

Event Report

Collective Effort in South-East Asia to End Plastic Pollution

UN Ocean Conference Virtual Side Event



29 June 2022



14:00-16:00 (GMT +7)



Via Webex

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1. Event Summary

1.1. Event at a Glance

600+ Registered Participants	10 Speakers and Panelists
1 ASEAN-level Panel	Sharing findings of 'Regional Perception Study on Plastics 2.0'

Key Outcome

- Over 300 active participations throughout the 2-hour session from Asia and the Pacific on key discussion areas such as plastic and marine pollution, government actions and policy, informal and waste management sector, private sector, collective efforts, etc.
- Informed Government, private sector, business and civil society representatives, consumers, youths, academics, experts and researchers on key initiatives and regional efforts to address plastic pollution.
- Garnered commitment for innovative financing mechanisms and closer engagement of the informal sector in the fight against plastic pollution.
- Promoted collective actions of different networks' regional frameworks to have an interconnected approach to addressing plastic pollution in South-East Asia;
- Encouraged momentum in private sector-led efforts through sharing of regional good practice examples.

1.2 Key Highlights

Call for collective action

Plastic pollution cuts across boundaries. Initiatives and activities from each country should be towards a common goal such as the Global Commitment. Collective action also calls for different stakeholders working together, public, private, and civil society sectors.

Role of different stakeholders

While the call for collective action was echoed through the event, there are also important discussions around the role of the different sectors to address the plastic pollution problem. Governments act as the curator of policies and action plans that would bring about implementation activities to be done by the private sector and other implementing partners. The private sector (businesses) are seen to implement on a larger scale activities leading to addressing plastic pollution.

It is also important to note that both the government and businesses through their investments influence improvements in service delivery and infrastructure development. Private citizens or consumers are critical in forming behavioral change. Civil society organizations and other think tanks can provide data-driven baseline or information that would inform strategies to address plastic pollution.

Informal sector and Inclusive approach

Speakers call for inclusivity in the plastic value chain that considers the role of youth in behavioral change; equal opportunity for men and women and marginalized and disproportionately affected communities. Different countries in the region highlighted the importance of formalizing the participation of the informal sector, and how the sector has been a critical part of the plastic value chain.

Initiatives alignment of national action plans to regional and global agreements

Speakers from the different countries highlighted the current policy interventions and action plans aligning to the Plastic Treaty. They also shared action plans and implementation strategies to take part in the global agreement. The panelists acknowledged the need for innovative financing models and monitoring mechanisms to track investments towards plastic waste management.

1.3 *Event Background and Introduction*

Recognizing the devastating and irreversible impact of plastic pollution on ecosystems, the climate, and livelihoods, a long-term inclusive solution to address plastic pollution requires strengthening international coordination, cooperation, and governance. This has been clearly outlined in the 5th UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution's outcome to forge an international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution.

In South-East Asian region, the momentum to end plastic pollution has picked-up despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, a lot more must be done through collective initiatives in addition to government efforts. This includes stepping up on activities, adopting voluntary measures, shifting to sustainable consumption and production and circular economy approaches, developing and implementing national action plans, and improving statistical information on environmentally sound management of plastic waste. Strong commitment and collective action among the government, private sector, and consumers are essential to make this global agreement a reality.

This virtual side event at the UN Ocean Conference was organized to bring together stakeholders from the government, the private sector, and consumers to encourage collaborative partnerships to end plastic pollution in the region through discussions on the way forward toward the Global Plastic Agreement and preparation for the intergovernmental negotiations; share knowledge of existing initiatives through strategic partnerships on addressing marine plastic pollution in the South-East Asian region; and to become a platform for sharing results of a plastic perception survey commissioned by SEA circular, to gain insights about consumer and business perception towards plastics, its usage, and efforts to achieve circularity.

The event was organized by SEA circular – an initiative by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) funded by the Government of Sweden – in partnership with the World Economic Forum (WEF) and Food Industry Asia (FIA). WEF hosts the secretariat of the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP), which aims to bring together governments, businesses, and civil society to translate commitments to meaningful action at global and national levels. With existing synergies between SEA circular and GPAP's South-East Asia Regional Working Group and the selected theme of collective action in the South-East Asian region, the collaboration with WEF for this side event was a natural alignment – in terms of connecting with the right communities and facilitating greater impact. With FIA's ongoing work with SEA circular in understanding perspectives of businesses and consumers in the region towards plastic issues, their participation and support for the event were also synergistic.



