

FINILOOP

plastic waste free cities

Advancing circular economy beyond recycling: WASTE's innovative approach for sustainable waste management with the focus on plastics

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WASTE

FINILOOP

FINILOOP is a city-level solid waste management model targeting plastic waste free cities to:

- **Create** sustainable solid and plastic waste management systems
 - **Improve** livelihoods of (in)formal waste workers
 - **Professionalize** and scale the plastic recycling sector
- **Establish** cleaner communities through awareness raising



TRUST OF PEOPLE



Three cities

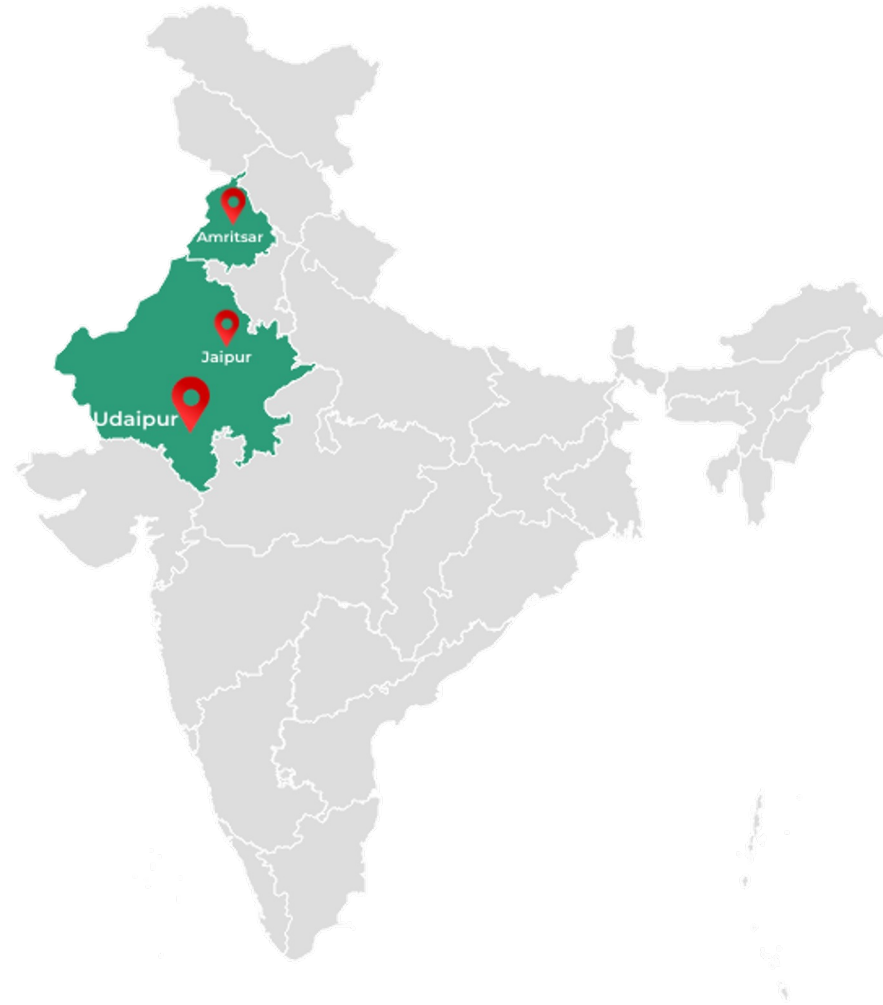
Rajasthan:

Udaipur – 0.59 mln people

Jaipur – 4.2 mln people

Punjab:

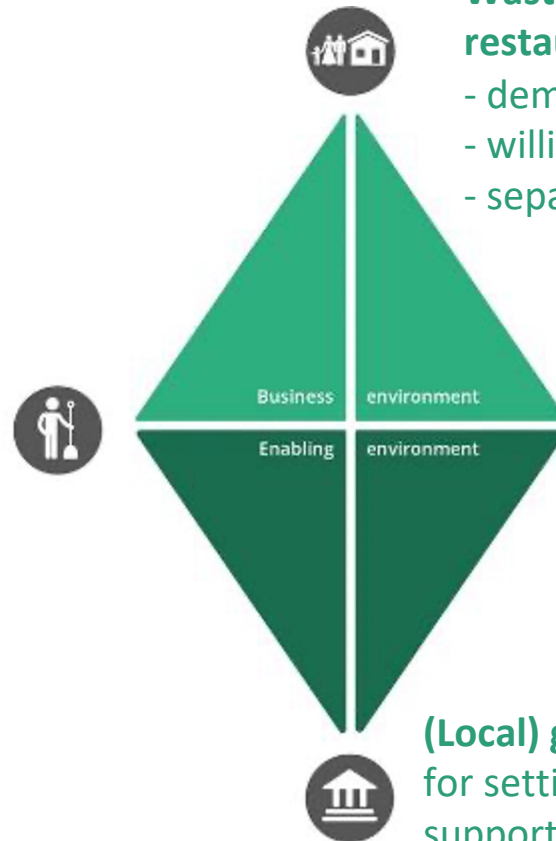
Amritsar: 1.4 mln people



The DIAMOND multi-stakeholder approach

The plastic waste value chain Informal waste workers – aggregators – traders – recyclers – brands

