry as it transitions to a circular economy might impact women and vulnerable groups. A gender lens can improve the transition to a inclusive circular economy through acknowledging women's voices in the sector due to the fact that the waste stage of the value chain is predominately led and staffed by women. Then sustainability risks is seen as a nice-to-have and not a core business objective.

- Finally, achieving circularity along the plastic value chain goes beyond financial and policy support. It necessitates a comprehensive approach that includes **knowledge sharing, cooperation, and collaboration** across all actors within the plastic value chain. This ensures that best practices can be replicated to overcome challenges, partnerships, and coalitions can be leveraged, synergies can be explored, and solutions can be scaled up.

The Child Project will engage with national stakeholders to deliver impactful interventions in the upstream and midstream stages in the plastic value chain to reduce plastic waste volumes and overall leakage into the environment. The outcomes of these interventions will have long term benefits for the economy in terms of job creation and reduce the costs borne by the public from environmental degradation and health risks especially in the developing country context.

The Child Project will address national barriers in four ways:

- Leverage the action of early movers in the industry to show case innovation and implementation of circular plastic packaging and business models for the laggards to follow resulting in transformational change;
- Support the development and implementation of a national action plan for plastics, which will include plastic in the food and beverage sector, to drive collective action through a common vision and agreed outcomes;
- Bring the financial sector onboard through awareness of the risks of a linear plastics sector and the economic case for the transition; and,
- Establish agreed definitions, metrics and reporting coupled with effective education for all stakeholders.

More specifically the Child Project will support and drive innovation in plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector (Component 3) and develop innovative financial solutions (Component 2) to scale these innovations. This landscape will be supported through enabling policy and regulation (Component 1) and effective knowledge management and capacity building (Component 4) to monitor and inform interventions. The Child Project outcomes and implementation progress will be shared with the Global Project and other Child Projects to leverage expertise and address common barriers.

The Theory of Change diagram in Figure 2 describes how the barriers, outcomes, objective and impact of the Child Project are interlinked. The Theory of Change of the Child Project is also closely aligned with the GEF Integrated Programme Theory of Change.

The Child Project will focus on key transformational levers to maximize impact while generating credible content for dissemination and education of the wider stakeholder landscape to multiply influence beyond direct project work. It will contribute to a long-term, systemic solution to the plastic pollution problem by supporting industry innovation and scaling existing initiatives through policy and finance. Technical assistance and knowledge management will increase exposure and access to tools, guidance, and programs for stakeholders in the sector and collect data for a national inventory to monitor progress from the baseline. It will leverage partnerships and coalitions with the private sector, financial institutions, civil society, and global initiatives, to increase ambition, scale impact, and share expertise. The Child Project aims to address barriers at the national level and collectively tackle global barriers by learning from other National Projects, proactively sharing experiences and adopting common approaches.

The Child Project will integrate gender-sensitive considerations into the planned interventions within each component. This would lead to more effective, equitable, and inclusive outcomes which is a priority in South Africa that faces challenges of inequality, poverty and unemployment. The adoption of gender mainstreaming will consider both women's and men's experiences, concerns, and needs and their access to the project's benefits and resources. It will aim to enhance gender equality in decision-making and leadership related to sustainable production and consumption and therefore increase women's involvement across the plastics value chain to access equal economic and social benefits. Any transition in value chains and sectors requires a Just Transition, as is the approach taken in the energy sector in South Africa with the shift away from carbon intensive coal^{[5]29}. Attention will be given to the most vulnerable communities and livelihoods in the value chain when designing and implementing Child Project components. Further guidance and technical assistance will be accessed through the Global Project on the topics of Human Rights, [Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous Peoples](#), and Youth during project implementation. Thus, wherever possible, an intersectional approach will be adopted to consider gender and other identity factors that create different experiences of inequality, such as race, nationality, education, age, etc.

The Child Project aims to tackle plastic pollution holistically through interventions in the upstream and midstream stages of the plastic value chain from production to consumption to disposal, thereby leveraging

interlinked benefits across the processes and sectors contributing to plastic pollution. Such a systems change scenario, which has been modelled in local research^{4,5,6}, has been found to cut government costs and save businesses financial resources while creating more economic opportunities and jobs. Shifting from linear materials systems to circular systems can create new opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, and social enterprises that are community and locally-focused. Reduced plastic pollution can also create economic co-benefits, such as increased revenue from tourism due to improved aesthetics^{[6]30}. Decreased plastic entering nature, including marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems, results in fewer individuals encountering these impacts. Furthermore, increased circularity of material systems is associated with a decrease in waste management practices which negatively impact human health, including the use of open dump sites and the burning of waste which contributes to air, water, and soil contamination as well as act as a vector for diseases like malaria and cholera^{[1]31}.

Theory of Change: Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution project South Africa

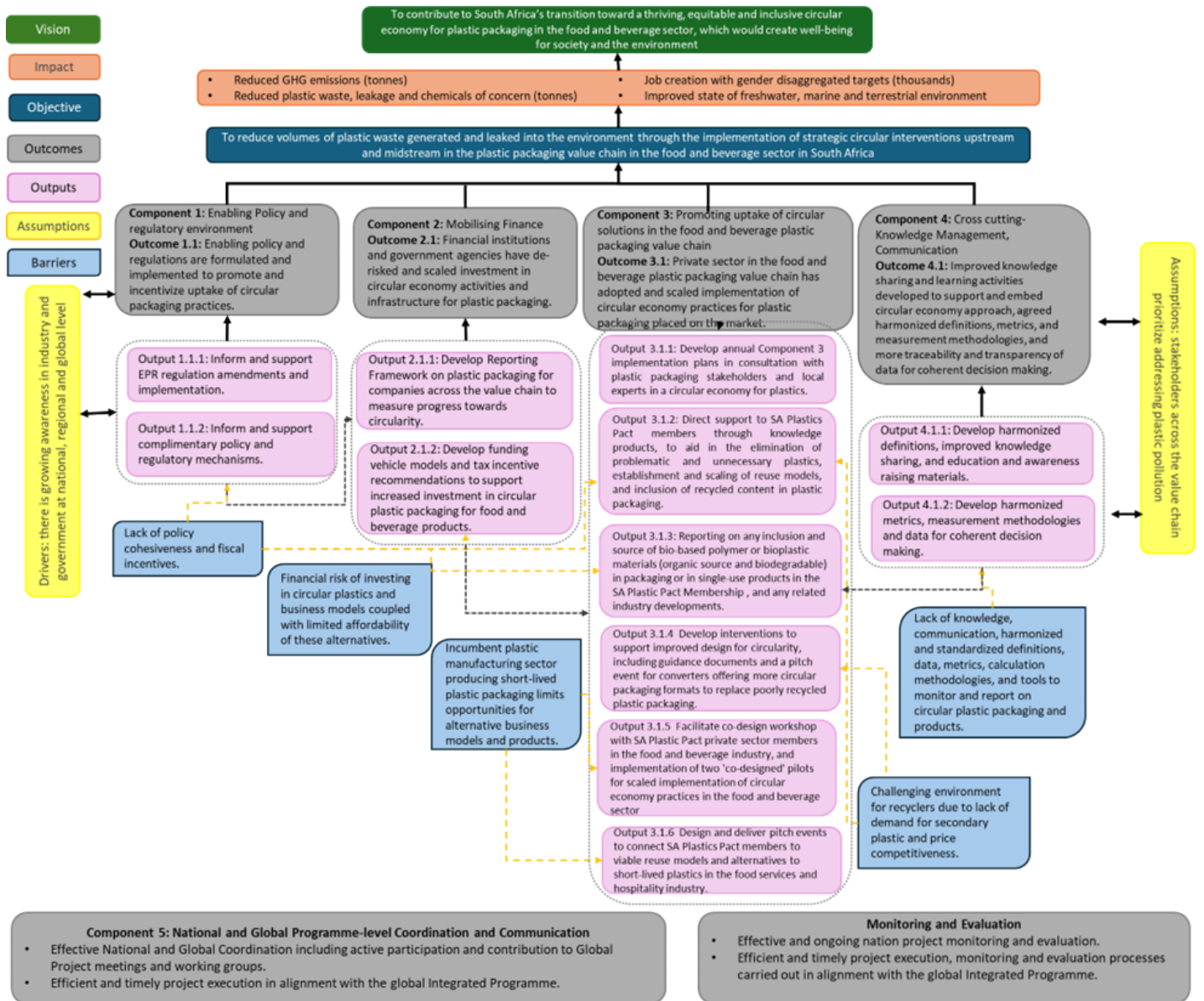


Figure 2: South Africa Child Project Theory of Change

B.2. Child Project Components

The content of all four components has been designed based on the Global Integrated Programme theory of change and the initial Child Project concept note for South Africa. Themes and components were built on during the PPG phase of the Child Project through comprehensive consultations, considering the needs and interests of the relevant stakeholders, collation of local research, as well as the perspectives of external experts. After the initial activities mentioned, two validation workshops were convened with stakeholders in

the value chain to verify and finalize the content for each component. In addition to an extensive literature study and wide consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts, the following criteria were used to determine the inclusion/prioritization of topics in the Child Project:

- a) Existing practical and workable approaches within industry early movers that would benefit from scaling for wider influence;
- b) The fragmented regulatory landscape with non-aligned policy mechanisms;
- c) Lack of finance and perceived high risk of investing in circular businesses;
- d) Downstream focus of initiatives in South Africa which makes this project unique and complementary;
- e) The theory of change of the GEF IP which prioritizes reducing leakage of problematic and unnecessary plastics followed by relative (reduced plastic intensity) and absolute reduction in tonnages of plastic waste; and,
- f) Lack of a common understanding of terms and approaches to transform the sector and limited credible and accurate reporting to monitor progress and inform action.

Component 1: Enabling Policy and regulatory environment.

Component 1 will support national and subnational government departments to implement existing regulations such as the Extended Producer Responsibility Regulations and explore new policy frameworks and regulations which align with the objective of the child project. The development of an interdepartmental body to host, develop and operationalize a national plastic action plan would be key to bring together disparate initiatives and drive collective action. The project will support government officials through the provision of technical assistance and capacity development on key policy topics related to the circular economy for plastics, together with cross learnings from other child projects and the Global Project.

Based on government and industry consultation and a literature study of local research focusing on policy recommendations, the outcomes and outputs of Component 1 will include:

Outcome

1.1 Enabling policy and regulations are formulated and implemented to promote and incentivize uptake of circular packaging practices.

Outputs

1.1.1 Inform and support EPR regulation amendments and implementation.

Activities include:

- Assist with convening DFFE, EPR expert panel and other stakeholders to identify needs to strengthen existing regulation and notices.
- Assess and recommend policy formulation and implementation, which include a gender lens through policy briefs and guidelines on following topics:

- EPR regulation and Notice unbundling from Paper and Packaging to only Plastic Packaging
 - Development of binding definitions for fee modulation and targets (include reuse)
 - Standardized EPR reporting framework with calculation methodologies for existing and new targets (reuse)
 - Binding labelling (On-Pack Recycling Labels (OPRLs) and resin codes) requirements
- Undertake publication of policy briefs and guidelines and dissemination
 - Assist with draft regulatory and policy amendments as needed by national government.

1.1.2 Inform and support complimentary policy and regulatory mechanisms.

Activities include:

- Support the development, publication and dissemination of policy briefs and guidelines to inform new and complementary regulation which include a gender lens:
 - Feasibility of including 'circular' plastic packaging in public and sector procurement guidelines and regulation;
 - Feasibility of establishing targets for private sector to source local and reduce reliance on imported food and beverage products;
 - Feasibility of taxes on single use plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector;
 - Trade-offs of alternative delivery models and materials to provide evidence of feasibility of banning/phasing out unnecessary and problematic (high risk) items;
 - Safety of reuse and refill alternatives and PCR in food contact for food and beverage products and provide policy (national and subnational) recommendations and new approach for international standards & guidelines (private sector). Inclusion of gender lens of health and safety standards of alternative delivery models.

Component activities led by: WWF South Africa

Component 2: Mobilizing finance

Component 2 aims to unlock public and private finance to scale circular economy interventions and business models for plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector. To support the interventions, especially in component 3 (Industry Engagement), the project will engage financial institutions and government agencies (i.e. Industrial Development Corporation and National Treasury's Cities Support program) to de-risk investment in circular economy activities and infrastructure. The project will raise awareness within the financial sector on the economic as well as environmental and societal benefits of plastic circularity, evaluating the current state of disclosure to identifying existing gaps and develop a reporting framework for circular plastic packaging. The component also plans to develop new and innovative funding vehicles looking at new

impact funds, bonds and blended finance where possible while also using tax incentives to reward businesses when adopting circular economy practices.

Outcome

2.1 Financial institutions and government agencies have de-risked and scaled investment in circular economy activities and infrastructure for plastic packaging.

Outputs

2.1.1 Develop Reporting Framework on plastic packaging for companies across the value chain to measure progress towards circularity.

Activities include:

- Explore global best practice through sourcing relevant case studies and documenting in a publication for dissemination within the financial sector;
- Understand how social and gender goals are included within best practice funding models;
- Evaluate the current state of disclosure in South Africa on plastic usage, waste generation and pollution, socio-economic i.e. gender and governance criteria among other criteria and identifying existing gaps. This will be undertaken through a desktop study as well as bilateral engagements with companies in the food and beverage and financial sector;
- Develop a reporting framework for circular plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector that also includes gender indicators and Environmental and Social Safeguards criteria;

2.1.2 Develop funding vehicle models and tax incentive recommendations to support increased investment in circular plastic packaging for food and beverage products.

Activities include:

- Convene workshops with food and beverage industry, finance sector and other stakeholders to identify needs and barriers in accessing finance for SMMEs and larger businesses and publish findings;
- Explore and develop potential funding models with stakeholders to scale circular plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector; ESS criteria will be incorporated into selection criteria for businesses applying for funding to ensure environment and social safeguards are met
- Explore the suitability of a tax incentive, publish a tax policy brief with recommendations and disseminate to National Treasury for consideration;

Component activities led by: WWF South Africa.

Component 3: Promoting uptake of circular solutions in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain

This component aims to promote uptake and support implementation of circular solutions for plastic packaging and short-lived products in the food and beverage sector. This component will build upon existing and new initiatives within the SA Plastics Pact to reduce the virgin plastic inputs in plastic packaging, increase

circulation through design to enable recycling, increase circulation through reuse, and reduce leakage of the most highly leaked plastic items and packaging, in the food and beverage sector in South Africa.