	Host of the Event Ms. Dian S. Anderson EB Impact		Moderator Ms. Meaghan See Eco-Business	<h2>AT A GLANCE</h2>		
Opening Session	 Ms. Isabelle Louis UNEP	 Ms. AnnaMaria Oltorp , Sida	 Ms. Kristin Hughes World Economic Forum		Collective Effort in South-East Asia to End Plastic Pollution	
Distinguished Panelists	 Ms. Zenitha Astra Paramitha , Indonesia	 Ms. Nor Haswani Kamis , Malaysia	 Ms. Consolacion P. Crisostomo , Philippines		 Mr. Anh-Duc LUU , Viet Nam	29 June 2022 14:00-16:00 (GMT +7)
Distinguished Speakers	 Mr. Cheng Wei Swee , AlphaBeta	 Mr. Matt Kovac , Food Industry Asia	 Closing Remarks Mr. Llorenç Mila I Canals UNEP			

True to its objective, the event gathered panelists from 4 ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam), speakers from multilateral agencies, the private sector, and civil society to discuss these critical issues. With over 300 participants staying engaged through the 2-hour session, the event was able to achieve the following outcomes:

- keep stakeholders informed on key initiatives and regional efforts to address plastic pollution, especially, in the South-East Asian region;
- garner commitment for innovative financing mechanisms and closer engagement of the informal sector in the fight against plastic pollution;
- promote collective actions of different networks' regional frameworks to have an interconnected approach to addressing plastic pollution in South-East Asia;
- encourage momentum in private sector-led efforts through sharing of regional good practice examples.

The event was hosted by Ms. Dian Anderson, Associate Director of EB Impact, and the panel discussions were moderated by Ms. Meaghan See, Director of Partnerships, Eco Business.

The programme was divided into two main parts followed by a set of formal welcome messages and a context setting.

- **Part 1 – A panel session with representation from national agencies of ASEAN countries**
- **Part 2 – A set of presentations representing business and consumer perspectives / initiatives**

The event programme plan is attached as Appendix 2 (page 18).

2. Proceedings and Key Messages

2.1. Opening Sessions – Welcome speech, Opening remarks and Setting the scene

Isabelle Louis, Deputy Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, welcomed the participant to the event. She opened the session echoing the call to mobilize innovative solutions and the need for collective action toward global ocean action.

Ms. Louis highlighted that South-East Asia is both a source and victim of plastic pollution in the Pacific Ocean, including the South China Sea. The region is a significant contributor to land-based plastic waste reaching into the world's oceans and around 80% of marine plastic debris can be traced back to land, and six of the ten ASEAN member states generate 31 million tons of plastic waste annually.

Plastic pollution is being addressed individually by each country in the region. As evidenced by the transboundary nature of this issue, collective action at a regional level can develop an impactful and inclusive instrument that covers the full lifecycle of plastics to end plastic pollution. The ASEAN Regional Action Plan for Combating Marine Debris in the ASEAN Member States (2021 – 2025) outlines these regional actions necessary to collectively address the issue of marine plastic pollution in the next years.

Intergovernmental mechanisms such as the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) along with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) play an important role in bridging national priorities, regional actions, and global goals.

“Let us build our advances, fit and forge ahead together to end plastic pollution, to save our oceans, and protect our future.”

-Isabelle Louis, Deputy Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

A short documentary film was shown after the welcome speech. This film is entitled **(PLASTIK) – A wake up call to end plastic pollution**. Inspired by SEA circular's 100 days to #BeatPlasticPollution campaign and produced by MeshMinds along with Studio Birthplace, the film features a child looking through a telescope made out of a plastic bottle that shows hyperrealist glimpses of the world polluted with plastic. More about this film synopsis [here](#).

