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BOLIVIA REPORT

PLASTIC WASTE INVENTORY

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01
INTRODUCTION

Plastic pollution has become a global environmental challenge. The increasing production and consumption of plastics, combined with insufficient waste management systems, has led to growing volumes of plastic waste. In response, the Basel Convention and its Plastic Waste Amendments aim to strengthen the control of transboundary movements of plastic waste and promote its environmentally sound management.

Within this context, the project "Support the development of a plastic inventory of Plastic Waste Flows in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Ecuador and Suriname)" aimed to strengthen countries' capacity to monitor, quantify, and manage plastic waste flows. The project was implemented in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Suriname from April 2025 to April 2026, with technical support from the Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) Programme of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Basel Convention Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the South American Region (BCRC Argentina) under the coordination and financial support by the Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions/the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and in collaboration with national authorities and key stakeholders.

The project focused on improving the understanding of plastic flows, including plastic placed on the market (POM), plastic waste generated, environmentally sound management practices, transboundary movements, and unknown or unmanaged flows. It also aimed to strengthen national capacities for data collection, analysis, and long-term monitoring.

The project was implemented in collaboration the Ministry of Development Planning and Environment, through the Unit for Chemical Substances and Hazardous Waste under the Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Management and Development.

02
METHODOLOGY FOR PLASTIC WASTE INVENTORY

The plastic waste inventory is developed using the **Product Lifetime Approach**, a methodology that estimates plastic waste generation based on the lifespan of products Placed On the Market (POM). By linking past consumption to current waste generation, this approach provides a realistic representation of plastic waste flows over time (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

Plastic-KEY classification system

To support consistent data compilation and analysis, the methodology uses the Plastic-KEY classification system, developed by UNITAR. This system enables the integration of data from different sources (e.g. production and trade data) and supports the mapping of plastic flows from consumption to waste management.

The Plastic-KEY classification includes 65 Plastic-KEYs and covers two main categories (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026):

- Plastic products (entirely made of plastic)
- Plastic-containing products (products where plastic is one of several materials)

Each Plastic-KEY groups products that share:

- Similar function, comparable material composition, related end-of-life characteristics
- Similar average weight and lifetime distribution

Plastic-KEYs can be further aggregated into **Plastic-KEY groups**, representing the largest plastic-related 'product groups' (United Nations Environment Programme, 2022):

- P1 Packaging
- P2 Transport
- P3 Building and construction
- P4 Electrical and electronic equipment[1]

[1] These are mostly electronic and electrical equipment and could be gathered through the guidelines of e-waste statistics, through the UNU-KEYs. See Annex 4 of the *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle* (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026) for more information about the UNU-KEYs, and for further information, see 'E-waste Statistics Guidelines on Classification Reporting and indicators' (Lysaght, 2026).

- P5 Consumer and institutional products
- P6 Industrial machinery
- P7 Apparel and textile furnishing articles
- P8 Other

The Plastic-KEY classification can be linked to international classification systems, including the Central Product Classification (CPC), which provides a standard framework for harmonizing economic and product-related statistics, and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), which is used for classifying traded goods in international trade statistics. A graphical representation of the relationships between the different classifications is presented below.

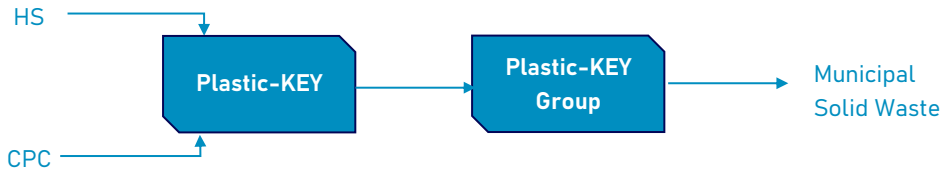

Figure 1 Linkages between classifications

The methodology is implemented in the following steps:

1) Estimation of plastic placed on the market (POM): to understand consumption trends within a specific country
2) Calculation of plastic waste generated: to assess the amount of plastic waste generated within a specific country
3) Assessment of plastic waste formally collected and recycled: to evaluate the amount of plastic waste handled by the formal system
4) Assessment of plastic waste trade: to analyse imports and exports of plastic waste

Estimation of plastic placed on the market (POM)

Plastic POM represents the amount of plastic materials available for use within a country, including both finished plastic products and plastic contained in other products (e.g. electrical and electronic equipment, vehicles, and textiles).