The approach is to address four focus areas, with emphasis on up- or midstream, that have impact across the value chain to achieve the desired outcome. Component 3 will be delivered in close consultation with the SA Plastics Pact membership, with dissemination to and engagement with a wider set of industry players, especially brand owners and retailers, to stimulate uptake of the successful circular solutions implemented by Plastics Pact members. The food services and hospitality sector, in particular, is a specific focus area for growth in membership of the SA Plastics Pact, with good potential to build on the learnings of existing members in food services, aided by the influence of mall management companies.

The four focus areas are:

1. Upstream: Reduced use of virgin fossil fuel-based plastics in short-lived products (packaging and some short-lived items) in the food and beverage industry in South Africa;
2. Midstream (design): Increased circularity of plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector in South Africa through enabling recycling;
3. Midstream: Increased circularity of plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector in South Africa through reuse; and
4. Up- and midstream (avoidance and design, a focus on highly leaked plastics) Reduced disposal and leakage of plastic packaging used in the food and beverage industry in South Africa.

Component 3 aims at supporting economic development in South Africa. Therefore, the project will use a relative metric, i.e. reducing plastic intensity (measured in terms of, for example, plastic consumption per capita per year) and not absolute reduction of plastics. South Africa has an unemployment rate of 32.1% (Statistics South Africa, February 2024), with a youth unemployment rate of 59.4% (Statistics South Africa, December 2023). South Africa's annual growth rate ranged from 0.4 to 2.1% from 2015-2021. Economic growth, to not only account for population growth, but to also include more jobs and allow more families to live above the need line, is a critical need.

The project team will run prioritization workshops with SA Plastics Pact members at project initiation, and again annually. The reason for this is that business priorities change year-on-year, and members allocating time and resources to the outputs are critical to delivery and achieving project targets. Consultations on all proposed outputs and workstreams were held with members, leading to consensus on the work areas and increased ownership of the stakeholders. This will be addressed in output 3.1.1 below.

Focus area 1 will be addressed in output 3.1.2 and 3.1.3, focus area 2 will be addressed in output 3.1.4, focus area 3 will be addressed in output 3.1.5 and focus area 4 will be addressed in output 3.1.6.

The outcome and outputs of Component 3 will include:

Outcome

3.1 Private sector in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain have adopted and scaled implementation of circular economy practices for plastic packaging placed on the market.

Outputs

3.1.1 Develop annual Component 3 implementation plans in consultation with plastic packaging stakeholders and local experts in a circular economy for plastics.

Activities include:

- Revise implementation plans developed in the PPG phase annually to prioritize outputs and activities, in consultation with plastic packaging stakeholders and circular economy experts.

3.1.2 Direct support to SA Plastics Pact members through knowledge products and a business case assessment, to aid in the elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics, establishment and scaling of reuse models, and inclusion of recycled content in plastic packaging.

Activities include:

- Disseminate guidance documents with information to aid elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics^{[8]32, [9]33}, reuse models, and inclusion of recycled content;
- Organize two webinars to disseminate information to aid elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics^{[10]34, [11]35}, reuse models, and inclusion of recycled content.

3.1.3 Report on any inclusion and source of bio-based polymer or bioplastic materials (organic source and biodegradable) in packaging or in single-use products in the SA Plastics Pact membership, and any related industry developments.

Activities include:

- Prepare report section on any Plastic Pact members' use of bio-based or bioplastic elements in their packaging portfolios that will be included in the SA Plastics Pact annual report, or in a funder brief, which may also include any market developments.

3.1.4 Develop interventions to support improved design for circularity, including guidance documents and a pitch event for converters offering more circular packaging formats to replace poorly recycled plastic packaging.

Activities include:

- Develop a pack of guidance documents with Pact members based on the Consumer Goods Forum's Golden Design Rules;
- Disseminate guidance documents to SA Plastics Pact members and industry beyond; and,
- Organize and deliver pitch events for converters offering alternatives to poorly recycled packaging in South Africa.

Note: These are not direct interventions in recycling, but in design of packaging to increase the likelihood that the packaging will be recycled in practice.

3.1.5 Facilitate co-design workshop with SA Plastic Pact private sector members in food and beverage industry, and implementation of two 'co-designed' pilots for scaled implementation of circular economy practices in the food and beverage sector.

Activities include:

- Facilitate co-design workshop with SA Plastic Pact private sector members to develop models to increase circular economy practices in the food and beverage sector;
- Scope pilots using the co-designed models with retailers; And,
- Prepare plans to scale partnerships between SA Plastics Pact members and organizations, and allocated grant funding if a suitable business case can be demonstrated.

3.1.6 Design and Deliver pitch events to connect SA Plastics Pact members to viable reuse models and alternatives to short-lived plastics in the food services and hospitality industry.

Activities include:

- Deliver a pitch event for interested Pact members to present their sites for reuse models in food and beverage services and hospitality industry in defined precincts;
 - Grant funding from project possibly allocated to one member or member partnership if a suitable business case is demonstrated;
- Deliver a pitch event for organizations offering alternatives to products or packaging streams in the food services and hospitality industry, with a focus on products or packaging that consumers take off premises;
 - Grant funding from project possibly allocated to one member or member partnership if a suitable business case is demonstrated; and,
- If suitable bids are received at the pitch events:
 - Selection of companies or partnerships selected for grant funding and support in terms of time from the project team; and,
 - Grant funding agreement signed.

Note: There are also other outputs in reuse, under the focus on reduction (Outputs 3.1.2) and the focus on highly leaked plastics (Output 3.1.6).

Component activities led by: GreenCape

Component 4: Cross cutting- Knowledge Management and Capacity building

This cross-cutting component will assist in the development of credible and independent education and awareness material on Circular Economy principles for government, industry and citizens, strengthen national and regional knowledge-sharing platforms while developing agreed metrics and definitions to be used across the other child project components. Through these outputs this component will build capacity on monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and replication nationally in preparation for implementation of the global plastic treaty from 2025.

Outcome

4.1: Improved knowledge sharing and learning activities developed to support and embed circular economy approach, agreed harmonized definitions, metrics, and measurement methodologies upscaling, and more traceability and transparency of data for coherent decision making.

Outputs

4.1.1 Develop harmonized definitions, improved knowledge sharing, and education and awareness raising materials. This output aims to undertake the following activities to achieve the output.

Activities include:

- Develop glossary with harmonized definitions of key terms (ISO standards 59004) relating to the circular plastics economy; as well as terms related to gender mainstreaming, training and monitoring.
- Education and awareness raising materials developed and in-person knowledge sharing workshops held for national government and industry; aimed at increasing knowledge and capacity for enabling policy, circular solutions to plastic pollution and addressing the need for gender mainstreaming in the plastics value chain.
- Knowledge hub developed (hosted on an existing national platform); which acts as a centralized portal for education and awareness raising materials developed during the project, and links to other relevant materials as well as the child project page on the Global Project website.

4.1.2. Develop harmonized metrics, measurement methodologies and framework for data collection and reporting.

The following deliverables are planned to achieve this output:

- Harmonized set of CE indicators developed or adapted; including guidance on measurement methodologies; to enable monitoring of progress toward circularity and reducing plastic pollution; as well as key social and socio-economic indicators (e.g. relating to gender, employment and investment); and,

- Framework developed; consisting of recommendations for a national Database to store plastic inventory and flows and to enable reporting against international requirements and the national circular plastics Action Plan (see Component 1).

Component activities led by: CSIR

Component 5: National and Programme-level Coordination and Communication

In order to ensure harmonization across the Child Projects, in line with the GEF IP Component 5 and Output 5.3 (see Figure 4) and in particular to ensure coordination with the Global Project (see Figure 5), the following outcomes within component 6 will be undertaken by the lead executing agency (WWF SA) with support from national project partners. Note that within this Child Project, Component 4 in the GEF IP will not be undertaken explicitly, but some behaviour change activities would be undertaken within Component 3 and Component 4.

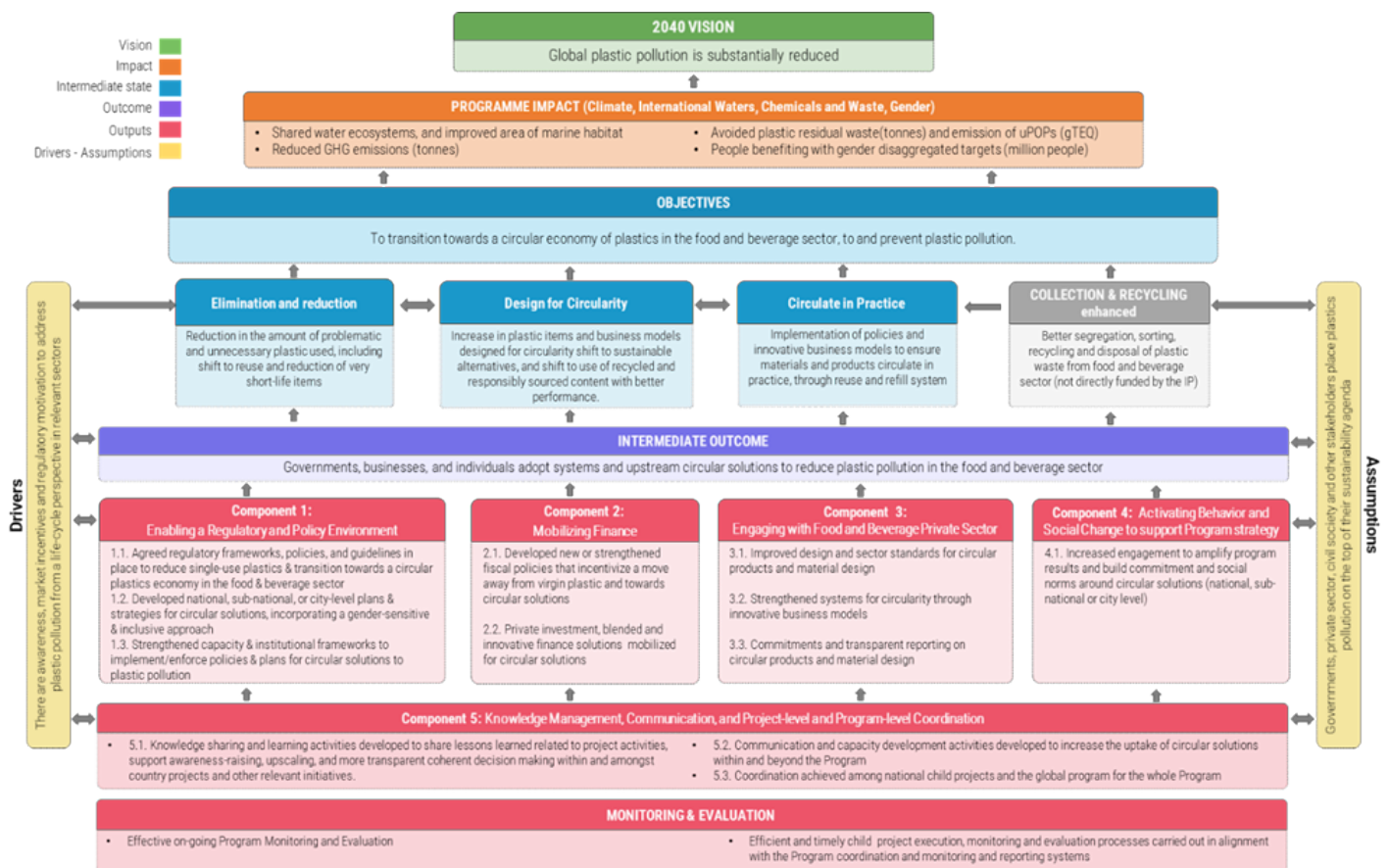


Figure 4: GEF Integrated Programme Theory of Change

Outcomes:

5.1. Effective National and Global Coordination including active participation and contribution to Global Project meetings and working groups.

Outputs

5.1.1. Establish and implement National Level Coordination mechanism

In summary, the following activities will be carried out to ensure national level coordination:

- Project Management Unit established for the day-to-day management of the project;
- Yearly Co-financing Report and bi-annual financial reports in relation to budget;
- Bi-annual progress reports in collaboration with M&E function;
 - Inception Phase to further define the work-plan, budget revision (if required), drafting of execution elements, sub-contracts and consultancies etc.; and,
 - Steering Committee established and regular meetings undertaken.
 - Coordination of final financial audit

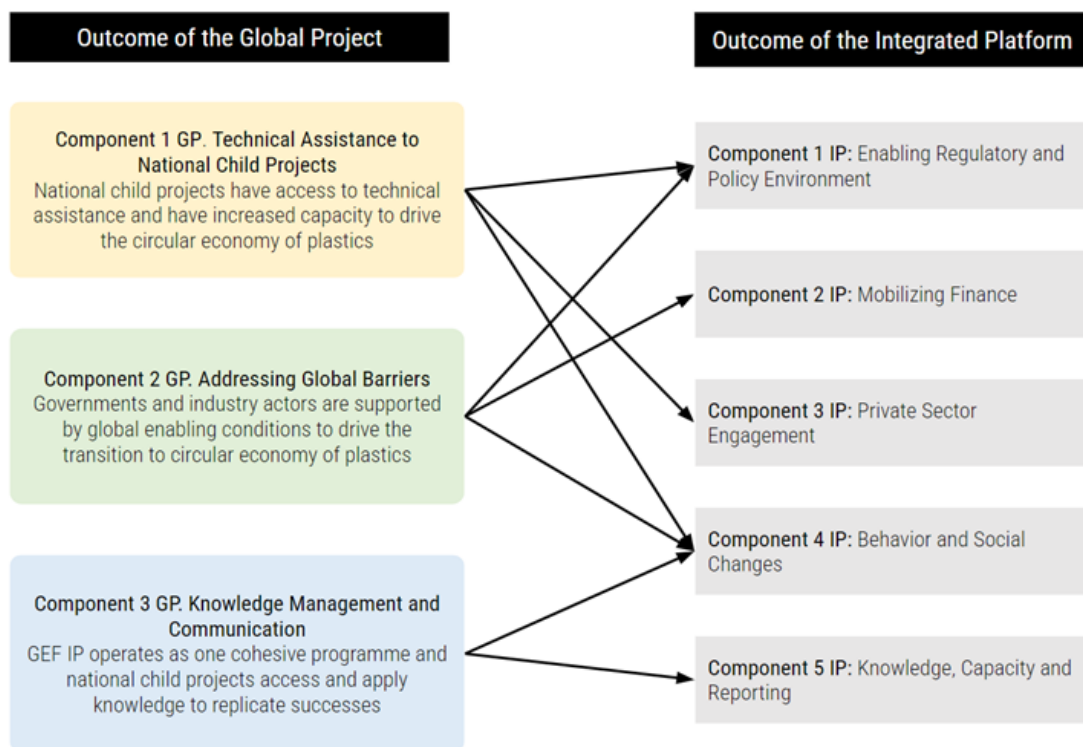


Figure 5: Global Project Outcomes in relation to the Integrated Program

5.1.2. Contribute to the Global Project Knowledge Management and Communication

The Child Project has a dedicated Component 4 on knowledge management combined with education and capacity building. This output, under component 5, covers communication and knowledge sharing with the Global Project and falls within a separate outcome. However, there will be direct synergy with component 4 regarding national activities and content which will be shared with other child projects through the Global Project.