Startups



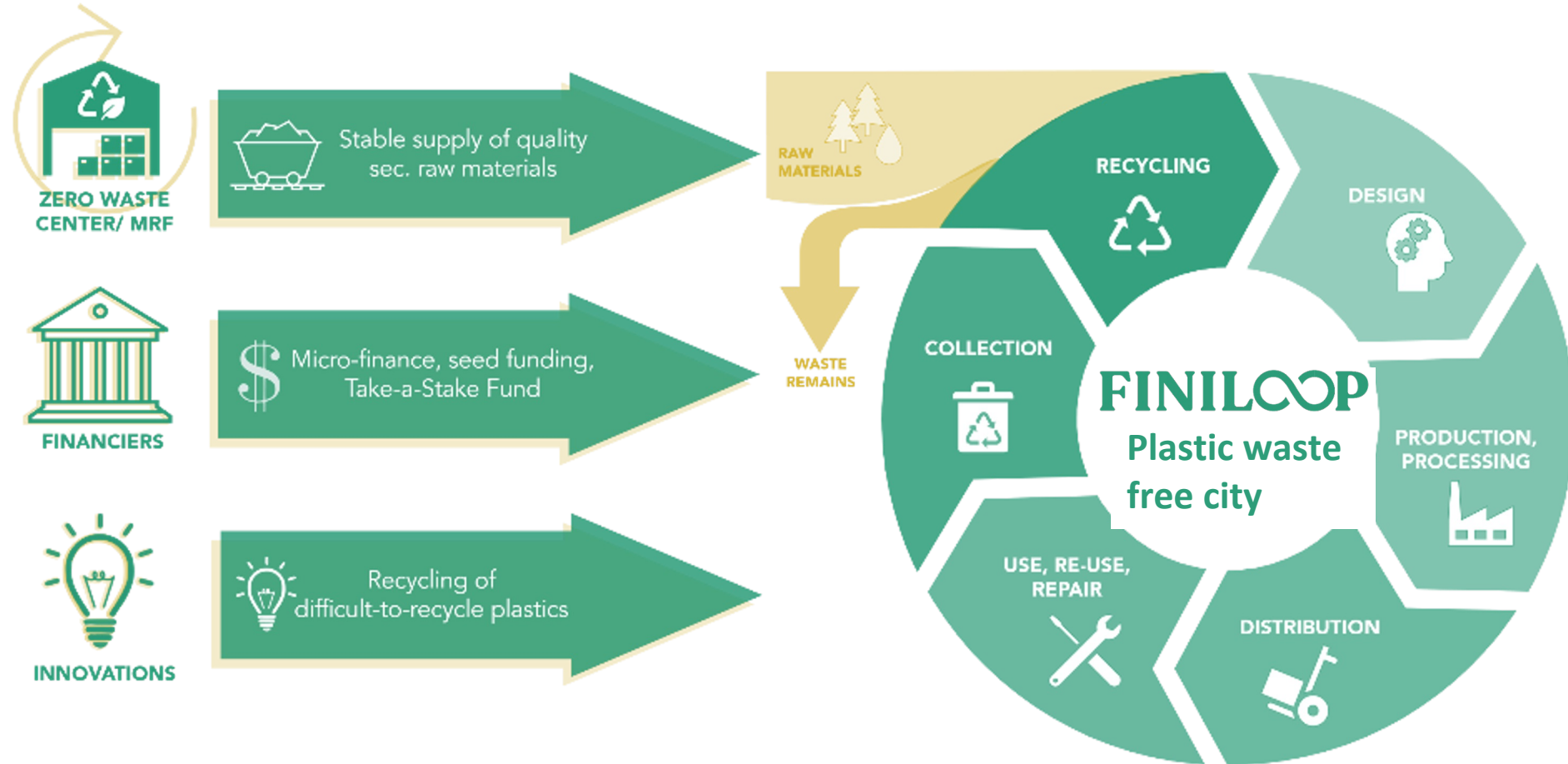
Waste generators: households, schools, hotels, restaurants, temples

- demand a clean environment
- willing to pay for waste collection
- separate their household waste at source