Estimating plastic POM is essential to understand consumption patterns and serves as the basis for calculating future plastic waste generation.

Consumption of products is calculated using the apparent consumption method, based on the following the formula (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026):

$$Apparent\ consumption\ =\ Domestic\ production\ +\ Imports\ -\ Exports$$

This represents the amount of products available on the national market. In general, products enter the market either through domestic production or imports, while exports are subtracted as they leave the country and are not consumed domestically.

To calculate plastic POM, a plastic fraction parameter is applied to capture only the plastic content of plastic-containing products (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026):

$$Apparent\ consumption\ of\ plastic = Domestic\ production \times f_{CPC} + Imports \times f_{HS} - Exports \times f_{HS}$$

where f_{CPC} represents plastic contents in the domestically produced products and f_{HS} represents plastic contents in the imported and exported goods.

This calculation relies on the following types of data:

- Domestic production data are typically classified using the CPC
- Trade data (imports and exports) are typically recorded using the HS
- Plastic fraction data

Due to unavailability of production data, in this project a simplified version for calculating apparent consumption of plastic is used:

$$Apparent\ consumption\ of\ plastic = Imports \times f_{HS} - Exports \times f_{HS}$$

Commented [HS1]: More information on why Gross Production Value (GPV) cannot be converted into physical quantities using price indices is provided in Chapter 3 (Data Sources).

Data on domestic production should ideally be obtained from official statistics. Data on trade statistics were obtained from country authorities. Data on plastic fractions can be obtained from product manufacturers or relevant industry associations. For the project, estimated default values for plastic content were used. These values can be found in Annexes 1 and 3 of the *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle* (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026). Further details on data sources are provided in Chapter 2.

Calculation of plastic waste generated

Plastic waste generated is defined as the amount of plastic embedded in discarded products containing plastic within the country during a given reporting year, prior to collection, reuse, treatment, or export (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

Estimating plastic waste generation is essential to support waste management planning (collection, recycling, and disposal), as well as to inform national strategies, monitor trends over time, and support compliance with international frameworks such as the Basel Convention.

Two approaches were applied to estimate plastic waste generation. Initially, Approach A (Product Lifetime methodology) was tested; however, several data gaps were identified, particularly related to domestic production. To address these limitations, Approach B was developed based on an alternative proxy, using plastic waste generation per capita from Suriname and scaling it to Bolivia by applying population data obtained from the World Bank (World Bank, 2026). The two approaches are described in detail below.

Approach A:

Plastic waste generation represents the amount of plastic waste arising in a given year from products previously placed on the market, based on their lifetimes.

Plastic waste generation is estimated based on the lifespan of products and the probability of products reaching their end of life. After estimating plastic POM, a probability function (a Gaussian or normal distribution) is applied to link the year a product is placed on the market to its likely year of disposal (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

$$Plastic\ Waste\ Generated\ (n) = \sum_{t=t0}^{n} Apparent\ consumption(t) * L^{p}\ (n - t)$$

$$L^{p}(n-t) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(n-t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

L^p *(n – t)* represents the lifespan distribution, which reflects the probability of products reaching the end-of-life in year n after being consumed in year *t*. Estimated values for the parameters (μ, σ) can be found in the *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle* (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

Figure 2 below presents the lifespan distributions for main sectors, at Plastic-KEY group level or at Plastic-KEY level, plotted as probability density function.

