

Written report back from the thematic side events during INC-3 Nairobi 14-17 Nov 2023

Theme 4 : Monitoring the situation/progress of the future instrument: objectives/targets, baselines, indicators, and timelines

Date: 15 November 2023

#of participants, breakdown: approx 100 people with 60 signing the registration sheet: # women: 28% # men: 32%, the rest prefer not to disclose. Affiliations: Private sector, UN, Member Delegates, NGOs, associations

Key messages resulting from the event:

- Who should be engaged in measuring and monitoring progress of a future instrument
 - Ensure a multi stakeholder process is set in place with complementarity among the different stakeholder groups in the approaches used, including science.
 - Synergies are needed between MEAs, this ILBI - regime convergence to ensure conservation, biodiversity are included, as well as climate change.
 - The role of the States and Non-State Actors in implementation and compliance should be clearly identified in the context of the triple planetary crisis. The need for global rules and a clear path forward is identified.
 - There is significant market support for plastic-related disclosure. 3162 companies disclosed to CDP (CDP.net, co hosts of this event) on plastics for the first time in 2023, and 48 financial institutions with a combined US\$3.5trillion in assets under management (AUM) signed an open letter from CDP calling for corporate mandatory disclosure to be cemented in the ILBI.
 - Indications of the corporate sector support and readiness for plastic-related disclosures as a way to gather comprehensive data, create a level playing field, and align financial flows with ILBI-aligned activities.
- What should be measured and monitored in a future instrument (ILBI)
 - There are substantial data gaps on production, use, disposal of plastics across the global economy, and a need to be transparent, with the ability to track progress against ILBI aims.
 - Defined Protocols could play as part of corporate performance and accountability system
 - National action plan text must align to text in the ILBI for quality in monitoring.
 - Standardized approaches to measure, manage plastic impacts for targeted, effective action: key.
 - Inclusion of measuring concentrations of emitted pollutants of plastics and the quantification of emissions from plastics including especially burning is missing from the zero draft.
- How should progress of a future instrument be measured and monitored
 - Mandatory corporate disclosure will be vital to cement within the Treaty as a vital means for informing policymaking and tracking progress against targets, providing clear, comprehensive, comparable data on the production, use and disposal of plastics across the global economy.
 - Data gathered from mandatory corporate disclosures must be aligned with national reporting. #
 - Data harmonization is needed, from all the methodologies out there. The [Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter](#) is supporting this through a community of practice.
 - Local, national and international efforts must also align to ensure the entire value chain of plastics is tackled for plastic pollution issues.
 - Leakage tracking and reporting: where in the value chain can this happen.
 - Freeriders in Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): intersections to help governments to be better equipped to do this monitoring.

Key policy considerations for the INC process resulting from the event:

- There is a need to learn from the experience of MEAs in monitoring; for example from the Convention on Wetlands effort in the National Wetland Inventory, and in building partnerships..
- Establishing a robust monitoring system is the foundation to consensus and raising ambition on plastic pollution.
 - Focus on transparency, consistency, and standardized methodologies is essential, placing priority on data traceability, digitalization, and technology integration.

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- Clear rules and a robust mechanism to enable data sharing along the value chain and across countries is required.
- A clear link between country and corporate reporting is required.
- A globally aggregated mechanism that adequately tracks corporate progress on the commitments to plastic pollution reduction already made
- National Action Plans can be a framework similar to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for plastic pollution priorities and target-setting through international and national collaboration.
- Enhancing capacity building and knowledge-sharing initiatives among government officials and relevant stakeholders is crucial for data-driven policy-making. The ERIA's Regional Knowledge Centre for Marine Plastic Debris (KRC-MPD) provides support to the ASEAN+3 Member States.
 - Policymakers should emphasize the importance of mobilizing cities and regions for action before the eventual ILBI enforcement in 2024. Collaboration, capacity building, and resource accessibility at the local level should be included.
- An Accountability Council to facilitate the adoption of consistent and robust standards for plastic pollution accounting across geographies for corporations. The mandatory corporate disclosure text proposed in Part IV.3 Option 1 is a strong foundation, with further improvements that can deliver robust plastic-related corporate disclosure.
 - Disclosure should (a) cover risks, opportunities, impacts and dependencies, (b) cover the entire plastics life cycle and (c) extend throughout operations & value chains;
 - Member States must take enforceable regulatory action to drive robust corporate disclosure; High quality corporate disclosure data should feed into national reporting.

What are the key knowledge products and resource tools that are currently available to inform negotiators in this process (this is not intended as a bibliography, please provide a maximum 3-5 resources)?