After the film, **AnnaMaria Ultorp, Head of Development Corporation, Regional Asia and Pacific and the Pacific of this Embassy of Sweden, Bangkok** shared her opening remarks for the event highlighting the landmark decision of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) early 2022 and a call for collective action emphasizing programs currently supported such as the SEA

Circular Program, an initiative of the UN Environment Programme and the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) and financed by Sweden, as an important initiative in the South-East Asia region to inspire market-based solutions and encourage enabling policies to solve marine plastic pollution at the source; showcasing new alliances such as the Global Plastics Action Partnership of the World Economic Forum; and partnerships with Food Industry Asia.

Anna emphasized the importance of engaging all relevant groups and stakeholders in achieving a healthy and sustainable environment and acknowledging that each one has obligations to fulfill. “This is at the core of Swedish development cooperation.”, Anna added.

“Having a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment is a human right. Combating plastic pollution is thus an obligation that needs to be fulfilled”

- AnnaMaria Oltorp, Head of Development Corporation, Regional Asia and Pacific and the Pacific of this Embassy of Sweden, Bangkok

Kristin Hughes, Director, Global Plastic Action Partnership, World Economic Forum, set the discussions of the event which revolves around plastic pollution in South-East Asia. To provide participants with better context, she added the importance of looking into the rapid plastic production and consumption coupled with waste mismanagement in the region. Plastic pollution in the ASEAN Member States costed around \$2.5 billion as of 2015 and with the rise of plastic pollution due to the pandemic, this definitely increased over the years. To address these, she called for a collective approach to a circular economy supported by transforming the production and consumption pattern of communities to minimize waste, increased collection, sorting and recycling rates, and investments into the recycling infrastructure are key interventions. There is no silver bullet to solve the issue, but each one of us can act. A combination of up- stream (at production level), mid-stream (consumer choices) and downstream (at post-consumer level) are needed. A coordinated manner to address the issue are needed.

“Government engagement, the private sector, civil society. Together, we can all create a collaborative approach that addresses these ambitions”

-Kristin Hughes, Director, Global Plastic Action Partnership, World Economic Forum

2.2. Commitment to Action

This part of the session was a panel discussion with government representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. The dialogue revolved around the thoughts and insights on national actions to address marine plastic pollution development in the area of intergovernmental negotiations related to the impending Global Plastic Agreement and collaboration efforts at the regional level to end plastic pollution.



The panelists were asked specific questions starting with the notable national-level initiatives aligning with the UN Treaty on plastic pollution.

- **Indonesia:** The Ministry of Finance supports policies related to climate change mitigation and handling global plastic wastes. To do this, the country will address the full cycle of plastic from production, packaging, and waste; and emphasized the importance of having different actors working together. The Global Treaty would be the new green deal. In Indonesia there are several tools to address plastic pollution: the national action plan to handle plastic marine debris in the ocean (pre regulation from 2016) the Indonesia National Plastic Action Platform Action Roadmap and the Financing Roadmap. This last one helps identify financial resources to devote to plastic waste management. The biggest challenges are related to administrative issues and budget constraints. The

Ministry of Finance focuses mainly on budget issues. Systems are set up to allocate funds based on performance indicators (for ex the regions with better plastic management receive higher allocations or fiscal incentives).