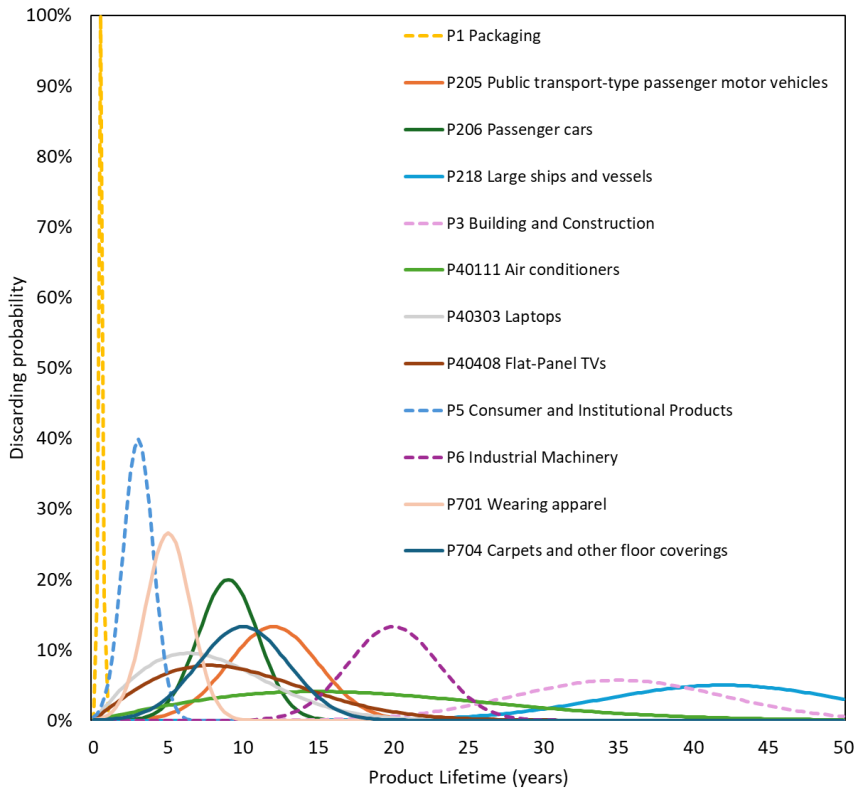

Figure 2 Lifespan distributions of some Plastic-KEYs (or Plastic-KEY groups)

Approach B:

Plastic waste generation was estimated using a proxy approach based on per capita plastic waste generation derived for Suriname using the Product Lifetime methodology described in Approach A. The per capita values obtained for Suriname were applied to Bolivia by multiplying them by national population data. This approach assumes comparable consumption patterns between the two countries and provides an approximate estimate in the absence of complete national data. For data sources, consult Chapter 3.

Assessment of the plastic waste formally collected and recycled

Formally collected and recycled plastic waste represents the amount of plastic waste that is captured by the formal waste management system and directed to treatment processes, including recycling.

Plastic waste enters the waste management system through collection before being recovered. Waste collection refers to the gathering of waste, including its preliminary sorting and storage for transport. The performance of collection systems depends on factors such as infrastructure, coverage, and the role of formal and informal actors. These factors influence the amount of plastic waste that is captured by the formal system.

Assessing formally collected and recycled plastic waste is essential to understand how much of the generated plastic waste is effectively managed within the formal system and to identify potential gaps between waste generation and treatment.

Data on formally collected and recycled plastic waste can be obtained from household surveys, municipal administrative records, secondary raw material collection points, and plastic recycling facilities.

Recycling rate is one of the core indicators used to assess the performance of plastic waste management system. It is calculated as the ratio of recycled plastic waste to total plastic waste generated.

$$Recycling\ rate = \frac{Plastic\ waste\ formally\ recycled}{Plastic\ waste\ generated}$$

In this project data from available literature, official data and stakeholder consultations were analysed and used. Further details are provided in Chapter 3 and 4.

Assessment of the plastic waste trade

Plastic waste trade includes imports of plastic waste into the country and exports of plastic waste from the country. Analysing these flows helps assessing the need for domestic waste management infrastructure and the extent of reliance on external treatment capacity.

These flows are classified using HS (code 3915) and analysed using official international trade statistics. Additional information may be obtained from waste management and recycling companies, where available.

Tools and data processing

The methodology is implemented through the **BRS Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit**, which consists of two main tools:

- A tool to estimate plastic POM, including plastics embedded in products
- A tool to estimate plastic waste generation over time based on product lifetimes

The toolkit includes predefined lists of CPC and HS codes for plastic-related products across different Plastic-KEY groups.

The toolkit also integrates key parameters such as plastic content, polymer composition, and product lifespan, which are prefilled to enable immediate and user-friendly application by

country. The prefilled parameters can be consulted in the *Manual for the Product Lifetime Methodology and the associated Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit* (Li & Baldé, 2024).

As part of the data analysis, outlier detection and gap filling of missing or inconsistent data were conducted. Outliers were identified using the median absolute deviation (MAD) method with a threshold of 5, with particular attention to values that had the greatest impact on the results.

Note

This section provides a simplified overview of the methodology. For detailed guidance, please refer to the Manual for the Product Lifetime Methodology and the associated plastic toolkit (Li & Baldé, 2024), and the Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

03
DATA SOURCES

The development of the plastic waste inventory in Bolivia is based on the collection and analysis of national data from multiple sources. The main data sources used for each category are presented below.