The Global Project Component 3 (see Figure 5) on Knowledge Management and Communication will aim to integrate across all participating Child Projects for program coherence and enable synergies through Knowledge Management and Coordination actions. These will foster the sharing of project lessons and experiences among and beyond the Child Projects. It will also promote coherence of indicators and implement a cohesive communications strategy to drive the uptake of solutions beyond the national Child Projects, and amplify impact and behaviour change to a broader audience.

Therefore, it is envisaged that the following activities will be undertaken to ensure the project fully contributes to the Global Project:

- Ensure alignment with the Global Project Communication and knowledge management strategy:
- provide inputs and review, a communication expert to liaise with the Global Project communications staff; etc.; and,
- Share key knowledge and communication products (in English) to the Global Project Web-site; challenges and successes with broader IP (through virtual meetings and online forum) and contribute to the broader community via knowledge sharing with relevant external fora (e.g. participation in events, panels, conferences, contributing to external websites etc.)

Component activities led by: WWF SA

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

A monitoring and reporting process and plan for the child project will be established at WWF South Africa for project monitoring and regular reporting to the Global Project M&E. In addition, independent mid-term and final evaluations will be conducted by UNIDO.

The M&E Plan is in Appendix 7 with detail on the approach, budget per activity. The plan also outlines how gender core indicators information will be monitored and reflected in Annual Monitoring Reports.

The project execution agency, WWF South Africa, will ensure systematic monitoring of the project in line with the UNIDO and GEF's Guidelines^{[12]³⁶} ([“Guidelines on the GEF project and program cycle policy: GEFC.52.Inf.06. Rev.01”](#)) and GEF's Policy on Monitoring.

WWF South Africa will be responsible for monitoring day-to-day project activities under the guidance of UNIDO, as the implementing agency, and will develop and submit annual and bi-annual progress reports.

These reports will track the progress according to the workplan as well as identify any obstacles faced during implementation and mitigating actions to be taken.

The main M&E reporting activities will include:

- Inception Phase Meeting and Report (within first 6 months);
- Baseline, mid-point and final monitoring of GEF Core Indicators/GEBs;
- Yearly Project Implementation Review (PIR) to IP Leads and GEF;
- Monitoring of Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Risks;
- Monitoring visits to pilot sites and stakeholders; and,
- Final Project Operational Completion Report.

In addition to the project's M&E reporting, it is expected that the project will share these key reports and if required will provide inputs to the Global Projects M&E reporting including the Integrated Program Annual Report, the Global Project's M&E kick-off meeting; Bi-annual progress reports; Mid-term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation if appropriate. This will be further elaborated during the Inception Phase of the Project.

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNIDO's Evaluation Policy, GEF Full-Sized Projects and any project with a duration of 4 years or more will be subject to an independent Mid-Term Evaluation or management-led Mid-Term Review at mid-point. UNIDO will engage independent evaluators, international and national, to conduct the evaluation under the guidance of the UNIDO Evaluation Office.

B.3 Additionality and Sustainability of Results

The Child Project is designed to contribute to additional environmental, societal and economic benefits for South Africa that would not have accrued without the GEF IP through each of the components allowing innovation and scaling of current and new initiatives. This child project will be the first of such a size specifically designed to address plastic pollution in the food and beverage sector. A narrow focus on the food and beverage sector, which is a hotspot of plastic pollution in South Africa, will ensure specific and tailored interventions through policy, finance, industry implementation and knowledge management. Existing interventions in the policy and industry engagement space have made notable progress in addressing plastic pollution overall, however, funding to design, implement and scale interventions in the finance and knowledge management space has been lacking. The Child Project, in addition to designing and implementing innovative and new approaches in the food and beverage sector, will also support and scale existing initiatives that are aligned to the Project objectives and vision.

The interventions in each of the project components are designed for short, medium and long-term impact. To ensure the sustainability of this transformational approach, the outputs in all components speak to the long-term sustainability of the transformation through the development of draft policy and regulatory instruments, development of financial reporting and funding vehicles, supporting and scaling implementation of circular plastics in the sector and capacity building of key stakeholders across the value chain. The

importance of leveraging existing partnerships and establishing new partnerships along the full life cycle of plastics is key to the longer term success of the National Project.

B.4 Stakeholder Engagement plan (SEP)

The detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan is attached as Appendix 3. The Child Project will involve stakeholders across the plastic packaging value chain, including the public and private sector, CSOs, citizens, government bodies at various levels, non-profit organizations, research institutions, and other local actors. These stakeholders will play critical roles in delivering on the Child Project's and GEF programme's GEBs and proposed outcomes.

The roles of the main stakeholder groups are presented here after:

- **Private Sector Stakeholders:** The private sector, including packaging designers, food and beverage companies, retailers, waste management firms, and more, plays a vital role in designing and executing interventions. They are critical for piloting and incubating solutions, providing co-financing, and advocating for policy development. Their involvement ensures the adoption and scale-up of sustainable solutions;
- **Public sector, CSOs, and Citizens:** These groups are crucial for implementing effective actions against plastic pollution. They bring their experiences, knowledge, and technical inputs to inform the project interventions. Their engagement is vital for creating awareness and driving behavior change, especially in terms of reducing waste, promoting sustainable products, and developing markets for recycled materials;
- **Government Stakeholders:** They will be the main agencies involved in the execution of the Child Project, participating in piloting and executing activities, and leading in policy development. Their input and expertise are invaluable for shaping the project interventions especially within the policy and regulatory space. Creating an enabling policy environment will facilitate the scale-up of approaches;
- **Non-Government, Non-Profit Organizations, Community groups and Research Institutions:** These stakeholders, such as CSOs, community groups, and research institutions, provide expertise and technical assistance. They offer diverse perspectives, collaborate on external initiatives, and help amplify the uptake and scale of solutions. They will function as advisory and executing partners;
- **Global and Regional Organizations:** These entities working on plastic pollution contribute to knowledge sharing and collaboration. They play a key role in the exchange of successful interventions, innovations, and experiences on a broader scale;
- **Commercial Establishments:** This category includes restaurants, supermarkets, delivery services, and other businesses that contribute significantly to plastic waste generation. Engaging with these establishments is key to transforming consumption patterns and promoting circular plastic products and packaging. This can have a substantial impact on waste reduction; and,
- **Vulnerable Groups (e.g., informal sector, entrepreneurs, women and youth):** These groups are highly affected by the impacts of plastic waste, and are represented within the plastic value chain in positions of the least power to effect change. Their inclusion in the program's design and implementation is essential. It ensures that their unique needs, concerns, and insights are considered, contributing to the program's success and

creating opportunities for employment, pay parity and entrepreneurship, and in policy development, better implementation and adoption of policy such as EPR.

The Child Project's success relies on effective collaboration and coordination among these diverse stakeholders. The Child Project will act as a catalytic body, strengthening and harmonizing existing policies followed by the formulation of new policy, unlocking private and public finance to scale commercial activity, supporting implementation in industry, while managing knowledge and data. Additionally, the private sector's engagement, both with multinationals and SMEs, is essential for driving systemic change on a national as well as global level. It involves discussions on innovation, technology, and policy instruments along the value chain. Capacity building, training, and long-term monitoring activities further support the project's objectives. The collective efforts of these stakeholders are instrumental in delivering on the Child Project outcomes related to Global Environmental Benefits and other desired outcomes at a national level which includes job creation and equitable economic development.

B.5 Gender Inclusion

In line with GEF and UNIDO gender related requirements^{[13]³⁷} and to ensure inclusion, the Child Project conducted during the PPG phase a gender analysis of the plastic packaging value chain in the food and beverage sector. The gender analysis aimed to identify the status and state of inclusion of women and men across the value chain from conversion to use in the brand and retail environment, recycling and at end of life (waste). The gender mainstreaming strategy has been developed to inform the outputs and activities of the Child Project implementation across its timeline.

The findings of the gender analysis study are summarized in terms of the roles that women play in the value chain as market actors, employees, regulators, end-users and community members:

- **Women as Market Actors:** in the informal sector there are less women than men with the position of women precarious due to competition from men in collecting higher value plastics resulting in women earning 60% less than men informal reclaimers^{[14]³⁸,^{[15]³⁹}. Women are also more vulnerable due to risk from physical and sexual violence while taking on the burden of childcare when working. Within the formal sector, the ownership profile is predominantly male with only two firms surveyed having a significant percentage of female ownership;}
- **Women as Employees:** more males are employed in the food and beverage plastic packaging sector than females. The only area of the value chain with almost equivalent representation of men and women is in the informal landfill sector. In the formal sector the employment profile follows the national manufacturing profile with only a third of positions taken up by women (32%)^{[16]⁴⁰}. There is a lack of women advancing in the industry which is in part due to the culture in the manufacturing sector which does not support women in authority. Male employees have more experience and training than women when recruited and there is a perception that certain jobs are better for women than men (across all job levels) which leaves limited room

for growth of female staff. Shift work for semi-skilled and skilled female staff are a challenge, however, offering greater benefits would affect the competitiveness of the sector according to managers;

- **Women as Regulators:** limited data was available on gender representation at municipal and provincial government in South Africa which should be an area of future data collection. However, it is noted that there are few women in traditional waste management positions with some increase in female representation in recycling and circular economy roles^{[17]⁴¹}. In future there needs to be a gender lens applied to waste and plastics Circular Economy regulations and strategies, to ensure that they have a gender transformative approach. The inclusion of women in planning and decision-making on project teams is also very important; and,
- **Women as End-users and Community Leaders:** Women are predominantly involved in household food and beverage consumption choices and waste management activities within the home. Thus, awareness efforts should focus on this demographic and what barriers they face in undertaking pro-environmental behaviours like recycling or separation at source. In other studies, it was identified that women form the majority of leadership positions in community waste organisations^{[18]⁴²}, but are less likely to be consulted in planning. Data on the composition of community waste organisations is a research gap for future study.

B.6 Knowledge Management

Knowledge management across the national project is a major function and cuts across all project components. The project executing team is well acquainted with local research and recommendations on the topic of addressing plastic pollution through a life cycle and just transition lens and will leverage existing experts and resources to ensure that the Child Project is providing new value to the topics and not duplicating efforts. The Child Project will rely on the Global Project to provide guidance and assistance on topics or solutions that are not available locally and learnings from other child projects within the GEF IP. The Global Project will also help the Child Project with regional and global collaborations and provide access to existing knowledge platforms to amplify impact. The Child Project Knowledge Management strategy will be in alignment with the GEF Knowledge Management strategy and the communications strategy to be developed will be harmonized with the GEF IP and GEF Communication and Visibility policy.

The Child Project will be generating new knowledge through activities within each of the project components, which will be housed in a central knowledge hub for easy access by all relevant stakeholders and existing initiatives outside of the Child Project. The content in the knowledge hub will be used to develop awareness and educational material for industry and government. One of the outputs in Component 5 is to provide a framework for the development of a national database to store plastic inventory and flows and to enable reporting under the Global Treaty and the national circular plastics economy action plan. These activities will ensure longer term sustainability of the outcomes within Component 5. As the Global Treaty for plastic pollution develops, the implications for the GEF IP will become clearer and the Child Project will adapt the knowledge management approach based on what information is most needed to support South Africa in the implementation process of the Global Treaty.

The project will develop and update data on the role of women within the food and beverage plastics packaging value chain. This will add to the national and international body of research on gender representation and equality in plastics.

B.7 Policy coherence and Enhancement

The Child Project will support policy coherence at a national level by convening the government departments involved in plastic across the value chain to establish an inter-departmental body with the aim of aligning the incentives,

priorities, and behaviors of diverse stakeholders and actors in the plastic value chain toward a common vision. At this stage, each department has the mandate to formulate and implement policy at different stages of the value chain with plastic waste management falling within the remit of the DFFE and plastic production and manufacture at the dtic. This has resulted in a fragmented and non-aligned policy environment with each department having different objectives.

Component 1 will support the establishment of the interdepartmental body, provide evidence to formulate and implement effective policy and regulation to align economic, social, and environmental policies for common outcomes. The outcomes in Component 1 will be supported by Component 5 through knowledge management, common definitions and metrics, and sharing of comprehensive policy frameworks, which will facilitate knowledge sharing and uptake of results. Component 1 and 5 outputs aim to support initiatives and activities within component 3 (Industry engagement) and 2 (Mobilizing finance) as policy coherence will enable the food and beverage and finance sector to accelerate the transition through pilots and increased investment in circular businesses.

A cohesive policy environment will also allow for long term interventions by the industry and investment by the financial sector. By bringing together the value chain and government on topics across finance, design, business models, and policy, the Child Project aims to bring a consistent approach and vision across all the various pressure points that are currently driving the increase in plastic pollution. This will result in a coherent approach to addressing the issue through elimination and reduction, design for circularity, and implementation of circularity in practice at a national level. Furthermore, the structure of the Child Project is designed to align efforts of government, industry, finance and knowledge platforms; enabling national results to be replicated and amplified.

B.8 Capacity building and scaling

Component 5 of the Child Project aims to build capacity and a common understanding to address plastic pollution in South Africa. Taking a life cycle approach and ensuring effective and meaningful participation from government, industry and finance actors will require improving institutional and technical capacity as well as access to credible and independent information. Knowledge generated through the Child Project within each component together with international knowledge, platforms and expertise provided through the Global Project will assist with this process.

The creation of a knowledge hub, glossary of definitions and metrics based on the recently published ISO standards on Circular Economy and hosting workshops will enhance capacity of stakeholders in the value chain and will be financed through the GEF grant. The framework to develop a national source inventory for plastic flows will also be financed through grant funding and the establishment and operation of such an inventory will require co-financing.

