

Burkina Faso'S SUBMISSION FOR INC-5 Contact Group 2
Article 8 : Plastic waste management

Thank you, Co-Chair,

Burkina Faso would like to support the submission of the African Group read by Ghana on article 8.

Comments on Article 8 Plastic waste management

Burkina Faso is experiencing enormous environmental problems related to the management of plastic waste, mainly plastic packaging and bags: flooding, unsanitary conditions, deterioration of the living environment and dangers to human and animal health are some of the many problems. Isn't it said that "man must be the guardian of nature, not its owner" Philippe de Saint Marc.

Indeed, plastic pollution is a source of deterioration in the quality of the environment. First, poor plastic waste disposal practices, including burning, contribute to air pollution. Open-air burning of waste produces toxic gases such as dioxins, furans, carbon dioxide, styrene, carbon monoxide and hydrogen chloride, which are very dangerous to health. In 2015, carbon dioxide and methane emissions related to these practices were 0.192Gg and 0.08Gg respectively. Then, the transport of plastic waste by water through channeled discharges or natural runoff drainage can cause pollution of both surface and groundwater by their chemical components. Finally, plastic waste, particularly thin packaging, is responsible for the high mortality of livestock, around 30% caused by the ingestion of plastic. In view of all these waste management

difficulties, the BF has developed a National Strategy for Plastic Waste Management (SNGDP) accompanied by an action plan and has submitted for adoption to the Transitional Legislative Assembly, a bill banning plastic packaging and bags. This bill aims to ban single-use, disposable plastic packaging and bags, whether oxo-biodegradable or non-biodegradable, and encourages the production and alternatives to plastic.

The successful implementation of the law in progress and the National Plastic Waste Management Strategy will depend primarily on the availability of financial resources.

Burkina Faso has agreed to anticipate the adoption of the International Legally Binding Instrument, but it is necessary to ensure that the developing country will benefit from a new financing mechanism capable of reversing the current trend of plastic pollution

Financial resources should be prioritised for capacity-building, technical assistance, and knowledge-related activities, emphasising measures to reduce primary plastic polymer use, increase reuse and recycled plastics, phase out problematic plastics, and improve plastic recycling and waste disposal.

Thank you Cochair.