- **Malaysia:** Malaysia will actively participate in the processes. In doing so, they started an initial discussion with national stakeholders through the National Negotiating Committee involving not only the ministries and the government agencies, but also the business associations representing the petrochemicals producers, plastic manufacturers, retailers, and recyclers as well as NGOs. Through this, they aim to ensure that decisions are well-informed to carry a mandate that takes into consideration the challenges and opportunities in implementing any global instrument while looking at the perspective of national actions to address the plastic pollution issue. Malaysia is also at the early stage of implementation of the Plastic Circularity and Sustainability Policy document which came later than the action plans. They believe that the roadmap had been helpful in addressing plastic pollution, citing actual impact in some states that imposed the charge on plastic bags. It was noted that the volume of plastic sold to the customers has decreased from around 9% to 40% in 2021 compared to 2020.
- **Philippines:** The Philippines, through a multi-stakeholder process, has developed its National Plan of Action on Marine Litter with the vision of a Philippines free of marine litter through shared responsibility, accountability, and participatory governance, and an overarching goal of zero waste in Philippine waters. By 2040, the Philippines espouses multisectoral, multistakeholder ownership and accountability to a national plan where government and relevant non-state actors have roles to play. The National Plan of Action on Marine Litter has ten action strategies clustered into two. Focusing on cluster one on programmatic clusters consisting of six strategies and another cross-cutting cluster – strategy one is to establish science and evidence based baseline information on marine litter; strategy two is to the mainstream circular economy and sustainable consumption and production initiatives; strategy three is to enhance recovery and recycling; strategy four is preventing leakage from collected or disposed waste; strategy five is reduced marine litter at source; strategy six is managing litter that is already existing in the riverine and marine environments. The cross-cutting constructive cluster strategy actions include enhancement of policy, support and enforcement, development and implementation, strategic and targeted social marketing and communications, sustainable and cost-effective financing for the implementation of marine litter management and strengthening local government unit capacities. The Philippines sees the establishment of science and evidence-based information on marine litter of primary importance.
- **Viet Nam:** The Viet Nam Administration acknowledges the importance of the global treaty and actions on it include preparing and establishing a coordinating mechanism for relevant ministries, sectors, and localities in line with the global agreement ensuring the country's awareness and interests in the prevention and control of plastic pollution. Viet Nam also follows international commitments and cooperation by implementing policies aligned with regional and national cooperation frameworks on the prevention, control, and reduction of marine plastic. The government of Viet Nam pays special attention to

environmental protection and practical actions. The Law on Environment Protection 2020 addresses logistics concerns related to plastic waste management, reuse, recycling, and treatment of marine plastic; and the development of a circular economy. Resolution 36 issued a strategy for sustainable development of the marine economy in parallel with the protection of the marine environment and ecosystem. Furthermore, Viet Nam highlighted the need to tap into international cooperation and knowledge exchange to learn about good practices in policy formulation, as well as on technologies to address plastic pollution in similar countries from the region and beyond, including developed countries. In order to join the global value chain of circular economy, disseminating experience and knowledge on recycling and other ways to address plastic pollution is essential to tackle the issue across borders, since this is a transboundary problem.

On the role of the informal sector in the future:

- **Indonesia:** The role of local governments in Indonesia and the role of the informal sector, private sector, and other members of the community should tackle concerns on plastic waste management. The informal sector is encouraged to work with the Ministry of Finance, especially since the ministry is actively involved in climate, gender, and importantly poverty alleviation. Aside from looking at the role of the informal sector, governments should also think about the involvement of women in this sector and how they can be supported. It is important to look also at the social and poverty alleviation aspects, not only at environmental aspects.
- **Malaysia:** Informal sector contributes more than 90% to retrieving or recovery of recyclables, which is significant. Malaysia is thinking of how to bring the informal sector into a formal system in which they can be governed, rewarded, and ensure that recyclables collected fulfill the requirements of the recyclers.
- **Philippines:** The National Action Plan for the Reduction of Marine Litter highlights activities to engage the informal sector. There is also a framework for the participation of the informal sector in the Philippines and it is planned to operationalize how the sector can participate.

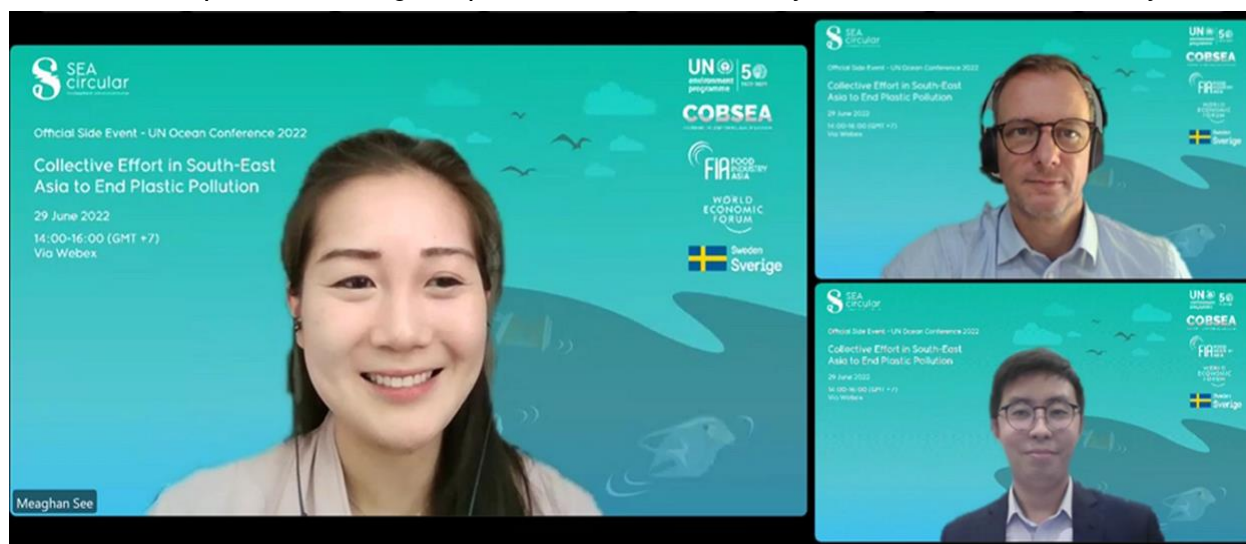
On total plastic importation ban:

- **Indonesia:** Impossible to totally ban the importation of plastic because the recycling industry requires imported materials. What is important is to ensure that there is no leakage into the environment.
- **Philippines:** There is no importation ban in the Philippines, but the country has a pending bill on banning single-use plastics.
- **Viet Nam:** There is still a need in Viet Nam to strategize and implement the laws.

2.3. Perspectives from the Business Sector

The second part of the event featured a set of presentations from the business perspective. The first presentation was by Cheng Wei SWEE, Senior Manager, AlphaBeta Advisors. He shared insights from recent survey results on the plastic waste perception from businesses and consumers. The survey covered 5 countries in South-East Asia including Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. This was commissioned by SEA circular, in collaboration with COBSEA and Food Industry Asia.

The issue of plastic waste globally had been discussed at the beginning of the event and regional contexts were provided during the panel discussion with key actors in Indonesia, Malaysia, the



Philippines, and Viet Nam. With the number of initiatives, programs, and support from different stakeholders already available to tackle the issue, the survey aimed to address data-driven facts that are lacking in the space. One is to unveil fact-finding results on consumer and business awareness and buy-in on the issue. Another is the data-driven tracking device to measure the kind of impact of different initiatives on consumers and businesses.

This study was commissioned to assess awareness of the plastic waste issue in the region, specifically to understand business and consumers' attitudes towards plastic waste, how they are currently tackling these issues, and to provide perspective on how best to tackle these issues.

The first study was conducted in 2020 and followed up with a second one in 2022 post-pandemic. Some of the important factors that caused the increase in plastic consumption include (1) the mass consumption of masks, gloves, and e-commerce packaging due to COVID-19; (2) government pushback on plastic waste importation; and (3) social restrictions that cause disruption to different recycling operations.

On the other hand, one factor that led to less plastic waste generation is companies supporting efforts to reduce plastic waste. Efforts on a national level led to regulations such as the extended producer responsibility (EPR) and taxes imposed on the packaging. Technological developments such as satellites and drones help in detecting hot spots and artificial intelligence in improving sourcing mechanisms.

In 2020, 80% of the businesses had a target to reduce plastic waste and in 2022 this increased to 88%. Businesses see that achieving plastic waste targets are beneficial due to the higher price of raw material. The gap identified by the study is that these targets are mostly internal and not announced publicly. Monitoring of activities was also part of the survey and businesses had decrease in active monitoring from 88% to 80%. During the pandemic, some businesses had to move around staff to focus on operational changes and losses of the business. This meant moving staff from sustainability departments to fill operations gaps. Businesses also suggested that governments can prioritize actions towards incentives.

The survey revealed that of the 88% of consumers who are concerned about plastic waste, only half will take action by shifting consumption patterns. The main challenge at the consumer level is the transfer of knowledge to actions. While consumers are aware, there is still a need for concrete actions at their level to see the impact. Most consumers are also focused on two of the three Rs (Reduce and Reuse) with Recycling being the gap. The study had related this to the lack of alternatives available to consumers and businesses alike.