The other components within the policy, finance and industry engagement space will support uptake of new circular approaches through the involvement of experts, the publication of policy briefs and reports and implementation of circular approaches in the sector. Knowledge sharing and providing practical examples for replication and scaling in the government, industry and finance sector will create more awareness and behavior change in the longer term. Uptake of circular approaches in the industry will be supported in the longer term by enabling policy and regulation together with funding vehicles such as bonds (5+ years) and impact funds (medium term). Capacity of the project team, industry and government will be boosted in gender analysis through online training, gender mainstreaming workshops, collection of data on gender and demographics and monitoring and evaluation activities.

[1] Godfrey L, Jones F, Nitzsche GM, Tsakona M, Garcés-Sánchez G. Mapping the status of women in the global waste management sector. In Kuala Lumpur; 2018. p. 6.

[2] Crozier MN. HR Data Survey South African Food and Beverage Plastic Packaging Value Chain. 2024.

[3] Schenck CJ, Blaauw PF, Viljoen JMM. The socio-economic differences between landfill and street waste pickers in the Free State province of South Africa. *Development Southern Africa* [Internet]. 2016 Jul 3 [cited 2024 Jan 24];33(4):532–47. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2016.1179099>

[4] Viljoen JMM. *Economic and Social Aspects of Street Waste Pickers in South Africa* [PhD Economics]. University of Johannesburg; 2014.

[5] <https://www.climatecommission.org.za/just-energy-transition> [accessed on 23 March 2024]

[6] United Nations Environment Programme and World Travel & Tourism Council (2021). Rethinking Single-Use Plastic Products in Travel & Tourism - Impacts, Management Practices and Recommendations. Nairobi.

[7] Ellen MacArthur Foundation. The Circular Economy: A Wealth of Flows - 2nd Edition. Available at: [The Circular Economy: A Wealth of Flows - 2nd Edition \(ellenmacarthurfoundation.org\)](https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org)

[8] Problematic or unnecessary (as defined by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, and adopted by the SA Plastics Pact)

“1. It is not reusable, recyclable or compostable

2. It contains, or its manufacturing requires, hazardous chemicals that pose a significant risk to human health or the environment (applying the precautionary principle).

3. It can be avoided (or replaced by a reuse model) while maintaining utility.

4. It hinders or disrupts the recyclability or compostability of other items.

5. It has a high likelihood of being littered or ending up in the natural environment”

[9] Note: any items for which a business model redesign is considered, or if material substitution requires changes to the system (such as conversion plant redesign) or extensive testing to verify the suitability of the material, those items will be addressed under focus areas 2 and 3.

[10] Problematic or unnecessary (as defined by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, and adopted by the SA Plastics Pact)

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[11] Note: any items for which a business model redesign is considered, or if material substitution requires changes to the system (such as conversion plant redesign) or extensive testing to verify the suitability of the material, those items will be addressed under focus areas 2 and 3.

[12] See [Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy](#) (GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017) and [Policy on Monitoring](#) (GEF/C.56/03/Rev.01, June 12, 2019)

[13] UNIDO, 2021. UNIDO Guide to Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming the Project Cycle. United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

[14] Schenck, C.J., Blaauw, P.F., Viljoen, J.M.M., 2016. The socio-economic differences between landfill and street waste pickers in the Free State province of South Africa. *Development Southern Africa* 33, 532–547. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2016.1179099>

[15] Viljoen, J.M.M., 2014. *Economic and Social Aspects of Street Waste Pickers in South Africa* (PhD Economics). University of Johannesburg.

[16] Statista, 2024a. South Africa: male employees by industry 2023 [WWW Document]. Statista. URL <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1129823/number-of-male-employees-in-south-africa-by-industry/> (accessed 3.12.24).

Statista, 2024b. South Africa: female employees by industry 2023 [WWW Document]. Statista. URL <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1129825/number-of-female-employees-in-south-africa-by-industry/> (accessed 3.12.24)

[17] Godfrey, L., Tsakona, M., Nitzsche, G., Khaled, D., Garcés-Sánchez, G., 2023. Findings of the WOW! Global Survey II. Mapping the status of women in the global waste management sector. ISWA Women of Waste Task Force, Rotterdam.

[18] Global Plastic Action Partnership, 2021. Gender Analysis of the Plastics and Plastic Waste Sectors in Ghana Baseline Analysis Report. Global Plastic Action Partnership.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

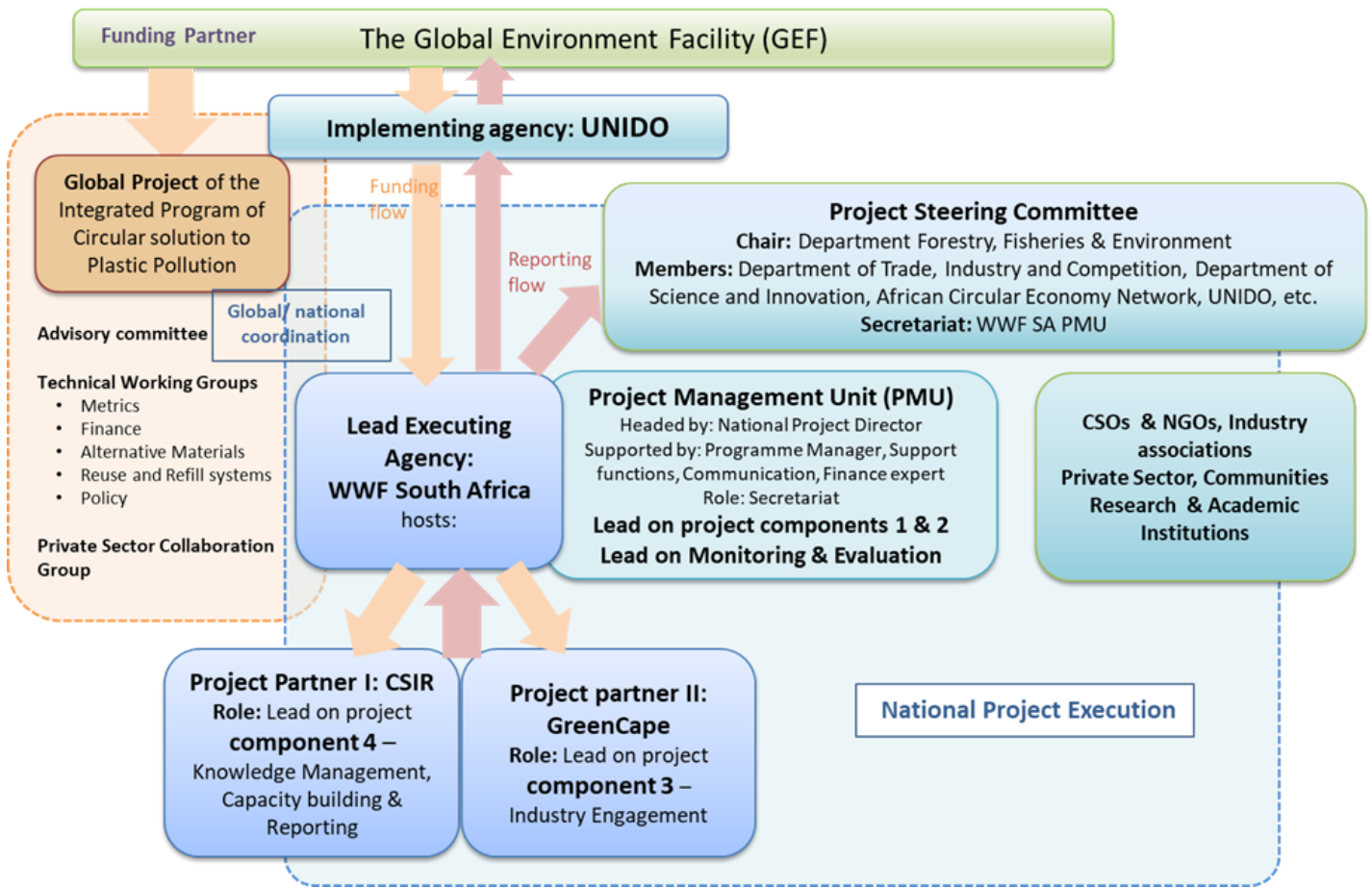
Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Implementing Agency of this project is the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and specifically its Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency Unit within the Division of Circular Economy and Environmental Protection. UNIDO will be responsible for the overall project supervision, overseeing the project progress through the monitoring and evaluation of activities and progress reports of the established components. It will be responsible for quality assurance procedures, organize contracting with Executing Agency (EA). UNIDO will be responsible for contracting independent evaluators for undertaking the mid-term and terminal evaluations. UNIDO will also monitor progress to ensure the proper quality and timely delivery of outputs. UNIDO will take part in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and report annually project implementing progress to the GEF and the GEF IP lead agencies. The Government of the Republic of South Africa agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 3 October 1994.

UNIDO will enter into a contractual agreement with the World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa (WWF South Africa) as the Executing Agency. WWF South Africa will host the Project Management Unit (PMU), supported by the project expert team, which will coordinate, manage and be responsible for the project activities on a day-to-day basis. It is responsible for the overall management of the financial and human resources and sub-contracting directly related to project execution in the country, in close communication with the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE) as a national governmental focal point. It will function as the general coordinator of the project's execution and will be accountable to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for the achievement of project outputs and outcomes, and to ensure financial and progress reporting.

WWF South Africa will contract with the Council Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Green Cape as executing partners. Component 1 and 2 and 6 (National Project Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation) will be led by WWF South Africa, Component 3 by the Green Cape, and Component 5 by CSIR which will lead most of activities in terms of knowledge sharing. WWF South Africa will ensure aligning communication and contribution as a child project to the Global platform of the knowledge sharing under the Component 6. Each partner organization will mobilize necessary expertise to be hired by the project. Expertise to be mobilized will include but not be limited to packaging experts; gender and social expert; long term monitoring specialist; and procurement expert.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting is held annually to support and guide the project activities to align with national needs. The PSC will be led by the DFFE as a chair, and the members will include Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic), Department of Science and Innovation (DSI), National Treasury, and UNIDO. The participation of others key stakeholders such as Plastics SA, Fruit SA, SA Plastics Reprocessors, SA Business Coalition, and African Circular Economy Network (ACEN), all of which have been actively engaged during the PPG phase, will be confirmed during the inception period.



Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

N.A.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The design of this Child Project is informed by ongoing national research as well as initiatives which are aligned with the objective of the child project as discussed in Table 1. This has been the case during the design stage and will also be the approach taken during the implementation phase. It is recognized that the Child Project will aim to align with the ongoing processes within the global plastic treaty and upon ratification by South Africa, will assist the country with implementation of the international instrument.

The project will engage global companies and international organizations, including the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's and WRAP's Plastics Pact network and the World Economic Forum's Global Plastic Action Partnership programme through the Global Project but also through established national relationships with these entities. The activities and outcome as well as lessons learned from the project will be shared with those global entities for further expansion and replication in other countries.

In the design and implementation stages, the Child Project will align efforts with national initiatives in each of the relevant project components. Within the policy space, in addition to the efforts to support the improvement of existing EPR regulation and new complimentary regulation such as public procurement, taxes or bans/phase outs to drive circularity in plastic packaging and short-lived products in the food and beverage industry, there will be coordination and alignment with other national and regional projects as follows:

- UNEP’s project to assist with the development of the national plastic circular economy action plan through several modalities to successfully combat plastic pollution. Support for the development of a national source inventory and the national action plan along with facilitation of information exchanges between countries. This project aligns with the objectives of the National Project and has linkages with the policy component 1.
- UNEP is also implementing a regional project aiming to shift to circular and POPs-free Plastics in Africa. South Africa is one of the countries where project activities are underway.

In the finance space, complementary initiatives to component 2 include a report funded by a local financial institution (Sanlam) to explore the creation of new Environmental, Social and Governance metrics for reporting on plastic production, manufacturing, usage and waste within private companies.

Within the industry, the SA Plastic Pact is a well-established initiative/voluntary agreement which is working with progressive stakeholders in the value chain to implement impactful interventions to transition the linear plastic packaging value chain to circularity. Component 3 outcomes will build on the work already ongoing and introduce new interventions to accelerate the circular plastic packaging transition specifically in the food and beverage sector. With GreenCape (secretariat of the SA Plastics Pact) as a project partner and lead on Component 3, the SA Plastics Pact will form the innovation and demonstration hub for the Child Project, with additional work to disseminate information and best practice beyond the SA Plastics Pact members.

The CSIR, who leads on Component 5, has established a platform called the Science, Technology, and Innovation for a Circular Economy ([STI4CE](#)) and #SolvePlasticsAfrica. These types of knowledge sharing initiatives, will be supported through interventions under Component 4, and would benefit capacity building and knowledge sharing within government and industry in tandem with other initiatives within the DSI.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	1685728	324378.63	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	1,685,728	324,378.63		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024	2024		
Duration of accounting	10	5		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem	Agulhas Current	Agulhas Current		
Count	1	1	0	0

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Agulhas Current	1	1		

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Agulhas Current	1	1		

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
151,471.00	30,304.60		

Indicator 10 Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced

Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE)
8.00	1.55		

Indicator 10.1 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		10,000		
Male		9,000		
Total	0	19,000	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Calculation is made based on the Program calculator provided by the Global project team of the Integrated Program.

For calculating the core indicator 9 (9.8), the total plastic waste generated amounts to 1,546,000 metric tons . In South Africa, the share of plastic packaging in plastic waste is 70%. Also, 70% is the proportion of plastics packaging from the food and beverage sector to all plastic packaging waste. Hence, the percent of plastic packaging contributed from the sector is 49% (70% *70%). The weight of plastic contributed by the Food and Beverage sector to plastic generation annually is 757,540 metric tons (total plastic waste generated *49%). The estimated percentage of food and beverage plastic waste generation that would be avoided during the 5 year project duration is 1% (Reuse rate). The present recycling rate of plastic waste in South Africa is 20%. Based on this, the total avoided residual plastic waste across the project lifetime is 30,301.60 metric tons { (757,540*1%)*(1-20%)*5 years}.

For calculating core indicator 10, the percentage of plastic waste that is openly burnt in South Africa is estimated at 17% based on a recent national research report⁴⁰. The emissions factor is taken as 300 µg TEQ/t material burned from the Toolkit for identification and quantification of releases of dioxins, furans and other unintentional POPs (UNEP, 2013). Hence, the total estimated Persistent Organic Pollutants to Air Reduced across the project lifetime is 1.55 gTEQ (total avoided residual plastic waste across the project lifetime*17%*emission factor).

