

Capacity-development Initiatives for Data-driven Policy Making by IGES on Plastic Pollution in ASEAN

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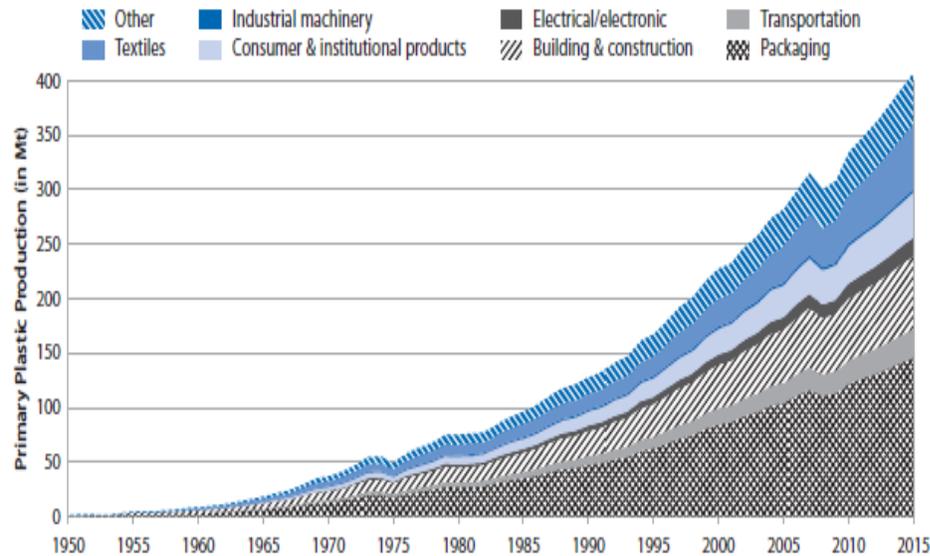
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Marine plastic pollution as an opportunity for promoting a circular economy and society

- ◆ Plastic pollution is caused by **lifestyles dependent on mass consumption and production**. Marine plastic pollution is mainly coming from **land-based sources**.
- ◆ Thus, **establishment of a circular economy and society** is a key approach for tackling plastic waste pollution. It is vital to have **stakeholder collaboration and science-based target setting and its follow-up**.

Figure 2.2. Global primary plastics production by sector, 1950 to 2015 (million tonnes)



Source : OECD (2018), Improving Markets for Recycled Plastics



Maldives
Photo by Premakumara Jagath Dickella
GAMARALALAGE, IGES

Circular Economy and Plastics: A Gap-Analysis in ASEAN Member States-Analysis conducted under the Enhanced Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (E-READI)

1. Information and Knowledge Gap

- Absence of good quality data and knowledge both in upstream and downstream of plastic lifecycles/value-chains.

2. Policy and Governance Gap

- Unclear or overlapping mandates, roles and responsibilities at different levels of agencies of government
- Less equipped in policy packages and instruments to turn national strategies and plans into action
- Less experience in engagement with diverse stakeholders for policy making and implementation

3. Technical Capacity Gap

- Limited technical training
- Lack of infrastructure for preventing environmental leakage of plastics
- Limited capacity for R&D and innovation

4. Markets and Finance Gap

- Needs shared and accepted standards for recyclables
- Better access to market for recyclables
- Uncertainty in transition from market-driven recycling system to more formalized systems



<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/ce-plastics/en>

Situation of National Plastic Action Plan Development in ASEAN, South Asia, and East Asia

Bangladesh

Towards a Multisectoral Action Plan for Sustainable Plastic Management in Bangladesh 2021



India

Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022



Malaysia

Malaysia's roadmap towards zero - single-use-plastics



Sri Lanka

National Action Plan on Plastic Waste Management 2021 - 2030

Brunei

Development plan for the healthy and clean environment



Indonesia

Indonesia's Plan of Action on Marine Plastic Debris 2017-2025



Myanmar

Process with start (JAIF)



Thailand

Thailand's Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management 2018-2030

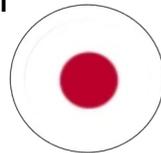
Cambodia

Process will start (Many on-going)



Japan

National Action Plan for Marine Plastic Litter and Act on Promotion of Resource Circulation for Plastics



Republic of Korea

National Action Plan on marine litter and marine contaminated sediment



Philippines

The National Plan of Action for the Prevention, Reduction and Management of Marine Litter

Action Plan on Plastic Waste Management Phase I (2020-2022)



China

National Action Plan on ecological environmental protection

LAO PDR

Action plan for national pollution control strategy



Singapore

Singapore's National Action Strategy on Marine Litter (expected in 2022)