Estimation of plastic placed on the market (POM):

- **Imports and Exports**

Source: National Customs of Bolivia
Data type: Imports and Exports of goods (394 HS codes corresponding to plastic-related goods)
Year available: 2010–2025

- **Domestic Production**

Data availability: No data on domestic production in physical terms (i.e. mass), based on CPC classification, are available.

Data on Gross Production Value (GPV), expressed in millions of bolivianos, are available from the National Accounts of the National Institute of Statistics at a certain level of disaggregation. However, these data cannot be directly used in the tool, as the methodology requires physical units (mass) of products produced domestically.

Due to the uncertainties outlined above and the lack of readily applicable conversion factors, domestic production data were not included in the assessment.

Data on imports and exports were therefore used as inputs for the estimation of plastic POM.

Calculation of plastic waste generated

Approach A:

Within this approach, plastic waste generated is estimated using data on plastic POM and product lifetimes, implemented through the Plastic Waste Generation Tool. The approach applies lifetime distributions to estimate when products become waste. Built-in parameters such as lifespan, plastic content, and polymer composition are used to derive annual waste generation. These parameters can be found in the *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle* (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).

Approach B:

Within this approach a proxy indicator was estimated based on:

Commented [HS2]: Conversion of monetary values into physical quantities
To estimate production in mass terms, information on unit prices (for example, bolivianos per kg) is required. Price indices cannot be used here, because they only show how prices change over time - they don't tell us the actual price per unit. Dividing monetary values by a price index only converts values into another price basis (for example, constant prices), but the result remains expressed in monetary terms rather than physical quantities.
Converting GPV into physical quantities requires actual unit prices consistent with the valuation basis of GPV.

- Plastic waste generation in Suriname estimated using the Product Lifetime methodology for the period 2010–2024.
- Population data for Bolivia and Suriname for the period 2010–2024, obtained from the World Bank (World Bank, 2026).

Plastic waste formally collected and recycled

Administrative data from autonomous municipal governments, compiled by the National Institute of Statistics of Bolivia (National Institute of Statistics, 2026)

Data on municipal solid waste composition, including plastic share (UNSD/UNEP, 2025)

Diagnostic of the Production, Use, and Final Disposal of Single-Use Plastic Products in Bolivia (SASA Servicios Ambientales S.A. at the request of WWF, 2021)

Plastic waste trade

Plastic waste imports and exports have been retrieved from the UN COMTRADE database for the years 2010 to 2024 (United Nations Statistics Division, 2026).

Tools and data processing

Default parameters such as plastic fraction, polymer composition, and product lifespan were used for the estimations. These parameters can be consulted in the *Manual for the Product Lifetime Methodology and the associated Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit (Li & Baldé, 2024)* and *Statistical Guideline for Measuring Flows of Plastic throughout the Life Cycle (United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2026).* These values are based on existing scientific literature and relevant reports.

Together, these data sources provide the basis for estimating plastic placed on the market and plastic waste flows in Bolivia.

04
PLASTIC WASTE RESULTS

Approach A:

This section presents the main results of the plastic waste inventory for Bolivia using **Product Lifetime methodology**, including plastic placed on the market (POM) and plastic waste generated over the period 2010–2025.