For calculating core indicator 6, the GHG emissions avoided across the project lifetime is dependent on the following interventions:

- 1) Reduction in direct carbon emissions from replacing newly produced virgin plastics from the coal, oil and gas industry with recycled plastics, reused plastics, or avoiding plastic products altogether and;
- 2) Avoiding the open burning of plastics.

From the first intervention, the total estimated volume of virgin plastic reduced across the project lifetime of 30,301.60 metric tons multiplied by the emissions factor for South Africa of 9,94 tons of CO₂eq per ton of virgin plastic across its lifetime. With the second intervention of avoiding open burning of plastics, the volume of virgin plastic reduced (30,302 tons) is multiplied with the percentage of plastic waste estimated to be open burned (17%) and the emissions factor of 4,5 from this activity. These two emissions factor results are combined for the overall result of 324,378.63 metric tons of CO₂eq avoided across the project life time.

For core indicator 11 an estimation of direct and indirect beneficiaries from the project outcomes is disaggregated by sex . The direct beneficiaries are the people who would participate in the project, such as consultation, workshops, trainings, and pilot demonstration. The indirect beneficiary estimation was based on a proportion of people participating in the plastic packaging value chain in the food and beverage sector and findings in the Gender Analysis report.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		

Climate	Low	Once virgin plastic consumption is reduced through project activities, the risk of increased emissions from alternative materials and business models would be negligible in the short to medium term.
Environmental and Social	Low	Benefits to environment would be realized through reduced leakage and GHG emissions. Through deep engagement with all genders and vulnerable stakeholders' social risks should be averted. Environment and Social Management Plan was developed.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Governmental priorities regarding plastic pollution and participation in national fora to drive mitigation would change over the course of the project duration. Continuous engagement and advocacy is imperative.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Challenges regarding collaboration and trust between government and industry would persist but will be monitored with plans to address throughout implementation phase.
Technological	Low	Environmental, Social Management Plan is completed and risks to new technology implementations will be addressed continuously.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Financial feasibility is dependent on developments outside of the project control. Affordability and adoption at scale of project interventions will be continuously monitored.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	Capacity risks at executing agency and project partners organizations will be low with risk mitigation plans in place. HACT assessment completed with low risks.
Fiduciary	Low	HACT assessment completed with low risks.
Stakeholder	Low	With deep engagement and consultation with stakeholders during PPG and implementation phases further mitigation measures will ensure low risk.
Other	Low	No other identified risks foreseen
Overall Risk Rating	Low	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is strictly aligned with the GEF 8 CSPP IP programming direction, additionally it is aligned with GEF 8 Focal areas in CC and C&W.

The Program and the Global Project as well as this child project draw resources and/or contribute principally to International Waters and two STAR focal areas (biodiversity and climate change mitigation) and deliver co-benefits as follows:

- Chemicals and Waste - Chemicals and additives in plastic products pose health and environmental hazards when products become waste and they are improperly disposed of, or enter the recycling loop. The program will explore alternative solutions to plastic packaging that contain fewer chemicals and additives;
- International Waters – plastic waste has significant impacts on marine and freshwater ecosystems and ecosystem services. It is a transboundary issue, as plastics that start on land are polluted into rivers and oceans. The program will support goals under the IW focal area by reducing the amount of plastic pollution entering transboundary marine and freshwater ecosystems;
- Biodiversity - marine, freshwater, and terrestrial biodiversity are all threatened by plastic pollution. In the ocean, more than 2,000 species are impacted, with negative effects such as entanglement, ingestion, smothering, and chemical pollution. Birds and terrestrial species face similar threats. By promoting circular systems, the program aims to protect and preserve the habitats and ecosystems that support biodiversity; and,
- Climate Change Mitigation – plastic waste production and incineration release significant amounts of greenhouse gas emissions, which this program aims to address through upstream and midstream interventions.

There is a strong link between circular solutions to plastic pollution and the global biodiversity framework. Indeed, the global biodiversity framework is set to protect and restore biodiversity reducing negative impacts of human activities on nature including plastic-induced pollution.

Circular solutions to plastic pollution which promotes approaches to reduce the amount of plastic waste generated and leaked into the environment will help protect biodiversity and preserve the health and diversity of ecosystems and species at a global level. Therefore, circular solutions to plastic pollution are an important component of the global biodiversity framework and are essential to achieving a sustainable future.

Specifically, the biodiversity effects of plastic pollution are associated with entanglement, toxic ingestion, suffocation, starvation, and general debilitation. These deadly effects are evident across marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems. Therefore, the IP actions will result in biodiversity benefits helping reduce the rates of loss and degradation of globally important ecosystems and biodiversity, reducing threats to freshwater and coastal aquatic ecosystems, and improving ecosystem health in coastal areas, due to improved circular practices which will reduce the leakage of plastic into inland and oceans ecosystems. Thus, these benefits will contribute directly to the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

With the national priorities of creating economic opportunities especially for the vulnerable, a just transition lens is needed for all proposed outputs and activities. Through the planned upstream and midstream interventions, job creation is forecast to increase across all genders and skill levels relative to the baseline based on previous research in South Africa.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNIDO	GET	South Africa	International Waters	International Waters: IW IP Contributions	Grant	4,456,699.00	401,104.00	4,857,803.00
UNIDO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,782,705.00	160,443.00	1,943,148.00
UNIDO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	594,235.00	53,481.00	647,716.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						6,833,639.00	615,028.00	7,448,667.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 18000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNIDO	GET	South Africa	International Waters	International Waters: IW IP Contributions	130,460.00	11,738.00	142,198.00
UNIDO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	52,155.00	4,697.00	56,852.00
UNIDO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	17,385.00	1,565.00	18,950.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNIDO	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					2,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Plastics IP	GET	6,833,639.00	76065846
Total Project Cost		6,833,639.00	76,065,846.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	132000
Civil Society Organization	WWF SA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	883747
Recipient Government	Country Department of Environment, Fishery and Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Recipient Government	Country CSIR	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	555000
Recipient Government	Country Technology Innovation Agency	Other	Investment mobilized	72599
Recipient Government	Country Confidential	Other	Investment mobilized	580000
Civil Society Organization	African Circular Economy Network (ACEN)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	360000
Private Sector	Industry 1-1 (confidential)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15750000
Private Sector	Industry 1-2 (confidential)	Grant	Investment mobilized	19250000
Private Sector	Industry 2-1 (confidential)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10000000
Private Sector	Industry 2-2 (confidential)	Grant	Investment mobilized	11780000

Private Sector	Industry 3-1 (confidential)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	125000
Private Sector	Industry 3-2 (confidential)	Grant	Investment mobilized	15000000
Private Sector	Industry 4 (confidential)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	120000
Private Sector	Industry 5 (confidential)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	
Private Sector	Industry 6-1 (confidential)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	187000
Private Sector	Industry 6-2 (confidential)	Grant	Investment mobilized	270500
Total Co-financing				457,500.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The project engages companies in the food and beverage sector, there are some activities involved design change, which may require some capita investments. A Producer Responsibility Organization also committed the EPR fee of member companies as the planned upstream and midstream interventions require synergies with the downstream initiatives. While the companies requested their name is treated as confidential, some of the companies are planning to invest on bottle-to-bottle PET recycling facility to increase the production capacity, a project to switch material of shrink sleeves of a bottle from PET or PVC to polyolefin to improve quality of recycled material, or a plan to invest in hot wash rPET and rHDPE flaking plants. There are also plans to increase production capacity of a recycling plant and to increase equity investment on buy-back-centers and recovery facilities.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Ganna Onysko	00431260263647	g.onysko@unido.org
Project Coordinator		Nahomi Nishio	00431260263855	n.nishio@unido.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ms. Shahkira Parker	Senior Policy Advisor: International Governance Management	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	4/11/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Vision: To contribute to South Africa's transition toward a thriving, equitable and inclusive circular economy for plastic packaging and short-lived plastic products in the food and beverage sector, which would create well-being for society and the environment^[1]⁴³

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ⁴⁴ ²¹	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumpti
Objective: To reduce volumes of plastic waste generated and leaked into the environment through the implementation of strategic circular interventions upstream and midstream in the plastic packaging value chain in the food and beverage sector in South Africa.	ENV.1: Reduction of CO ₂ eq emission ENV.2: Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of plastic waste avoided) ENV.2: Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	0	324,378.63 metric tons of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO ₂ e) avoided. 30,301.60 tons of Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of plastic waste reduced) avoided. 1.55gTEQ of Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ) avoided.	Survey to industry National statistics Industry report	
Component 1. Enabling regulatory and policy environment					
Outcome 1.1 Enabling policy and regulations are formulated and implemented to promote and incentivize uptake of circular packaging practices					
Outcome 1.1: Enabling policy and regulations are formulated and implemented to promote and incentivize uptake of circular packaging practices	POL.1: Number of improved regulations POL.3: Number of guidelines accepted by relevant actors	EPR regulation and notice for Paper and Packaging (2021) Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act	At least 1 regulation or policy instrument improved. At least 1 guideline accepted.	Gazettes (drafts/notices) Publications	Continuous in and support fr the Governme and national p institutions.

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumpti
<p>Output 1.1.1 Inform and support EPR Regulation amendments and implementation.</p>	<p>PAO.2: Number of policy briefs prepared.</p> <p>TCO.3: Number of guidelines prepared.</p>	<p>EPR regulation and notice for Paper and Packaging (2021)</p> <p>EPR fee guideline</p> <p>No policy briefs available to inform national EPR regulation amendments.</p>	<p>1 Policy brief to guide the restructuring and proposed amendments of regulation and notices for Paper and Packaging including plastic packaging for food and beverage sector.</p> <p>1 guideline for EPR reporting framework.</p> <p>1 guideline for mandatory labelling on plastic packaging placed on national market with OPRL and resin code application.</p>	<p>Policy briefs published to inform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unbundled EPR regulation for plastic packaging • Binding definitions in regulation • OPRLs and resin codes <p>Workshop/ events reports, with the number of attendance registers for workshops and meetings with gender-disaggregated data</p>	<p>EPR expert willing to work on project and support amendments to regulation and notices.</p> <p>Output should be to Design for Circularity mandatory guideline, compulsory standards, lab & component metrics and definitions.</p> <p>OPRL and resin/material identification applicable to food and beverage packaging and mandatory in regulation.</p> <p>OPRLs based on definitions on recycling acco internationally locally by SA Plastics Pact (thresholds).</p> <p>Uptake and ro by industry be regulation formulated.</p> <p>Continuous st from the Government a national partn institutions</p>
<p>Output 1.1.2. Inform and support complimentary Policy and Regulatory Mechanisms.</p>	<p>PAO.2: Number of policy briefs prepared and published.</p> <p>TCO.4: Number of feasibility studies prepared and published.</p> <p>TCO.1: Number of workshops and webinars (knowledge dissemination) with</p>	<p>Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act</p> <p>Green Paper on Public Procurement Reform</p> <p>Western Cape Sustainable Public</p>	<p>1 policy brief to inform preferential procurement of circular plastic packaging and products for food and beverage products in public procurement regulation and guidelines.</p> <p>1 Feasibility study to inform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guidelines for sectors (agriculture/automotive/construction) to use local recycled plastic content in products. • developing targets for brands and retailers to source local and reduce reliance on imported food and beverage products. 	<p>Published policy briefs</p> <p>Published study reports</p> <p>Workshop/ events reports, with the number</p>	<p>Cost and avail of imports to l produced food beverage pro for retailers. Consideration lower income consumers especially wo</p> <p>Political will a national gove and buy-in wi industry to ex proposed mechanisms</p>

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ⁴⁴ ²¹	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumpti
	government and industry stakeholders	<p>Procurement Policy</p> <p>Plastic carrier bag regulation (tax and post-consumer recycled content targets)</p> <p>Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectant Act, 1972 (FCD Act): enforcement of the FCD Act is delegated to provincial and local health authorities.</p> <p>National Health Act, 2003</p> <p>International food standards, guidelines and related texts such as codes of practice under the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (South Africa is a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (DoH) which informs Food Standards Programme)</p>	<p>1 study on feasibility of taxes on single-use plastic packaging in the food and beverage sector and 1 policy brief to inform tax regulation.</p> <p>1 Study to assess the trade-offs of alternative delivery models and materials to inform feasibility of banning/phasing out unnecessary and problematic (high risk) items and 1 policy brief to inform potential regulation</p> <p>1 Research study to determine safety of reuse and refill alternatives and post-consumer recycled (PCR) content in food contact for food and beverage products using a gender lens.</p> <p>1 Policy brief to inform national and subnational regulation (considering international standards & guidelines) including FCD and related Acts on safety of food and beverage plastic packaging with circular interventions (reuse/refill, PCR).</p>	of attendance registers for workshops and meetings with gender-disaggregated data	<p>draft policy and regulation.</p> <p>Reuse and re models are fe and comply w international f safety standa</p> <p>Liability of ret shifts to consu (which may be predominantly and women a often do the fo and beverage purchasing fo households). Implications a education req to be conside</p>
Component 2: Mobilizing finance					
Outcome 2.1 Financial institutions and government agencies have de-risked and scaled investment in circular economy activities and infrastructure for plastic packaging					
Outcome 2.1: Financial institutions and government agencies have de-risked and scaled investment in circular economy activities and infrastructure for plastic packaging	<p>POL.3: Number of guidelines accepted by relevant actors.</p> <p>Inv.2 Number of projects or business benefited from de-risked and scaled investment.</p>	<p>No guidelines for disclosure on plastics exist.</p> <p>No potential tax incentives have been explored</p>	<p>At least 1 guideline accepted.</p> <p>At least one project or business benefited from de-risk and scaled investment.</p>	<p>Industry reports</p> <p>Survey to companies/institutions.</p>	<p>Willingness of financial instit to adopt ESG principles for plastics.</p> <p>Interest and participation f finance sector stakeholders.</p> <p>Availability an feasibility of blending vario funding sourc</p>