Viet Nam

National Action Plan for management of marine plastic litter by 2030

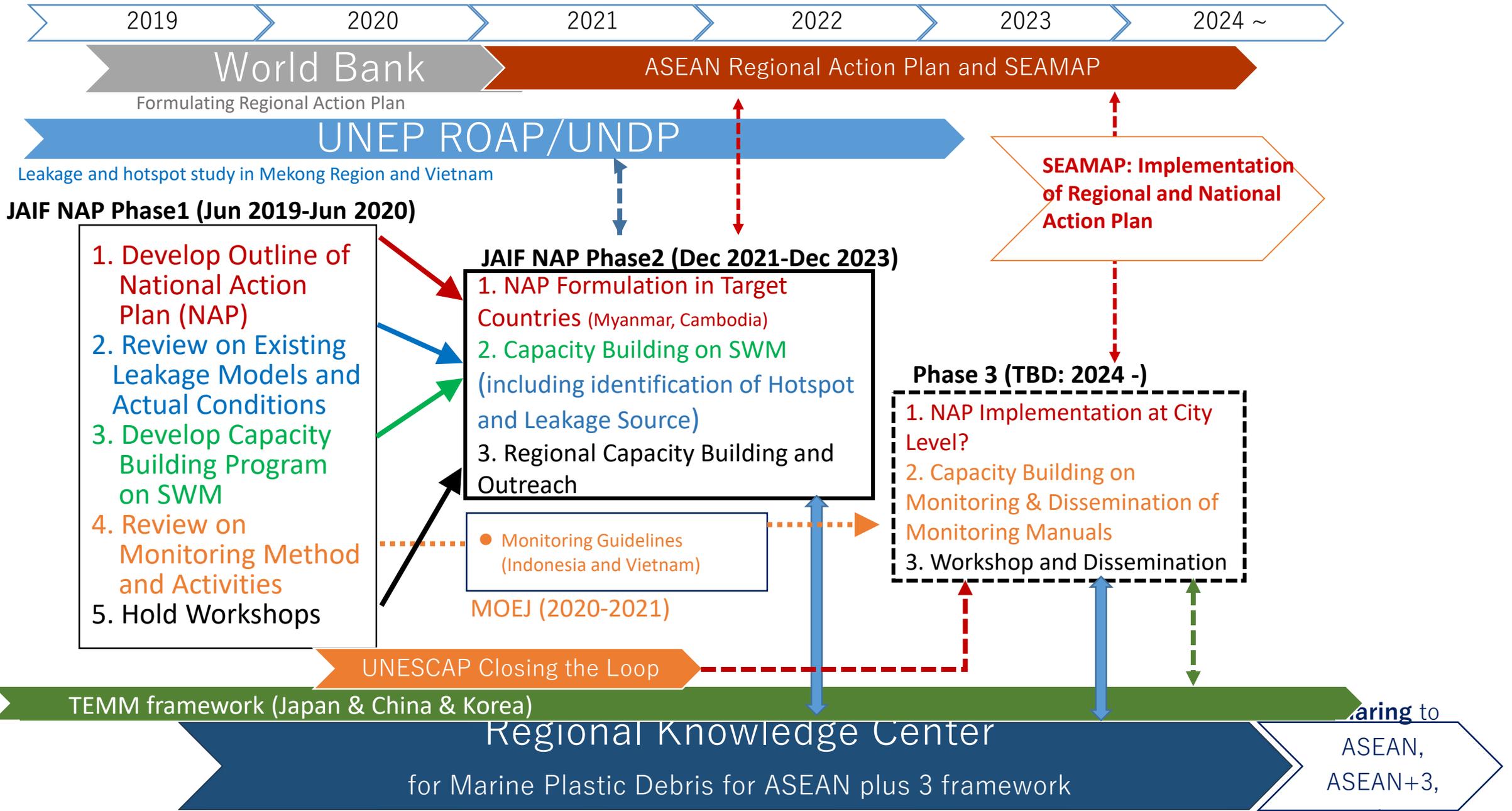


Concentration of international cooperation in Asia (especially in Southeast Asia)

G20 Report on Actions Against Marine Plastic Litter (official report of G20 resource efficiency dialogue process compiled and edited by IGES) showed that **Approx. 2/3 of** bilateral or multilateral initiatives (**23 out of 35**) by G20 countries **concentrated in Southeast Asia.**

- OECD-style policy analysis and coordination function is necessary to mainstream circular economy in the region (ASEAN+3)→**ERIA RKC-MPD Technical Expert Working Group**
- ASEAN member states should take a lead and donors should collaborate to coordinate international efforts in the region.→**ASEAN Regional Action Plan and SEAMAP**
- Build on existing efforts and regional initiatives/platforms to respond to country needs as well as explore synergies among stakeholders (ADB, GIZ, IDEA/IGES, IUCN, SWITCH Asia, UN Environment, COBSEA, WORLD Bank etc.) to avoid duplication of work.→**Network of platforms**
- Identify issues and priorities to **be translated into national/regional action plans (NDC-equivalent to Plastics)** that can be implementable among ASEAN countries given their different institutional settings and level of interests. **On-going discussion on global agreement on plastics at UNEA** should go to that direction→**NAP**
- To monitor the progress of actions and policies taken under NAP or other strategies. It is necessary to develop a capacity of national and local governments for data gathering, development, analysis, evaluation and reflection →**Evidence-based/data-drive policy making**

Overview of Projects for Data-driven Policy Making supported by Japan and Related Programmes in ASEAN



International Collaboration through Multilateral and Bilateral Initiatives

- **Knowledge Product Development- Regional Plastic Outlook** with ERIA and OECD to assess policy options to achieve Osaka Blue Ocean Vision in ASEAN+3. **G20 Marine Plastic Action Report** and Website. **Global Plastic Atlas**
- **Action Plan on Plastic Waste Management in Selected ASEAN Countries** – Explore synergies and partnerships to collaborate among key actors to develop action plans and utilize experience from project activities in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Coordination Efforts and Partnerships with Key Actors in the Region** - Explore synergies and partnerships among the ERIA, AEPW, ASEAN Secretariat, COBSEA, UN Agencies, World Bank (SEAMAP), GIZ, and other key actors to find integrated solutions to plastic pollution.