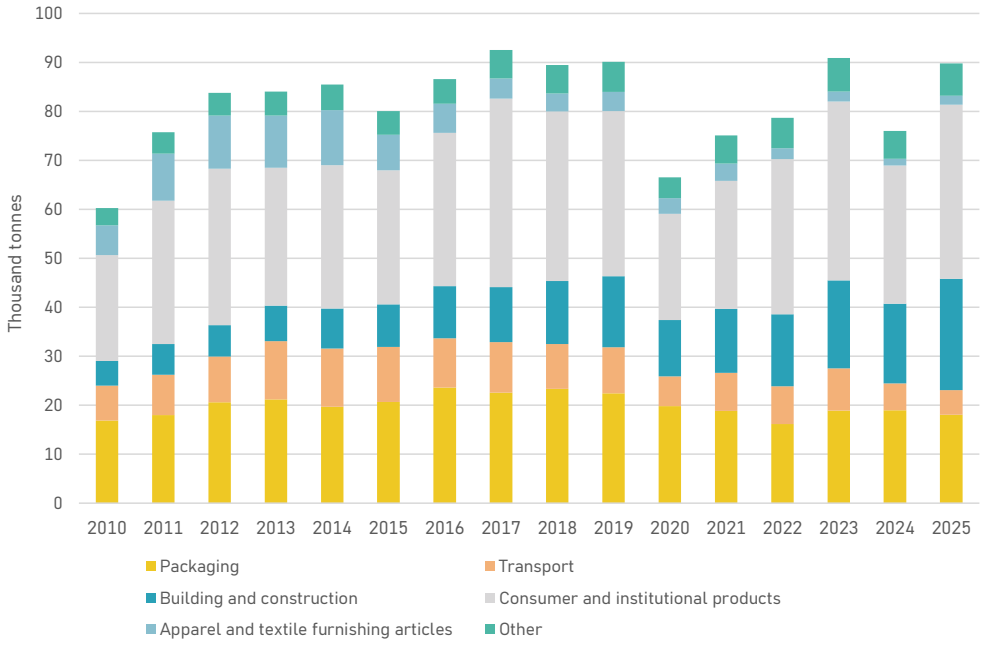

Figure 3 Plastic placed on the market by Plastic-KEY Group

The total amount of plastic placed on the market (POM) in Bolivia between 2010 and 2025, across six Plastic-KEY groups, ranged from 60.3 thousand tonnes to 92.5 thousand tonnes, with an average annual level of approximately 81.6 thousand tonnes.

Consumer and institutional products and **packaging** dominate plastic use, together accounting for more than 60% of total plastic POM. Consumer and institutional products represent approximately 30–40% of plastic POM, while packaging accounts for around 20–30%. The share of plastics in the **building and construction** group increased significantly from 8% in 2010 to 25% in 2025, reflecting a steady upward trend and the increasing role of construction-related applications in total plastic demand. Plastic

POM associated with the **transport** group demonstrates a gradual decline over the period, decreasing from 12% in 2010 to 6% in 2025, despite some fluctuations in the earlier years. Plastics used in **apparel and textile furnishing articles** also show a significant downward trend, dropping from around 10–13% in the early years to approximately 2% by 2025, indicating a substantial reduction in their relative contribution to total plastic demand. In contrast, the **"other"** category remains relatively stable throughout the period, fluctuating slightly between 6% and 8%, suggesting no major structural changes in this group.

Plastic waste generation, based on POM and product lifetimes, is presented below.