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
					<p>Recognition of potential benefits from tax incentives for circular economy.</p> <p>Willingness of businesses to adopt ESG principles for plastics.</p> <p>Interest and participation from finance sector stakeholders.</p> <p>Availability of relevant case studies.</p> <p>Engagement and reception of the research report.</p> <p>Actors in the value chain willing to engage and address barriers to financing.</p> <p>PROs are willing to engage in discussions on blended financing models.</p> <p>Availability and feasibility of blending various funding sources.</p> <p>Financiers will be willing to engage and share their mandates, and understand opportunities in circular plastic economy with a gender lens.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1 Develop Reporting Framework on plastic packaging for companies across the value chain to measure progress towards circularity</p>	<p>TCO.1: Number of knowledge and information resources shared with financial sector / companies on plastic related ESG criteria.</p> <p>PAO.2: Number of case studies incorporated into the report to highlight best practices and potential finance opportunities around this area of focus.</p> <p>TCO.1: Number of existing frameworks are evaluated based on the incorporation of plastics, including the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)</p> <p>TCO.3: Number of Guidelines for disclosure on plastics the Reporting Framework is prepared</p>	<p>Very little current reach within finance sector companies as many are focused on climate change, e.g., Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative.</p> <p>5 case studies developed highlighting best practices on plastic disclosure developed and incorporated into the Report.</p> <p>Existing disclosure frameworks like the TCFD and SBTi, have not been assessed for their suitability for incorporating plastic-related disclosures.</p> <p>No such guidelines for disclosure on plastics exist.</p>	<p>At least 5 of the most significant financial institutions' representatives attend events/webinars.</p> <p>5 case studies highlighting best practices on plastic disclosure developed and incorporated into the Report.</p> <p>Guidelines for disclosure on plastics are included and published in the Reporting Framework</p>	<p>Workshop/ events reports, with the number of attendance registers for workshops and meetings with gender-disaggregated data</p> <p>Publicly available report to include case studies.</p> <p>Brief/report available containing the results of the assessment for incorporating plastic-related disclosures.</p> <p>Guidelines available in the Report</p>	<p>Willingness of financial institutions to adopt ESG principles for plastics.</p> <p>Interest and participation from finance sector stakeholders.</p> <p>Availability of relevant case studies.</p> <p>Engagement and reception of the research report.</p> <p>Actors in the value chain willing to engage and address barriers to financing.</p> <p>PROs are willing to engage in discussions on blended financing models.</p> <p>Availability and feasibility of blending various funding sources.</p> <p>Financiers will be willing to engage and share their mandates, and understand opportunities in circular plastic economy with a gender lens.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2 Develop funding vehicle models and tax incentive recommendations to support increased investment in circular plastic packaging for food and beverage products.</p>	<p>PAO.2: Number of Industry brief on barriers to investment across the plastics value chain prepared.</p> <p>TCO.1: Number of workshops/ meetings held with Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs)</p>	<p>Currently no industry brief on barriers to investment exists.</p> <p>No assessment has been done on the interest of PROs for blended funding.</p> <p>No report/brief on blended funding models for plastics exists.</p>	<p>1 industry brief on barriers to investment for plastics circular economy.</p> <p>1 Report outlining the assessment of PRO interest, and if appropriate, report on potential blended financing models.</p> <p>1 Report on understanding of finance landscape for a circular economy for plastics,</p>	<p>Published industry brief on barriers to investment for plastics circular economy.</p> <p>Report published.</p>	<p>There are existing financing models that could be adapted to unlock financing in circular areas of the plastics value chain.</p> <p>There is some appetite from financing actors to consider models to unlock financing.</p>

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumpti
	<p>TCO.1: Number of engagements with financiers to discuss blended finance for plastics packaging.</p> <p>PAO.2: Number of Industry brief prepared on availability of finance in a circular plastic economy, and any current barriers financiers see to investment.</p> <p>TCO.4: Number of existing financing models adapted and/or (a) new financing model(s) developed to fund plastics circularity</p> <p>PAO.2: Number of policy brief with recommendations on tax incentives to support and scale circular plastic packaging and products.</p>	<p>No engagements with financiers regarding blended finance for plastics packaging have occurred.</p> <p>No industry brief has been developed.</p> <p>No scoping has taken place.</p> <p>No potential tax incentives have been explored</p>	<p>including identification of financing gaps, and suggested way forward to unlock further financing of a circular plastics economy in SA.</p> <p>1 industry brief.</p> <p>1 Scoping report on existing and potential financial models to fund plastics circularity published.</p> <p>1 policy brief on tax incentives</p>	<p>Reports published.</p> <p>Industry briefs published</p> <p>Industry brief published. (With documentation of potential funding models)</p> <p>Policy brief on potential tax incentive</p>	<p>plastics circul SA</p> <p>Recognition of potential bene tax incentives circular econo</p> <p>Willingness of businesses to to tax incentiv circular econo</p>

Component 3. Promoting uptake of circular solutions in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain

Outcome 3.1 Private sector in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain has adopted and scaled implementation of circular economy practices for plastic packaging placed on the market

<p>Outcome 3.1: Private sector in the food and beverage plastic packaging value chain has adopted and scaled implementation of circular economy practices for plastic packaging placed on the market</p>	<p>BUS.1: Number of firms with improved design</p> <p>POL.3: Number of guidelines adopted by relevant actors</p>	<p>There is no specific South African Design for Circularity guidance available.</p> <p>No specific Design for Circularity guidance published in South Africa, only a range of Design for Recycling guidelines</p>	<p>At least 1 firm adopted the pilot design.</p> <p>At least 1 guidance document adopted by industry</p>	<p>Industry report</p> <p>Survey to Pact member companies</p>	<p>SA Plastics P members will dedicate time resources to engage in act to produce outcomes that reflect their cu pressures inte and externally</p>
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Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Output 3.1.1 Develop annual Component 3 implementation plans in consultation with plastic packaging stakeholders and local experts in a circular economy for plastics.</p>	<p>Number of Revised implementation plans annually, with prioritized outputs and activities</p>	<p>Project Preparation Grant work plan</p>	<p>At least 3 refined annual implementation plans</p>	<p>Submitted updated annual implementation plans</p>	<p>SA Plastics P members will dedicate time resources to engage in act to produce outcomes that reflect their cu pressures inte and externally</p> <p>Some suppor outputs and activities has registered dur the PPG phas however, bus priorities char with internal a external press Without allocat time and reso from SA Plasti Pact member outcome cann achieved.</p> <p>Engaged and SA Plastics P members acro entire value c as a whole – including at le</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 resin prod 2 converters 2 brand own 2 retailers 1 collector (informal) 1 recycler 1 PRO
<p>Output 3.1.2 Direct support to SA Plastics Pact members through knowledge products and a business case assessment, to aid in the elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics, establishment and scaling of reuse models, and inclusion of recycled content in plastic packaging.</p>	<p>TCO.3: Number of information documents disseminated to enable elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics, reuse models, and inclusion of recycled content</p> <p>TCO.1.: Number of webinars organized.</p>	<p>There is no specific guidance is in place for shifting away from problematic and unnecessary plastics, or instituting reuse models, or including recycled content in packaging in the SA food and beverage industry</p>	<p>2 guidance documents or case studies</p> <p>2 webinars with SA Plastics Pact members and industry beyond the Pact</p>	<p>Submitted Guidance documents</p> <p>2 webinar attendance registers – including information on gender and race of participants (based on willingness to opt in)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Plastics members (in particular th specifiers: r owners and retailers) are committed eliminating problematic unnecessary plastics, instituting o supporting models, an increasing recycled co in plastic packaging. • Members a willing to sh information enable the

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ⁴⁴ (2)	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
					development of the guidance document / studies.
<p>Output 3.1.3</p> <p>Report on any inclusion and source of bio-based polymer or bioplastic materials (organic source and biodegradable) in packaging or in single-use products in the SA Plastics Pact membership, and any related industry developments.</p>	<p>PAO.2: Number of SA Plastics Pact annual reports, or a funder briefs containing report sections on any Plastic Pact members' use of bio-based or bioplastic elements in their packaging portfolios including any market developments</p>	<p>Inclusion of bio-based polymer and bioplastic packaging materials are currently reported by SA Plastics Pact members – these streams represent less than 1% of Pact member packaging</p>	<p>4 SA Plastics Pact annual reports or an annual funder brief containing sections on any bio-based and bioplastic packaging in the membership.</p>	<p>4 SA Plastics Pact annual reports or an annual funder brief outlining any developments regarding market uptake of bio-based and bioplastic materials</p>	<p>Due to the high cost of such materials locally it is not expected that market demand will grow (SA Plastics Pact members have been reducing inclusion of such products).</p> <p>There is unlikely to be local production of such materials in the next 5 years in South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investment needed is substantial • The capacity required to achieve feasibility is much larger than the local market • The materials will be expensive to produce • There needs to be a good market for byproducts from the process (there is no clear line of sight on this currently far as the team is aware). <p>If there are market developments potential for production in South Africa these will be tracked and information shared as necessary.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.4</p> <p>Develop interventions to support improved design for circularity, including guidance documents and a pitch event for converters offering more circular packaging formats to replace poorly recycled plastic packaging.</p>	<p>TCO.3: Number of Packs of guidance developed with Pact members based on the Consumer Goods Forum's Golden Design Rules</p> <p>TCO.1: Number of Design for Circularity guidance documents disseminated to SA Plastics Pact members and industry beyond</p>	<p>No specific Design for Circularity guidance published in South Africa, only a range of Design for Recycling guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a number of Design for Recycling guidelines available in SA – some with differing guidance (note: 	<p>1 Pack of guidance documents for circularity in plastics</p> <p>At least 2 events/pitch challenges held.</p>	<p>Submitted Design for Circularity document.</p> <p>Event reports with the number of registers – including information on gender and race of participants (based on willingness to opt in)</p>	<p>SA Plastics Pact members will dedicate time/resources to develop the Design for Circularity guidance.</p> <p>Industry outside SA Plastics Pact will be interested in attending such webinar.</p>

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ⁴⁴ ²¹	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumpti
	TCO.1: Number of pitch events organized	<p>these are not presented as Design for Circularity guidelines)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intent for publishing guidelines differ (e.g. facilitating just one additional life of the material versus aiming for multiple lives in the economy) <p>There is confusion as a result. Members have requested the Pact Secretariat to produce clear guidance, that members can use to facilitate decisions for circularity internally.</p>			
<p>Output 3.1.5 Facilitate co-design workshop with SA Plastic Pact private sector members in the food and beverage industry, and implementation of two 'co-designed' pilots for scaled implementation of circular economy practices in the food and beverage sector.</p>	<p>Co-design workshop with SA Plastic Pact private sector members to develop models to increase circular economy practices in the food and beverage sector.</p> <p>TCO.3: Number of Pilots using the co-designed models are scoped with retailers.</p> <p>TCO.1: Number of plans to scale partnerships between SA Plastics Pact members and organizations, and allocated grant funding if a suitable business case can be demonstrated.</p>	<p>There is currently poor uptake of reusable bags made available by retailers in store as an alternative to the barrier bag.</p> <p>There is no large scale reuse alternative to replace barrier bags.</p> <p>There are current 4 SMMEs engaging with SA Plastics Pact members (brand owners and retailers) in piloting reuse-refill models, largely in low-income retail settings</p> <p>There are no detailed plans to scale the models currently</p>	<p>2 pilots scoped with retailer members.</p> <p>Grant funding allocated to 1 or 2 partnerships with additional support from the project team in terms of time and expertise</p>	<p>2 pilot designs</p> <p>Grant funding agreement, with timelines, deliverables, and M&E</p>	<p>SA Plastics P members, some external partn and the SMM be willing to s information w work with the project team t towards scalin the models, o development models.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable bi with a clear business ca are receive eligible for funding. The organization have sourc funding. Risk: there insufficient funding ava in this GEF project to c any funding for the pitch organization Grant fundi from this pr would only released on co-financi confirmed. There are converters offering alternatives poorly recy

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
					<p>streams and highly leaked plastic products and packaging used in the services and hospitality industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Plastics Pact members and converters dedicate time and resources to this topic. There are interested converters and supply locations.
<p>Output 3.1.6 Design and deliver pitch events to connect SA Plastics Pact members to viable reuse models and alternatives to short-lived plastics in the food services and hospitality industry.</p>	<p>TCO.1: Number of Pitch events for interested Pact members to present their sites for reuse models in food and beverage services and hospitality industry in defined precincts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding possibly allocated to one member or member partnership if a suitable business case is demonstrated. <p>TCO.1: Number of pitch events for organizations offering alternatives to products or packaging streams in the food services and hospitality industry, with a focus on products or packaging that consumers take off premises.</p> <p>If suitable bids are received at the pitch events</p> <p>Selection of companies or partnerships selected for grant funding and support in terms of time from the project team</p>	<p>There is currently 1 SMME engaging with an SA Plastics Pact member in piloting reuse-refill models for takeaway food and beverage in a market.</p> <p>There is 1 mall management company interested in trialing reuse at one of their large malls and this company expressed willingness to engage with the project and SA Plastics Pact team.</p> <p>There are currently no detailed plans to scale the existing model, or to design new models.</p> <p>There have been no such pitch events.</p>	<p>2 pitch events organized</p>	<p>2 pitch event reports with the info of attendance registers - including information on gender and race if participants opt in.</p> <p>2 reports on the successful solutions, including the expression of interest call, bid assessment matrices (including gender and diversity aspects)</p>	<p>SA Plastics Pact members, some external partners and the SMM will be willing to share information with the project team towards scaling the models, or development of models.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable bids with a clear business case are received and eligible for funding. The organizations have sourced funding. Risk: there is insufficient funding available in this GEF project to cover any funding for the pitch events organization. Grant funding from this project would only be released once co-financing is confirmed. There are converters offering alternatives to poorly recycled streams and highly leaked plastic products and packaging used in the services and hospitality industries. SA Plastics Pact members and converters dedicate time and resources to this topic.