- CDP: [CDP Plastics Disclosure](#) and also [Mandatory Disclosure and the Global Plastics Treaty](#)
- WBCSD: [Enabling corporate plastics disclosure: Building a plastics protocol](#)
- [UNEP/IUCN National Guidance for Plastic Pollution Hotspotting and Shaping Action](#) and also [IUCN Blueprint: Journey to Zero Plastics Waste \(in EN, FR, PT, SP\)](#).
- IGES: [Building Data on the Plastics Value Chain in ASEAN Member States \(iges.or.jp\)](#) and IGES: [G20 Report on Actions against Marine Plastic Litter: Fifth Information Sharing based on the G20 Implementation Framework” is newly published in July 2023. | Towards Osaka Blue Ocean Vision \(g20mpl.org\)](#) The report development was led by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan and G20 Presidency, with the support from IGES.
- ERIA: [Regional Knowledge Centre For Marine Plastic Debris \(rkcmpd-eria.org\)](#)
- INECE: [Compliance and Enforcement of Environmental Law \(e-elgar.com\)](#)
- INECE: [Next Generation Compliance: Environmental Regulation for the Modern Era | Oxford Academic \(oup.com\)](#)

Links to Chapter 4 of the Zero Draft

In the Zero Draft Monitoring and Reporting are addressed in Chapter IV together with the following items Part IV

1. National plans
2. Implementation and compliance
3. Reporting on progress
4. Periodic assessment and monitoring of the progress of implementation of the instrument* and effectiveness evaluation
 - a. Effectiveness evaluation
 - b. Review of chemicals and polymers of concern, microplastics and problematic and avoidable products
5. International cooperation
6. Information exchange
7. Awareness-raising, education and research

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8. Stakeholder engagement

About Panel Organizations

Ministry of the Environment, Chile: El Ministerio del Medio Ambiente busca generar soluciones que nos permitan abordar la triple crisis ambiental que vivimos: contaminación, cambio climático y pérdida de biodiversidad. Nuestra misión es que el país avance hacia una transición socioecológica justa, y lograr un modelo de desarrollo que permita la vida para las actuales y futuras generaciones. (The Ministry of the Environment seeks to generate solutions that allow us to address the triple environmental crisis we are experiencing: pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss. Our mission is to move the country towards a just socio-ecological transition, and to achieve a development model that enables life for current and future generations.)

The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention): The Convention on Wetlands is the intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975. Since then, almost 90% of UN member states, from all the world's geographic regions, have acceded to become "Contracting Parties".

IGES: is a leading regional policy think tank with extensive expertise in sustainable consumption production, and waste management across the Asia-Pacific region can actively be involved in shaping the Zero Draft of the INC on Plastic Pollution. Leveraging its extensive experience, collaborations, and capacity-building initiatives, IGES can provide invaluable insights, regional context, and practical strategies to enhance the effectiveness and implementation of measures addressing marine plastic pollution.

WBCSD: The World Business Council on Sustainable Development: The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) brings together transformational organizations to form a global community that shifts the systems they work within towards a better future. Our members push the boundaries of what businesses can achieve by taking action to limit the climate crisis, restore nature and tackle inequality. So that all people can thrive in a way that's sustainable for our planet – by 2050. Over 200 leading businesses are members of WBCSD. It's their valuable work and dedication that allows us to create real change across global value chains. Benefitting the world around us and everyone who calls it home.

CDP: CDP is a not-for-profit charity that runs the global disclosure system for investors, companies, cities, states and regions to manage their environmental impacts. The world's economy looks to CDP as the gold standard of environmental reporting with the richest and most comprehensive dataset on corporate and city action. CDP's 2023 Shaping High-Quality Mandatory Disclosure policy brief provides 10 principles for HQMD. It supports policymakers and financial market regulators to develop the most robust and impactful disclosure regulation. The recommendation for the inclusion of provisions for high-quality mandatory disclosure also builds on learnings from previous MEAs, for example the references to disclosure in Rio+20, the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and most recently, the Global Biodiversity Framework.

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, is a membership Union of government and civil society organisations. Together, we work to advance sustainable development and create a just world that values and conserves nature.

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Annex I: Agenda of the event with presenters and titles

Welcome and introduction	Karine Siegwart, IUCN Senior Policy Advisor, International
Views of Chile regarding monitoring progress of the future instrument.	Cristóbal Hernández Castillo Oceans and Biodiversity Coordinator International Affairs Office Ministry of Environment Government of Chile
Ensuring conservation considerations are integrated into a future instrument	Dr Musonda Mumba Secretary General Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Conve
Addressing Plastic Pollution in the ASEAN Region: Progress Monitoring and the Path Forward	Chochoe Devaporihartakula Programme Manager, Institute for Global Environmental S
Corporate performance and accountability: building a plastics protocol	Delphine Garin, Manager, Plastics and Packaging, World Business Council for Sustainable Development
How can Corporate Disclosure enhance accountability in monitoring progress towards targets?	Oliver Tanqueray, Associate Director – Ocean Health, CDP
Discussion, and closing	Panel and Karine Siegwart, IUCN

Annex II: Co-organizers (name, title, and organization - if different from speakers) None

Annex III (optional): Additional information any of the co-organizers may wish to share, if any.

Slides (PDF) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x2gtqzbtX5yiAWB3LV5-17Yon5P4ngsT/view?usp=drive> link