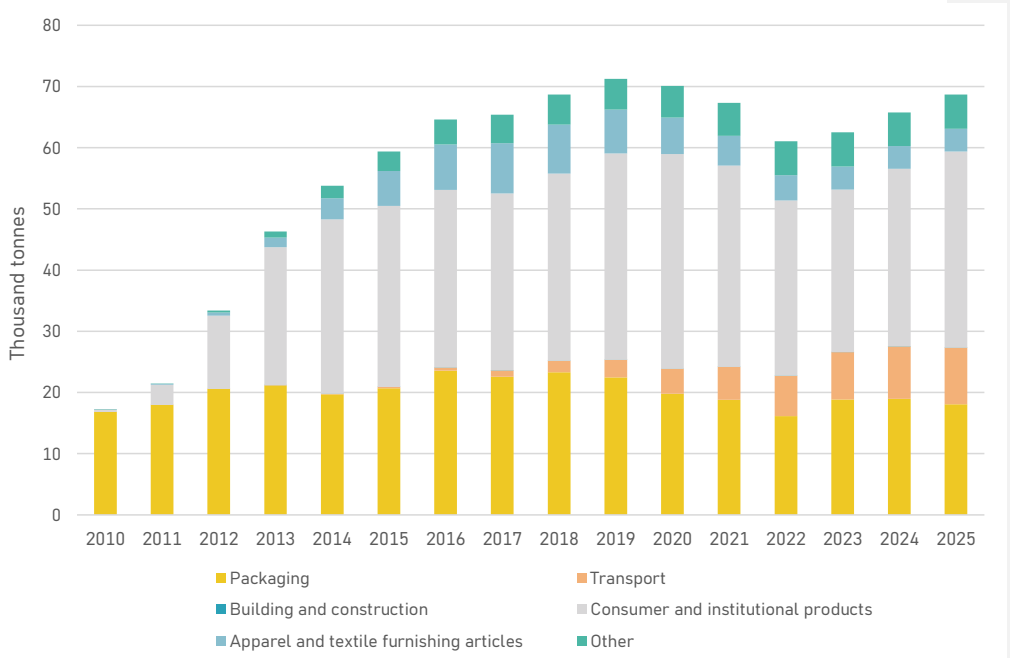

Figure 4 Plastic waste generated by Plastic-KEY Group

The total amount of plastic waste generated across the six Plastic-KEY groups in Bolivia increased from approximately 17.3 thousand tonnes in 2010 to 68.7 thousand tonnes in 2025. This growth can be explained by the time lag between plastic POM and their transition to waste. Since the analysis starts in 2010, only short-lived products, primarily from the packaging group, contribute to waste generation in the initial years. In contrast, products from other sectors have longer lifespans (typically ranging from 3 to 35 years), resulting in a gradual increase in waste generation over time. The average plastic waste generation for the period 2016–2025 is estimated at 66.5 thousand tonnes.

Over the period 2016-2025, **consumer and institutional products** are the dominant contributors, generating the largest share of plastic waste (26.6–35.1 thousand tonnes

annually, or 43-50% of total plastic waste). **Packaging** represents the second-largest source, contributing between 16.2 thousand tonnes and 23.6 thousand tonnes annually (26-36% of the total). Plastic waste from **transport** group shows a continuous increase, reflecting the accumulation of long-lifetime products, reaching approximately 9.2 thousand tonnes (13%) in 2025. The **"other"** group remains relatively stable, contributing between 4.1 thousand tonnes and 5.6 thousand tonnes annually (6-9%). In contrast, plastic waste from **apparel and textile furnishing articles** shows a gradual decline, decreasing from 7.5 thousand tonnes in 2016 (with a peak of 8.2 thousand tonnes, or 13% in 2017) to approximately 3.7 thousand tonnes (5%) in 2025.

Plastic waste from the building and construction sector is negligible over the period due to the long lifespan of products (up to 35 years), which delays their entry into the waste stream.

Plastic waste can also be analysed by polymer type, as different polymers require specific treatment methods.

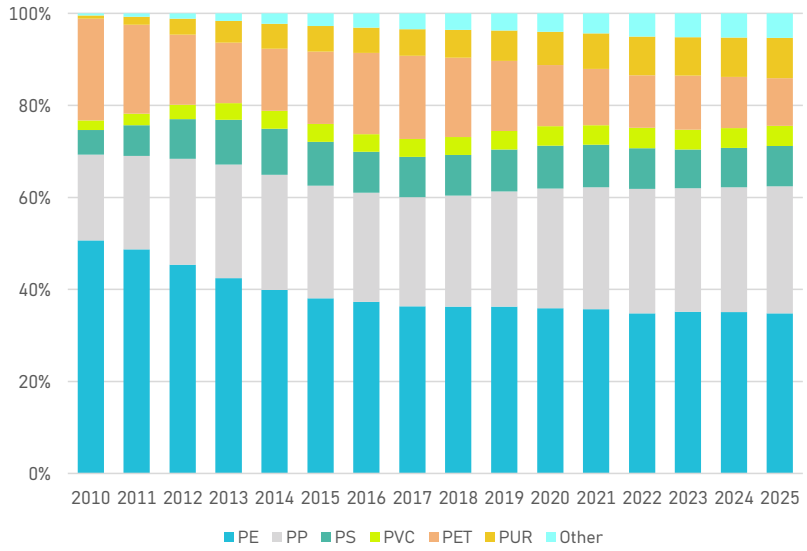

Figure 5 Plastic waste generated by polymer type

Over the period 2016–2025, plastic waste generation in Bolivia is dominated by polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP). PE remains the largest contributor, although its share shows a slight declining trend, decreasing from approximately 37% in 2016 to 35% in 2025. PP is the second-largest polymer, with a slight increasing trend from 24% to 28%, reflecting its widespread use in packaging and consumer products. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is the third most significant polymer; however, its share decreases from 18% in 2016 to 10% in 2025. Polystyrene (PS) shows a relatively stable contribution of around 8–9% over the analyzed period. In contrast, polyurethane (PUR) shows an

increasing trend, rising from approximately 5% in 2016 to 9% in 2025, indicating growing waste generation from long-lifetime applications, particularly in the transport sector. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and other polymers contribute consistent shares, generally around 4–5% each.