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumpti
					resources t topic • There are interested converters supply loca
Component 4. Cross cutting- Knowledge Management and Capacity building					
Outcome 4.1: Improved knowledge sharing and learning activities developed to support and embed circular economy approach, agreed harmonized definitions, metrics, and measurement methodologies upscaling, and more traceability and transparency of data for coherent decision making					
Outcome 4.1: Improved knowledge sharing and learning activities developed to support and embed circular economy approach, agreed harmonized definitions, metrics, and measurement methodologies upscaling, and more traceability and transparency of data for coherent decision making	KASA.1: Number of actors gaining awareness/ knowledge on circular economy approach. REA.1: Number of actors engaged. POL.3: Number of guidance documents adopted by relevant actors.	Lack of knowledge and capacity among government regarding the circular plastics economy, and incoherent policy. Lack of clear understanding among industry on certain aspects; e.g. which alternatives are suitable for replacing problematic materials, and the potential gender impacts of moving to these alternatives.	At least 2 government departments gaining awareness around the circular economy. At least 24 people engaged from national government and industry (combined). At least 1 guidance document adopted by industry	Survey to participants Workshop reports with the number of attendance registers, including gender-disaggregated information. Industry report	Key stakehold interested in a circular econo approaches a practices
Output 4.1.1: Develop harmonized definitions, improved knowledge sharing, and education and awareness raising material.	TCO.3: Glossary developed; which contains harmonized definitions of key terms relating to the circular plastics economy; as well as terms related to gender mainstreaming, training and monitoring.	Fragmented understanding of key terms across different role-players.	One glossary developed.	Glossary available in electronic format. Link provided to the glossary available online.	Global Project develop gloss global level wh be referenced
	TCO.3: Number of education and awareness raising materials developed for national government; aimed at increasing knowledge and capacity for enabling policy to support a circular economy.	Lack of knowledge and capacity among government regarding the circular plastics economy, and incoherent policy.	Two resources developed; including, • One policy brief on enabling policy to support a circular economy. • One other (to be identified) related to Component 1 policy interventions.	Resources available in electronic format. Link provided to the resources available online.	Specific mater be developed depend on communication as identified in Components.
	TCO.3: Number of communication and awareness raising materials developed for industry; aimed at raising knowledge and awareness regarding circular solutions to plastic pollution, and addressing gender in the plastics value chain.	Lack of clear understanding among industry on certain aspects; e.g. which alternatives are suitable for replacing problematic materials; and the gender-related health, safety and economic implications.	Two resources to be developed, including: • Guideline on Problematic & Unnecessary items and Alternatives • 1 other (to be identified) related to Component 3 interventions aimed at driving change at specific leverage points.	Resources available in electronic format. Link provided to the resources available online.	Specific mater be developed depend on communication as identified in Components.
	TCO.3: Knowledge hub developed (hosted on an existing platform); which acts as a centralized portal for education and	No centralized portal exists for information on circular plastics in the SA context.	One knowledge hub developed and hosted on an existing platform (e.g. Circular SA, STI4CE, #SolvePlasticsAfrica hub, SA Plastics Pact).	Link provided to the knowledge hub.	In order to avo duplication with existing initiati new website v be developed;

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	awareness raising materials developed during the project, and links to other relevant materials.	A number of related platforms exist or are under development (e.g. Circular SA, STI4CE, the #SolvePlasticsAfrica hub, SA Plastics Pact website); but not specific to food and beverage plastic packaging or have a different target audience / intent.	Resources from national project knowledge hub uploaded to Global Project website.	Links provided to the resources uploaded to the Global Project website.	the hub will be on an existing platform. The hub will not necessarily host relevant resources but could link to appropriate resources on other sites. The Global Project will host a website where national resources can be uploaded, along with those from other national projects.
	TCO.1: Number of in-person knowledge sharing workshops conducted with government and industry; aimed at increasing capacity and knowledge regarding the CE (coordinated through lead agent/body), including gender considerations.	Lack of knowledge and capacity among government regarding the circular plastics economy, and incoherent policy. Lack of clear understanding among industry on certain aspects; e.g. which alternatives are suitable for replacing problematic materials, and the potential gender impacts of moving to these alternatives.	One in-person knowledge-sharing workshop with key national government departments (Pretoria) One in-person knowledge-sharing workshop with industry (Johannesburg or Cape Town).	Meeting minutes / attendance registers, including gender-disaggregated information. Evaluation form to rate experience at end of workshops / webinars.	Endorsement and support will be required by the departmental custodian of the circular plastics Action Plan identified in Component 1. Focus of workshops will differ depending on audience (government workshops will focus on policy enabling a circular plastics economy; industry workshops will focus on identifying interventions to be unlocked). The relevant industry stakeholders are concentrated in Gauteng and Western Cape.
Output 4.1.2: Develop harmonized metrics, measurement methodologies and framework for data collection and reporting.	TCO.3: Harmonized set of CE indicators developed or adapted; including guidance on measurement methodologies; to enable monitoring of progress toward circularity and reducing plastic pollution; as well as key social and socio-economic indicators (e.g. relating to gender, employment and investment).	Lack of coherent understanding of how best to measure circularity. Some tools and indicators available at global scale, which should be evaluated and considered for adaptation to the local context.	One set of indicators developed or adapted, together with a guidance document on measurement methodologies.	Indicator set and guidance document available in electronic format. Link provided to the indicator set and guidance document available online.	Indicators to be aligned to existing reporting requirements, as additional requirements may emerge from international instruments and from the circular plastics Action Plan to be developed in Component 1; avoid duplication of reporting requirements. Existing indicators could potentially be adapted to objectives of the project. Businesses will be willing to adopt and report on the indicators.

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumpti
	TCO.3: Framework developed; consisting of recommendations for a national Database to store plastic inventory and flows and to enable reporting against international requirements and the national circular plastics Action Plan (see Component 1).	No centralized database exists for tracking circularity in the SA context.	One Framework developed, consisting of a set of recommendations captured within a report.	Framework report available in electronic format. Link provided to the Framework report available online.	Development database falls scope of the G project; but co-developed through co-financing. Development database would require endorsement by Plastics SA should build on existing initiatives (e.g. Plastics SA Plastics Pact) than replicating. The Framework provide clarity issues around (independent scope/bounda addressing da verification of accessibility a protection / confidentiality etc.

Component 5: National and Global Program-level Coordination & Communication

Outcome 5.1 Effective National and Global Coordination including active participation and contribution to Global Project meetings and working groups

Outcome 5.1: Effective National and Global Coordination including active participation and contribution to Global Project meetings and working groups	Gov.2: Number of actors participating in enhanced collaboration. KASA.1: Number of actors have access to information on project and project progress.	No platform set up for communication yet No PMU or PSC set up yet	At least 50 organizations or people can access information on project. At least 150 people participated in internal project engagements (workshops, meetings)	Event reports Surveys to participants	Stakeholders are aware of project engage with communication project and progress. National project effectively man
Output 5.1.1. Establish and implement National Level Coordination mechanism.	Project Management Unit (PMU) established with consideration of gender representation. Completion of Inception Phase with associated workplan and activities Number of Steering Committee organized with balanced gender representation	No PMU has been established for national project. Inception phase not started, workplan not developed with detailed activities. No Steering Committee established,	PMU established with terms of reference, regular meetings, and coordinating the project effectively. Workplan developed with detailed activities. Steering Committee established and organized with terms of reference, regular meetings and running effectively to guide the project.	Terms of reference available, meeting minutes and attendance lists (disaggregated by gender). Finalized workplans and budgets for project components. Terms of reference available, meeting minutes and attendance lists (disaggregated by gender)	PMU team me equipped and to effectively n project.
Output 5.1.2. Contribute to the Global Project Knowledge Management and Communication	TCO.1: Number of National Project communication material is aligned with the Global Project Communication and Knowledge Management strategy. TCO.1: Number of Knowledge Management and Sharing of key knowledge and communication products	No communications material exists as of yet for the national project. No communications material exists as of yet for the national project.	At least one Adoption of Global Project Communication and Knowledge Management strategy within national project communications. Sharing of knowledge and lessons learnt from the national project uploaded onto the global project website.	Project website and other communication shows alignment with Global Project Communication (including gender mainstreaming actions and outcomes). Global Project website regularly	

Project Strategy	KPIs/Indicator ^{44[2]}	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumpti
	(in English) to the Global Project Web-site. TCO.1: Number of WWF PMU team members attend (in person and virtual) and participate in IP events and webinars and other relevant fora.	No events have taken place as of yet.	WWF PMU attends all/x number of IP events and webinars.	updated with child project knowledge products and updates on allocated page. Trip artefacts (flight tickets, accommodation bookings) and participation lists with gender disaggregated data to evidence national project attendance.	

Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome: Monitoring and Evaluation: Efficient and timely project execution, monitoring and evaluation processes carried out, and corresponding improvement of project execution as appropriate

Output 6.1.1 Document monitoring and reporting process throughout the entire project execution life cycle ensuring successful project delivery.	Inception Phase Meeting and Report (within first 6 months) Baseline, mid-point and final monitoring of GEF Core Indicators/GEBs. Include gender metrics in monitoring documentation to support gender equality approach Yearly Project Implementation Review (PIR) to UNIDO and GEF Yearly Co-financing Report Bi-annual progress reports Monitoring of Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Risks Monitoring and recording visits to pilot sites Final Project Operational Completion Report	None	Systematic monitoring of the project in line with the UNIDO's and GEF's Guidelines ⁴⁵ [3] (" Guidelines on the GEF project and program cycle policy: GEFC.52.Inf.06_Rev.01 ") and UNIDO's and GEF's Policy on Monitoring	Reports for following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Project progress GEBs monitoring ESSF, ESMP, and gender action plan monitoring Site visits 	
Output 6.1.2. Conduct independent evaluations to assess the progress, success, and effectiveness of the project undertaken and recommendations reflected in project implementation. (UNIDO)	Independent Mid-Term Evaluation or management-led Mid-Term Review at mid-point Independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review at the end of the project (5 yrs)	None	Independent assessment of project progress and impact.	Mid-term evaluation report Terminal evaluation report	

[1] (World Bank, CSIR, 2022. Advancing Circular Economy in South Africa: Barriers, Opportunities and Recommendations for Advancing Circularity in Plastic Packaging and Single Use Plastic Products).

[2] Data will be gender-disaggregated wherever possible. Publications, toolkits, guidelines and policies, as well as capacity-building activities will be developed taking a gender-transformative approach.

[3] See [Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy](#) (GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017) and [Policy on Monitoring](#) (GEF/C.56/03/Rev.01, June 12, 2019)

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Engaging PPG team for baseline data collection ad analysis, consultations, drafting the CEO document package.	100,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00
Conduct HACT assessment of PEE	30,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Inception and validation workshops	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Travel	10,000.00	3,500.00	10,000.00
Review and finalization of the CEO document package	10,000.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
Engaging national government institutions and industry, and coordination with the global team	40,000.00	5,195.00	39,000.00
Total	200,000.00	159,695.00	200,000.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
RSA (South Africa) nationwide	-25.74486	28.18783	964,137

Location Description:

Location will be South Africa nation wide. There is no specific targeted area. Partner companies that will demonstrate some of the suggested model will be spread around.

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

The project will cover nation-wide. The project activities with national government and industry do not have specific targeted locations.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

ES_Screening_Template_SAP_ID_230071_South_Africa_CSPP_IP

Annex_F_ESMP_230071_South_Africa_final

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Responsible organization	Expenditure Category	Component (US\$eq)					Sub Total	Comp. M&E	Comp. PMC	Total Component	BUDGET BY YEAR					TOTAL BUDGET Y5-Y5
		Component 1 Outcome 1.1	Component 2 Outcome 2.1	Component 3 Outcome 2.3	Component 4 Outcome 4.1	Component 5 Outcome 5.1					YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	
	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT	854,039	287,464	3,108,190	342,944	1,025,217	5,617,854	222,665	341,686	6,182,205	1,034,382	1,215,845	1,334,286	1,370,962	1,226,731	6,182,206
	Project Personnel	328,931	109,448	3,070,368	331,644	278,325	4,119,216	222,665	0	4,341,881	718,740	870,062	918,419	958,696	875,964	4,341,881
	National Project Manager / Senior Technical Advisor	106,493	8,299	0	93,680	143,411	351,881	0	0	351,881	56,609	85,243	74,585	84,221	51,222	351,881
	Technical and scientific staff	98,923	70,783	0	173,471	12,116	355,293	0	0	355,293	43,318	87,840	93,188	90,508	40,439	355,293
	Communications, KM, systems and data management staff	14,731	5,158	0	0	95,857	115,746	0	0	115,746	19,317	17,731	25,082	25,373	28,244	115,746
	Stakeholder Engagement, capacity building and private sector staff	36,632	0	0	64,494	0	101,126	0	0	101,126	20,331	26,488	23,711	21,827	8,768	101,126
	Circular Economy experts	0	6,331	0	0	0	6,331	0	0	6,331	697	1,109	1,959	1,246	1,321	6,331
	Component 3 Project Oversight	0	0	336,967	0	0	336,967	0	0	336,967	58,277	63,703	67,638	71,683	75,666	336,967
	Component 3 Senior Technical Advisor	0	0	626,743	0	0	626,743	0	0	626,743	111,181	117,853	124,924	132,419	140,366	626,743
	Component 3 Technical Personnel	0	0	1,458,139	0	0	1,458,139	0	0	1,458,139	237,829	278,953	295,689	313,431	332,237	1,458,139
	Component 3 Project administration	0	0	211,795	0	0	211,795	0	0	211,795	37,572	39,828	42,216	44,748	47,431	211,795
	Component 3 Project financial support	0	0	33,864	0	0	33,864	0	0	33,864	6,006	6,366	6,759	7,158	7,564	33,864
	Component 3 Communications personnel	0	0	330,786	0	0	330,786	0	0	330,786	63,277	62,746	66,119	68,714	69,930	330,786
	Component 3 Green Finance personnel	0	0	72,074	0	0	72,074	0	0	72,074	5,303	13,356	25,930	27,485	0	72,074
	M&E specialist	0	0	0	0	0	222,665	0	0	222,665	39,500	41,870	44,382	47,045	49,868	222,665
	Other Staff	72,054	18,877	0	0	27,541	118,471	0	0	118,471	19,522	26,978	26,245	22,837	22,889	118,471
	Consultants w/m	488,890	170,098	37,822	11,299	55,556	763,666	0	0	763,666	123,958	138,426	198,762	185,293	117,586	763,666
	Policy and legislation experts	394,445	61,764	0	0	0	456,209	0	0	456,209	33,334	108,334	88,880	133,660	91,993	456,209
	Thematic plastic technical and scientific experts	38,889	0	782	0	0	39,671	0	0	39,671	782	0	19,444	19,444	0	39,671
	Financial mechanisms and sustainable financing expert(s)	0	97,222	5,707	0	0	100,929	0	0	100,929	19,444	21,165	20,390	23,262	16,667	100,929
	Gender and social expert(s)	55,556	11,111	33,333	11,299	55,556	166,855	0	0	166,855	70,038	8,927	70,038	8,927	8,927	166,855
	Administrative Support	36,318	7,919	0	0	690,737	734,973	0	341,686	1,076,659	192,044	207,356	217,105	226,973	233,181	1,076,659
	Admin / Finance Support Staff	17,766	3,793	0	0	0	21,558	0	0	21,558	3,142	5,093	4,382	5,289	3,693	21,558
	Project Finance support	9,512	0	0	0	88,005	107,517	0	0	107,517	18,737	20,478	22,357	22,776	23,169	107,517
	Finance support staff	0	2,896	0	0	0	2,896	0	0	2,896	386	410	434	690	976	2,896
	Legal Support Staff	9,040	1,230	0	0	0	10,271	0	0	10,271	2,035	3,779	1,715	2,424	321	10,271
	Administrator	0	0	0	0	90,433	90,433	0	0	90,433	16,250	17,225	18,258	19,350	19,350	90,433
	Senior management oversight	0	0	0	0	150,590	150,590	0	98,762	249,352	45,698	48,441	51,345	51,622	51,746	249,352
	Legal and Risk	0	0	0	0	86,047	86,047	0	57,464	143,511	25,439	26,967	28,583	30,300	32,122	143,511
	Information Technology support	0	0	0	0	76,167	76,167	0	35,478	111,645	20,321	21,367	22,574	23,014	24,389	111,645
	Human Resources	0	0	0	0	72,818	72,818	0	50,194	123,012	21,877	23,191	24,582	26,058	27,304	123,012
	Financial support	0	0	0	0	116,656	116,656	0	100,388	217,044	38,158	40,450	42,875	45,450	50,111	217,044
	Travel	4,381	2,122	44,375	8,837	56,989	116,705	0	0	116,705	14,441	23,662	25,062	26,813	26,728	116,705
	Travel of project experts	4,381	2,122	24,025	2,532	0	33,061	0	0	33,061	1,005	6,279	9,668	7,027	9,083	33,061
	Travel for Global Project meetings	0	0	20,350	6,305	56,989	83,644	0	0	83,644	13,436	17,384	15,394	19,786	17,645	83,644
	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT	0	0	223,797	0	0	223,797	0	28,000	251,797	111,898	22,380	89,519	0	28,000	251,797
	Sub-contract NGO	0	0	223,797	0	0	223,797	0	28,000	251,797	111,898	22,380	89,519	0	28,000	251,797
	Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000	28,000	0	0	0	0	28,000	28,000
	Meetings, workshops, training	6,111	2,778	61,258	1,695	0	71,842	0	0	71,842	12,111	9,734	21,542	10,326	18,130	71,842
	Meeting National	6,111	2,778	61,258	1,695	0	71,842	0	0	71,842	12,111	9,734	21,542	10,326	18,130	71,842
	EQUIPMENT	5,753	0	0	0	0	5,753	0	0	5,753	2,597	0	0	0	3,156	5,753
	Equipment	5,753	0	0	0	0	5,753	0	0	5,753	2,597	0	0	0	3,156	5,753
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT	36,160	16,111	22,960	198	49,907	125,337	0	0	125,337	10,167	18,672	44,580	26,268	25,649	125,337
	Operating and Other Costs	0	0	0	0	49,907	49,907	0	0	49,907	8,853	9,385	9,948	10,544	11,177	49,907
	Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	49,907	49,907	0	0	49,907	8,853	9,385	9,948	10,544	11,177	49,907
	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NI)	36,160	16,111	21,280	0	0	73,551	0	0	73,551	978	8,895	34,296	15,247	14,136	73,551
	Publications, Translations, Dissemination and Reporting costs	36,160	16,111	21,280	0	0	73,551	0	0	73,551	978	8,895	34,296	15,247	14,136	73,551
	Sundry (communications, postages)	0	0	1,680	198	0	1,878	0	0	1,878	336	393	336	477	336	1,878
	Others	0	0	1,680	198	0	1,878	0	0	1,878	336	393	336	477	336	1,878
	Evaluation firm arranged by UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	80,000	80,000
UNIDO	PROJECT TOTAL	906,445	308,475	3,460,590	353,674	1,132,124	6,161,286	302,665	369,686	6,833,638	1,185,596	1,290,293	1,554,988	1,434,360	1,368,394	6,833,638

