Marine Littering and Microplastic in Asia and the Pacific - Regional & National Rules, Action Plans and Present Status

ASEAN Region Perspective on Plastic Waste/Marine Debris - Challenges and Countermeasures

Ms. Chochoe Devaporihartakula

Programme Manager, Environmental Safeguards Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)





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Project Title

Strengthening Capacity for Marine Debris Reduction in ASEAN region through Formulation of National Action Plans for ASEAN Member States and Integrated Land-to-Sea Policy Approach (Phase2)

(Phase1) January 2019 - September 2020

(Phase2) January 2022 - December 2023





Stocktaking of the Regional Training Workshop on the Development of National Action Plan on Marine Debris and Evidence-based Policy Making for Sound Solid Waste Management in ASEAN Member States (AMS) 26-28 September 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand















IDEA Consultants, Inc.

Situation of NAP and RAP Development in ASEAN



Brunei National Action Plan for combatting plastic pollution and marine debris (on-

Myanmar

(on-going)

NAP Process





Thailand Thailand's Roadmap

on Plastic Waste Management 2018-2030 Action Plan on Plastic Waste Management Phase

II (2023-2027)



going)



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



Singapore



Singapore's National Action Strategy on Marine Litter



Indonesia Malaysia

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



Malaysia's roadmap towards zero single-use-plastics



National Action Plan for management of marine plastic litter by 2030







The goal of the Regional Action Plan (RAP) is to enhance coordination at the regional and international levels for achieving sustainable management of coastal and marine environments through responding to marine plastic pollution.

Advancing Plastic Waste and Marine Debris in ASEAN

Indonesia

- Baseline: Ranked second globally in plastic leakage (2015).
- Targets and Timelines:
 - Presidential Commitment (2017):
 - o Deal with 70% of plastic waste by 2025.
 - Regulatory Framework (2018-2025):
 - o Presidential Regulation Number 83
 - Mandated 16 ministries and institutions for collaborative action.
 - > Five national action plans for marine debris management (2018-2025).
 - National Target (2017):
 - 30% reduction of waste at the source
 - > Effective handling of 70% of waste
- Indicators:
 - Achieved a remarkable 35% reduction in marine debris leakage (2022).
- Future Strategies:
 - Strengthen policies, raise public awareness, enforce regulations
 - Minimise waste generation, limit single-use plastics
 - Integrate circular economy concepts into the national agenda.
- Recent Achievements:
 - Significant progress in reducing marine debris.
 - Specific regulations (2019) to reduce plastic production and encourage recycling.

Thailand

- Baseline: Ranked sixth globally in plastic leakage (2015).
- Targets and Timelines:
 - Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management (2018-2030):
 - 2019: Ban cap seal, Oxo-degradable plastics and micro beads
 - 2022: Ban foam packaging, plastic straws, specific plastic bags and plastic cup
 - o 2027: Recycling targeted plastic wastes by 100%
 - Action Plan Phase I (2020-2022):
 - Banned plastic items (bags, foam packaging, cups, straws)
 - Target: Recycle at least 50% of seven types of plastic waste by 2022.
 - Action Plan Phase II (2023-2027):
 - o Reduce target plastic to landfill by 100% in 2027.
 - Add target plastic to the system for 100% recycling in 2027.
 - Reduce the likelihood of plastic waste entering the ocean by 50% by 2027.
 - o Develop ten effective tools for managing plastic waste.

Indicators:

- Reduction in plastic usage and post-consumption waste.
- Recent Achievements:
 - Comprehensive five-year Action Plan on Marine Debris Management (2023 - 2027)
 - Initiate a pilot program in collaboration with the private sector to test and implement EPR practices.
 - Develop regulations on packaging, including plastics, to ensure responsible management throughout their lifecycle.

Vietnam

- Baseline: Ranked fourth globally in plastic leakage (2015).
- Targets and Timelines:
 - National Action Plan (2019):
 - Goals: 50% reduction of marine plastic litter by 2025, and 75% reduction by 2030
 - Legal Framework (2020):
 - Environmental Protection Law and regulations on ocean plastic waste
 - Prevention Measures:
 - > Charges on single-use plastics
 - ➤ Increased taxes on non-biodegradable packaging
 - Ban specific single-use plastics, nonbiodegradable packaging, and products containing microplastics by 2031
 - > Implementation of EPR Regulations
 - Innovative Solutions:
 - > Public-private partnerships
 - > Education and awareness programs
- Indicators:
 - Reduction of marine plastic pollution through charges on single-use plastic products.
 - Indicators for MPL has not yet been developed.
- Recent Achievements:
 - Focus on government policies, private sector involvement, and international collaboration.
 - Renewal of legal documents and policies on the environmental protection law related to plastic waste pollution and marine plastic litter.