Approach B:

Within Approach B, as described in Chapter 2, the total plastic waste generated for the period 2010–2024 is presented below.

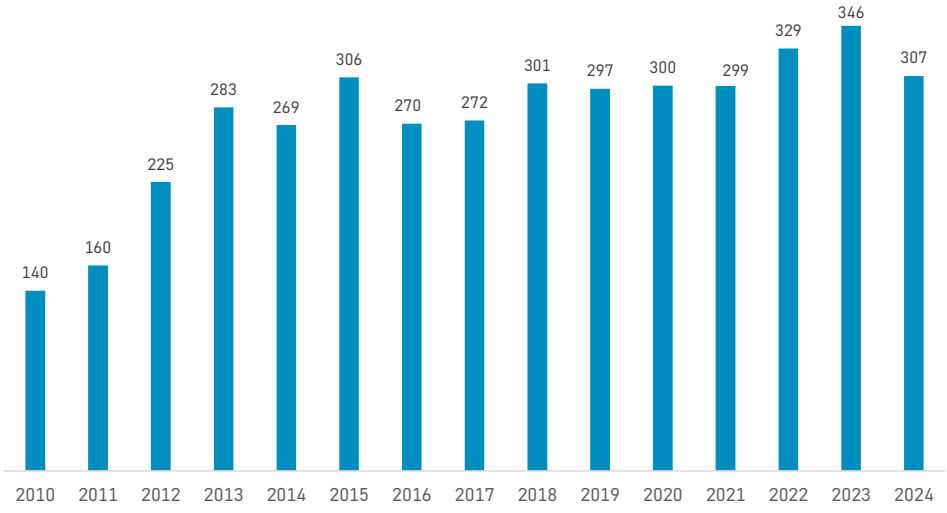

Figure 6. Plastic waste generated, thousand tonnes

Plastic waste generation shows an overall increasing trend over the period, rising from 140 thousand tonnes in 2010 to a peak of 346 thousand tonnes in 2023, followed by a slight decline to 307 thousand tonnes in 2024.

In addition to estimated plastic waste generation, data on formally collected and treated plastic waste can provide further insight into waste management practices.

Municipal solid waste collection in Bolivia is managed by autonomous municipal governments. Official data are available for the nine departmental capital cities and El Alto. According to preliminary data, a total of 1, 592 thousand tonnes of solid waste was collected in 2025 (National Institute of Statistics, 2026). In 2022, approximately 74% of the population was served by municipal waste collection services, including 97% in urban areas and 20% in rural areas (UNSD/UNEP, 2026).

Separate (selective) waste collection exists in Bolivia, but it is still limited and is mainly implemented in major cities. Most municipal waste is still collected in mixed (unsorted) form. The recovery and separation of recyclable waste, including plastics, is therefore largely driven by the informal sector rather than formal municipal systems. Waste pickers play a crucial role in the recycling chain by collecting, sorting, and selling

recyclable materials from mixed waste streams. Plastics accounted for approximately 10.2% of municipal solid waste composition in 2010 (UNSD/UNEP, 2026). However, overall recycling rates remain low, with about 4% of total solid waste recycled nationwide in 2016 (SASA Servicios Ambientales S.A. at the request of WWF, 2021). A small portion of plastic waste, mainly PET bottles, is recycled, often processed into pellets for export, as Bolivia has limited domestic capacity to use recycled plastics in manufacturing (Netherlands Enterprise Agency, 2024).

In addition to waste generation and treatment, transboundary movements of plastic waste (imports and exports) are also considered to provide a more complete picture of plastic waste flows in Bolivia.

Plastic waste exports from Bolivia generally exceed imports over most of the period except for 2019, 2020 and 2022. Imports remain relatively low, ranging from around 167 tonnes to 1,297 tonnes, with occasional spikes (notably in 2019–2022). In contrast, exports are substantially higher, particularly in the early years, peaking at over 5,000 tonnes in 2014, followed by a general declining trend with fluctuations. In recent years, exports remain variable, ranging between approximately 673 tonnes and 1,776 tonnes. Polyethylene (PE) exported waste shows significant year-to-year variability, with no clear long-term trend. A peak is observed in 2016 (2,802 tonnes), while over the period 2021–2025, volumes ranged from approximately 548 to 1,429 tonnes (in 2024). In contrast, exports of other plastic waste types (excluding PE, PS, and PVC) show a marked decline over time, decreasing from high levels in the early years (2,600–4,458 tonnes) to minimal volumes in recent years, reaching around 22 tonnes in 2024.
The observed decline may indicate a potential reduction in the role of exports for lower-value or mixed plastic waste streams.