Responsible organization	Expenditure Category	Component (US\$eq)								Total Component
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub Total	Comp. M&E	Comp. PMC	
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.3	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1				
WWF SA (sub-contract to the executing agency)	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT	854,039	287,464	3,108,190	342,944	1,025,217	5,617,854	222,665	341,686	6,182,205
	Project Personnel	328,831	109,448	3,070,368	331,644	278,925	4,119,216	222,665	0	4,341,881
	National Project Manager / Senior Technical Advisor	106,491	8,299	0	93,680	143,411	351,881	0	0	351,881
	Technical and scientific staff	98,923	70,783	0	173,471	12,116	355,293	0	0	355,293
	Communitations, KM, systems and data management staff	14,731	5,158	0	0	95,857	115,746	0	0	115,746
	Stakeholder Engagement, capacity building and private sector staff	36,632	0	0	64,494	0	101,126	0	0	101,126
	Circular Economy expert(s)	0	6,331	0	0	0	6,331	0	0	6,331
	Component 3 Project Oversight	0	0	336,967	0	0	336,967	0	0	336,967
	Component 3 Senior Technical Advisor	0	0	626,743	0	0	626,743	0	0	626,743
	Component 3 Technical Personnel	0	0	1,458,139	0	0	1,458,139	0	0	1,458,139
	Component 3 Project administration	0	0	211,795	0	0	211,795	0	0	211,795
	Component 3 Project financial support	0	0	33,864	0	0	33,864	0	0	33,864
	Component 3 Communications personnel	0	0	330,786	0	0	330,786	0	0	330,786
	Component 3 Green Finance personnel	0	0	72,074	0	0	72,074	0	0	72,074
	M&E specialist	0	0	0	0	0	0	222,665	0	222,665
	Other Staff	72,054	18,877	0	0	27,541	118,471	0	0	118,471
	Consultants w/m	488,890	170,098	37,822	11,299	55,556	763,665	0	0	763,665
	Policy and legislation experts	394,445	61,764	0	0	0	456,209	0	0	456,209
	Thematic plastic technical and scientific experts	38,889	0	782	0	0	39,671	0	0	39,671
	Financial mechanisms and sustainable financing expert(s)	0	97,222	3,707	0	0	100,929	0	0	100,929
	Gender and social expert(s)	55,556	11,111	33,333	11,299	55,556	166,855	0	0	166,855
	Administrative Support	36,318	7,919	0	0	690,737	734,973	0	341,686	1,076,659
	Admin / Finance Support Staff	17,766	3,793	0	0	0	21,558	0	0	21,558
	Project Finance support	9,512	0	0	0	98,005	107,517	0	0	107,517
	Finance support staff	0	2,896	0	0	0	2,896	0	0	2,896
	Legal Support Staff	9,040	1,230	0	0	0	10,271	0	0	10,271
	Administrator	0	0	0	0	90,433	90,433	0	0	90,433
	Senior management oversight	0	0	0	0	150,590	150,590	0	98,262	248,852
	Legal and Risk	0	0	0	0	86,047	86,047	0	57,364	143,411
	Information Technology support	0	0	0	0	76,187	76,187	0	35,478	111,665
	Human Resources	0	0	0	0	72,818	72,818	0	50,194	123,012
	Financial support	0	0	0	0	116,656	116,656	0	100,388	217,044
	Travel	4,381	2,122	44,375	8,837	56,989	116,705	0	0	116,705
	Travel of project experts	4,381	2,122	24,025	2,532	0	33,061	0	0	33,061
	Travel for Global Project meetings	0	0	20,350	6,305	56,989	83,644	0	0	83,644
	SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT	0	0	223,797	0	0	223,797	0	28,000	251,797
	Sub-contract NGO	0	0	223,797	0	0	223,797	0	0	223,797
	Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000	28,000
	Metings,wrokshops, training	6,111	2,778	61,258	1,695	0	71,842	0	0	71,842
	Meeting National	6,111	2,778	61,258	1,695	0	71,842	0	0	71,842
EQUIPMENT	5,753	0	0	0	0	5,753	0	0	5,753	
Equipment	5,753	0	0	0	0	5,753	0	0	5,753	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT	36,160	16,111	22,960	198	49,907	125,337	0	0	125,337	
Operating and Other Costs	0	0	0	0	49,907	49,907	0	0	49,907	
Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	49,907	49,907	0	0	49,907	
Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)	36,160	16,111	21,280	0	0	73,551	0	0	73,551	
Publications, Translations, Dissemination and Reporting costs	36,160	16,111	21,280	0	0	73,551	0	0	73,551	
Sundry (communications, postages)	0	0	1,680	198	0	1,878	0	0	1,878	
Others	0	0	1,680	198	0	1,878	0	0	1,878	
Evaluation firm arraned by UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,000	0	80,000	
UNIDO	PROGECT TOTAL	906,445	308,475	3,460,580	353,674	1,132,114	6,161,288	302,665	369,686	6,833,639

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Responsible organization	Expenditure Category	Component (US\$eq)								Total Component
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub Total	Comp. M&E	Comp. PMC	
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.3	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1				
WWF SA (sub-contract to the executing agency)	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT	854,039	287,464	3,108,190	342,944	1,025,217	5,617,854	222,665	341,686	6,182,205
	Project Personnel	328,831	109,448	3,070,368	331,644	278,925	4,119,216	222,665	0	4,341,881
	National Project Manager / Senior Technical Advisor	106,491	8,299	0	93,680	143,411	351,881	0	0	351,881
	Technical and scientific staff	98,923	70,783	0	173,471	12,116	355,293	0	0	355,293
	Communitations, KM, systems and data management staff	14,731	5,158	0	0	95,857	115,746	0	0	115,746
	Stakeholder Engagement, capacity building and private sector staff	36,632	0	0	64,494	0	101,126	0	0	101,126

Circular Economy expert(s)	0	6,331	0	0	0	6,331	0	0	6,331
Component 3 Project Oversight	0	0	336,967	0	0	336,967	0	0	336,967
Component 3 Senior Technical Advisor	0	0	626,743	0	0	626,743	0	0	626,743
Component 3 Technical Personnel	0	0	1,458,139	0	0	1,458,139	0	0	1,458,139
Component 3 Project administration	0	0	211,795	0	0	211,795	0	0	211,795
Component 3 Project financial support	0	0	33,864	0	0	33,864	0	0	33,864
Component 3 Communications personnel	0	0	330,786	0	0	330,786	0	0	330,786
Component 3 Green Finance personnel	0	0	72,074	0	0	72,074	0	0	72,074
M&E specialist	0	0	0	0	0	0	222,665	0	222,665
Other Staff	72,054	18,877	0	0	27,541	118,471	0	0	118,471
Consultants w/m	488,890	170,098	37,822	11,299	55,556	763,665	0	0	763,665
Policy and legislation experts	394,445	61,764	0	0	0	456,209	0	0	456,209
Thematic plastic technical and scientific experts	38,889	0	782	0	0	39,671	0	0	39,671
Financial mechanisms and sustainable financing expert(s)	0	97,222	3,707	0	0	100,929	0	0	100,929
Gender and social expert(s)	55,556	11,111	33,333	11,299	55,556	166,855	0	0	166,855
Administrative Support	36,318	7,919	0	0	690,737	734,973	0	341,686	1,076,659
Admin / Finance Support Staff	17,766	3,793	0	0	0	21,558	0	0	21,558
Project Finance support	9,512	0	0	0	98,005	107,517	0	0	107,517
Finance support staff	0	2,896	0	0	0	2,896	0	0	2,896
Legal Support Staff	9,040	1,230	0	0	0	10,271	0	0	10,271
Administrator	0	0	0	0	90,433	90,433	0	0	90,433
Senior management oversight	0	0	0	0	150,590	150,590	0	98,262	248,852
Legal and Risk	0	0	0	0	86,047	86,047	0	57,364	143,411
Information Technology support	0	0	0	0	76,187	76,187	0	35,478	111,665
Human Resources	0	0	0	0	72,818	72,818	0	50,194	123,012
Financial support	0	0	0	0	116,656	116,656	0	100,388	217,044
Travel	4,381	2,122	44,375	8,837	56,989	116,705	0	0	116,705
Travel of project experts	4,381	2,122	24,025	2,532	0	33,061	0	0	33,061
Travel for Global Project meetings	0	0	20,350	6,305	56,989	83,644	0	0	83,644
SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT	0	0	223,797	0	0	223,797	0	28,000	251,797
Sub-contract NGO	0	0	223,797	0	0	223,797	0	0	223,797
Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000	28,000
Meetings, workshops, training	6,111	2,778	61,258	1,695	0	71,842	0	0	71,842
Meeting National	6,111	2,778	61,258	1,695	0	71,842	0	0	71,842
EQUIPMENT	5,753	0	0	0	0	5,753	0	0	5,753
Equipment	5,753	0	0	0	0	5,753	0	0	5,753
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT	36,160	16,111	22,960	198	49,907	125,337	0	0	125,337
Operating and Other Costs	0	0	0	0	49,907	49,907	0	0	49,907

	Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	49,907	49,907	0	0	49,907
	Reporting costs (publications, maps, NL)	36,160	16,111	21,280	0	0	73,551	0	0	73,551
	Publications, Translations, Dissemination and Reporting costs	36,160	16,111	21,280	0	0	73,551	0	0	73,551
	Sundry (communications, postages)	0	0	1,680	198	0	1,878	0	0	1,878
	Others	0	0	1,680	198	0	1,878	0	0	1,878
	Evaluation firm arranged by UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,000	0	80,000
	PROJECT TOTAL	906,445	308,475	3,460,580	353,674	1,132,114	6,161,288	302,665	369,686	6,833,639

The budget distribution is updated as the number of components was increased from the PIF stage.

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

There was none for the child project. However, there are some changed made from the PIF document as below.

Item	PIF	CEO endorsement document	Justifications
Components and Budget allocation	There were 4 Components; 1. Enabling policy and regulatory environment, 2. Mobilizing finance, 3. Promoting update of circular solution in the 1food and beverage plastic packaging value chain, and 4. Cross-cutting- knowledge management, communication, and Programme level coordination.	There are 5 components now. The original component 4 was separated to 2 components: Component 4. Cross cutting- Knowledge Management and Capacity building Component 5: National and Program-level Coordination & Communication	During the PPG phase, it was agreed that each component will have each executing partners with different mandate and strength and the original component 4 contained several activities that are not mandate and strong field of the executing partner of the Component 4 (CSIR). With the changes on components, the budget distribution was also changed.
Indicators	Core indicator 6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO2e) 1,685,728 9. Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced) 151,471 10. Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ) 8 gTEQ	Core indicator 6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO2e) 324,378.63 9. Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced) 30,304.60 10. Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ) 1.55 gTEQ	Both calculation was made based on the calculator provided by the Integrated Program lead agencies. The main difference comes from the years of the estimated project duration, which was set as 10 years at the time of PIF, whereas the PPG calculation uses 5 years. It was also corrected to reflect the percentage of the food and beverage packaging waste in plastic waste, since the PIF calculation was made based on % of plastic waste of solid waste.