Stock-Take the Regional Process on Plastic Waste and Marine Debris Countermeasures

Challenges

Countermeasures

Ambitious NAP targets





01

Setting realistic and feasible goals along with appropriate indicators

Data Harmonisation and Monitoring





02

Standardised framework incorporating local contexts

Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing





03

Open communication channels through existing/new platforms

Coordination Mechanism





Promote regional collaboration and coordination

Local Implementation





Mobilisation of Technical and Financial Support

Legal Consequences/fines for Non-compliance



O6 Strengthening enforcement mechanisms

G2@

Data Focus, Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing



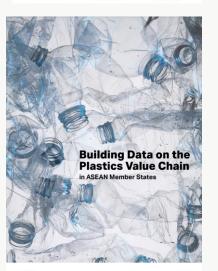
ERIA Experts Working Group (EWG) on Marine Plastic Debris

G20 Report on Actions

2023

Against Marine Plastic Litter





CERIA IGES CCCT

Regional Knowledge Centre





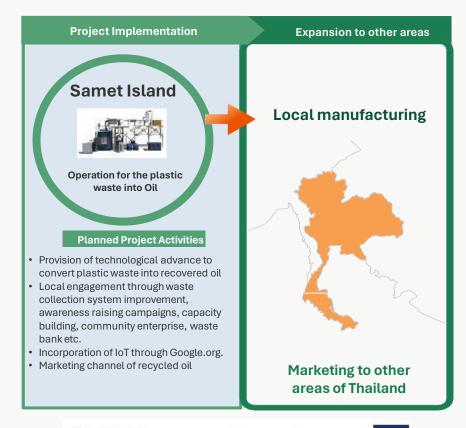




For more information, please contact: Ms. Chochoe Devaporihartakula chochoe@iges.or.jp

Utilising Using produced oil and charcoal within the island aiming to develop closed island plastic recycling Collection system · Collecting plastic waste and Promoting tourism as a Zero Plastic marine plastics and improve the solid waste management system on the island Established Recycling System Study & Certification Scheme Recycling system using superheated for Zero Plastic Island steam to convert plastic and organic compounds into oil and charcoal Measuring and verifying the GES plastic neutrality of the island to offset activities through recycling

- Create zero plastic waste by developing a closed-loop island system which can convert plastic waste and other waste to oil on Samet Island, Thailand. If successful, this model can be applied and replicated in other locations that show interest in implementing a similar project.
- Support local authorities and stakeholders in implementing a resource circulation model on the island to add value to communities and resorts and promote tourism.
- Supported by ADB-APAC Sustainability Seed Fund through the Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN)









Global Negotiation Platform – INC on Plastic Pollution



- International Cooperation
- Standardised Policies
- Monitoring and Evaluation

- Coordinated Approach
- Knowledge Sharing
- Financial Support

- Transboundary Issues
- Capacity Building
- Global Awareness

Key Messages

Support for Local Implementation

Global

Collaboration

Data Focus	Addressing data collection and reporting gaps are crucial for effective plastic pollution management in the ASEAN region. To
	achieve this, a focused effort on transparency , consistency , and standardised methodologies is essential, placing priority
	on data traceability, digitalisation, and technology integration. It's crucial to harmonise approaches while incorporating
	local context and establish clear standards with robust compliance mechanisms for accurate data collection. Initiatives
	such as the ongoing development of the Regional Plastics Outlook in ASEAN+3 by the OECD with support from the
	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
	(ERIA) play a vital role in establishing foundational data on plastics in the region, bridging the existing data gap.

Capacity Building	Enhancing capacity building and knowledge-sharing initiatives among government officials and relevant stakeholders is
and Knowledge	crucial for data-driven policy-making (e.g., Knowledge and Partnerships Platform of the Southeast Asia Regional
Sharing	Program for Combating Marine Plastics (SEA-MaP-KPP), ERIA's Regional Knowledge Centre for Marine Plastic Debris
	etc.)

Local governments play a crucial role in implementing the Treaty, and their inclusion is essential for successful cooperation
between governments at all levels. Policymakers should emphasise the importance of mobilising cities and regions for
action before the possibly treaty's enforcement in 2024 , ensuring that concrete messages and support mechanisms are
tailored to address the diverse needs of local communities. Collaboration, capacity building, and resource accessibility
at the local level should be fundamental aspects of the Treaty's framework to achieve sustainable waste management and
combat plastic pollution comprehensively.

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Regional Expert	Setting up a regional technical expert group for policy analysis and coordination function on evidence-based assessment
Group	and recommendation (e.g., ERIA's Experts Working Group on Marine Plastic Debris) is a valuable and necessary step to
	address plastic pollution in the ASEAN region effectively.

address plastic pollution in the Acetive gion encouvery.
G20 Report on Actions against Marine Plastic Litter, led by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan and G20 Presidency,
with the support from IGES. The report serves as a valuable resource for countries to learn from each other's experiences,
share best practices, and consider new initiatives. It fosters collaboration on a global scale to combat marine plastic litter
effectively.