05
OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

The development of the inventory has strengthened national capacity to monitor and analyse plastic flows, including plastic POM and waste generation. The results provide an evidence base that can support policy development and decision-making.

The project also contributed to enhanced collaboration across stakeholders. This creates a strong foundation for improving data collection and institutionalizing regular monitoring of plastic flows.

Based on these results, key opportunities include:

- Establishing structured data-sharing processes and strengthening coordination mechanisms among relevant institutions (e.g. statistics offices, customs authorities, environmental agencies)
- Further developing and institutionalising regular data collection and reporting on plastic flows (collected, recycled, landfilled, etc.) as well as systematic reporting of domestic production as part of official statistics
- Ensuring the regular updating of the plastic inventory using the developed methodology and tools to support evidence-based policymaking

Despite these achievements, several limitations were identified, primarily related to data availability and quality:

- Limited availability of national data, particularly on domestic plastic production, required the use of proxy estimates based on data from comparable country (Suriname), which may affect the accuracy of the results
- Limited availability of qualitative data on plastic waste management activities, which are not systematically collected, constraining a comprehensive assessment of waste management practices

Overall, the project provides a solid basis for long-term monitoring systems and supports compliance with international reporting obligations, including under the Basel Convention.

06
FUTURE ROADMAP

This chapter outlines the future roadmap for strengthening plastic waste statistics at the national level. It is based on inputs provided by national stakeholders and outlines short-, medium-, and long-term steps to improve data systems, methodologies, and institutional capacities.

Strengthening Data Availability and Quality

The improvement of data availability and quality is a key priority. To address this, the country plans to:

- Promote the prioritization of plastic waste area through the PRONACOP's Committee
- Strengthen inter-institutional coordination across public and private sectors through formal collaboration mechanisms
- Provide training on standardized data collection and reporting practices
- Implement integrated information systems and ensure interoperability to enable efficient data sharing

Near-Term Improvements (1–3 years)

To improve plastic waste statistics in the near term, the country will focus on:

Plastic waste collected:

- Develop technical and administrative guidelines to standardize data management practices
- Align data management systems with the Basel Convention framework

Developing a National Quantitative Assessment Model

To implement a national quantitative assessment model for plastic flows, the country will focus on strengthening key capacities and systems. As a starting point, efforts will focus on coordinating stakeholders and providing targeted training on data collection, analysis, and use of tools, alongside capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities.

The Way Forward: Long-Term Vision (5-Year Term)

Over the next five years, the country aims to establish comprehensive, reliable, and regularly updated plastic waste data systems to support evidence-based policymaking. To achieve this, the country plans to:

- Establish a well-functioning plastic waste management system, supported by clear regulations and active stakeholder engagement
- Strengthen national capacities for continuous monitoring, data analysis, and dissemination of key findings

The actions outlined above are translated into a set of concrete implementation steps, presented in Table 1. The table defines key activities, expected outputs, timelines, and responsible institutions, providing a structured framework for implementation.

- *Table 1 Implementation plan for strengthening plastic waste statistics*

Activity	Output	Timeline	Responsible
Prepare a project plan on plastic waste statistics	Consolidated plastic waste project plan	Short-term	Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Management and Development
Collection of long timeseries of plastic POM and insert in Plastic Waste Generated Tool	Consolidated time-series database	Mid-term	Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Management and Development
Collection of formally plastic waste collected data	Inventory of available data and identified data gaps. Standardized data collection and reporting mechanisms	Mid-term	Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Management and Development
Prepare key plastic waste findings	Plastic waste data compiled, reviewed, and validated, and key findings prepared	Mid-term	Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Management and Development
Conduct stakeholders' meetings to share findings for comments	Stakeholder consultations conducted and feedback on findings collected	Mid-term	Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Management and Development
Incorporate comments from stakeholders	Stakeholder feedback incorporated and final document on plastic waste statistics and key findings produced	Mid-term	Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, in

Activity	Output	Timeline	Responsible
			coordination with other institutions

Ultimately, these efforts will enable country to monitor plastic flows across the lifecycle, support policy development, and track progress towards national targets and international commitments.

07
LITERATURE

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