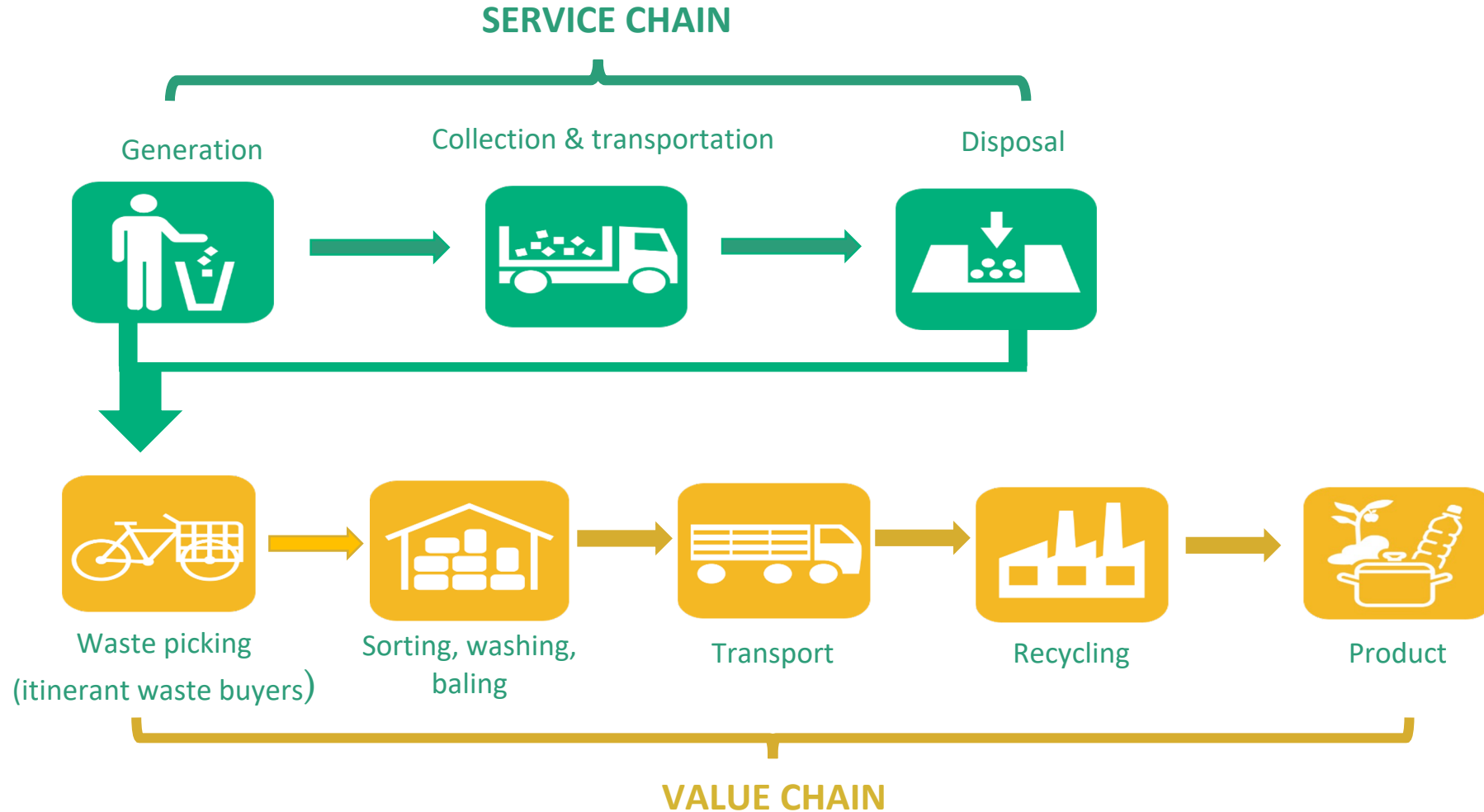
Financing institutions offer credit and other financial products – Take-a-Stake has portfolio in plastic recycling, local co-investors engaged

(Local) governments are responsible for setting rules and regulations, and support source separation

Local, inclusive circular economies



The service and value chain



Identified challenges

Role of informal sector: the informal sector plays an important role in the collection, sorting and recycling of plastic waste. On average, the informal sector waste workers collect 20% to 30% of total plastic waste generated in India (source: India plastic pact)

Wastepickers/Informal waste workers	IWB/Aggregators	Traders	Recyclers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected by modernisation of solid waste management system • Poor working and living conditions • Health issues • Low and unstable income • Lack of formal recognition • Gender issues • Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor working conditions • Gender issues (no female leadership, more women in sorting) • Lack of organisational structure and monitoring efficiency • In non-industrial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor working conditions • Some record keeping (weighing) • Lack of organisational structure and monitoring efficiency • Safety hazards (risks of fires) • In non-industrial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cashflow problems • Lack of machinery • Insufficient funds • Lack of skilled personnel • Competition • Price fluctuations • Informality • EPR registration is costly and complicated • Poor working conditions • In non-industrial areas • Safety hazards • No environmental measures



Main results

- Diverted 1700 Metric Tonnes of plastic waste from waste dumps through improved collection systems
- Supported 545 informal waste workers, giving them access to better livelihoods, social benefits, and improved financial literacy
- Conducted awareness sessions across 3 cities, educating communities on the importance of waste separation and recycling.
- Supported the formalization of aggregators, traders, and recyclers, and, startups helping them access better technology, raw materials, and market opportunities to strengthen India's recycling infrastructure





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