Key takeaways from this research



Consumer

- 1 **61%** and **40%** of consumers feel that governments and businesses are actively tackling plastic waste issues, respectively
- 2 While **88%** of consumers are concerned about plastic waste issues, only **around half** of them will switch to purchase products made from recycled materials
- 3 Consumers are focusing their actions on **2 of the “3Rs” (Reduce and Reuse)** instead of recycling

Business

- 1 While **85%** of businesses are concerned of plastic waste issues, only **53%** feel that their current actions are sufficient
- 2 **55%** of businesses find that the Covid-19 pandemic has slowed down their progress in achieving their plastic waste targets
- 3 Businesses feel that their governments should prioritise on **informing and incentivising actions** to reduce plastic waste

Priority actions identified



- Consumers should be **educated on sustainable packaging and recycling habits**
- Businesses should ramp up on **recycling and R&D efforts** as well as **join multi-stakeholder coalitions groups**
- Governments should **enhance waste collection systems, mandate consumer waste segregation, and develop labels for sustainable packaging**

Consumers feel that greater plastic waste action by governments and businesses will be valuable



Consumer sentiments toward governments and businesses regarding plastic waste issues



Survey respondents who agree or strongly agree to the statement, %



The survey also revealed that consumers are less optimistic towards government and business initiatives in tackling plastic waste.

Some recommendations from the study include (1) consumer education on sustainable packaging and recycling habits to complement efforts from businesses; (2) ramp up recycling and research and development efforts from businesses. It was also noted that joining multistakeholder coalitions correlate positively to tackling the plastic waste issue. In contrast, the survey showed that over 50% of businesses across the five countries are not part of any coalitions at the local, regional, or global level.

The study provides a regional perspective, and the data came from country-level insights. One of the notable insights is waste collection and its frequency. During the pandemic, a reduction in collection frequency was noted due to the social restrictions at that time and the classification of waste management workers as non-essential.

One country, Indonesia, showed a drop in consumer insights of not having a waste collection in their neighborhood from 25% to 12%. This could be explained by government and private sector initiatives in investments toward increased collection, provision of waste management

infrastructure, and utilization of startup apps that offer incentives in the form of rebates for consumers.

Matt Kovac, Chief Executive Officer, Food Industry Asia (FIA) added some key insights from practices of larger multinationals which tends to lead in terms of recycling and mitigating the impact of plastics. There had been more pledges from companies to increase the amount of recycling, circularity, and reduction in terms of the use of virgin plastic materials. Commitments were also seen through participation in global movements such as Ellen MacArthur and other reduce, reuse, and recycling initiatives as well as investing in funds like Circulate Capital.

Outside of the AlphaBeta study, Matt presented a case study from Singapore. A local beverage player called F&N made commitments by pledging that 25% of their beverages and dairy packaging will contain recycled materials by 2025 and then some of it 100% recyclable as well by 2025. With the National Environment Agency, under the Ministry of Environment in Singapore, the company initiated a pilot program where they looked at how to encourage consumers to do the same, particularly in tertiary education, by doing a reverse vending machine - a form of deposit refund scheme. By depositing recycled bottles or cans, the machine provides incentives in the form of points or vouchers to university students. It proved to be quite popular. Incidentally, the Singapore government is keen to introduce a legislation to enforce deposit refund schemes in the country.

Another example is Coca-Cola making all their packaging 100% recyclable by 2025 and then including 50% recycled content across all of their primary packaging globally by 2030. Back in April 2022, the company changed the glass bottle designs, and it now comprises about 60% of recycled glass.

Other brands also started using 100% recycled plastic bottles such as Viva Water in the Philippines and Born Aqua. Danone-AQUA made a commitment to making all their plastic packaging 100% recyclable and also to increase the portion of recycled plastic in their bottles to 50% by 2025. Suntory aims for about 100% sustainability by using only recycled or plant-derived materials in all their PET by 2030. The company also wants to phase out virgin petroleum-based materials.

Nestle, which is one of the biggest food and beverage companies in the world, has some very ambitious targets as well around making 100% of its packaging recyclable by 2025. One of their interesting efforts is called Project Stop. It is an initiative that aims to design and implement scale for our circular economy solutions, basically preventing marine plastic pollution across South-East Asia. Nestle collaborated to build material recovery facilities to create a sustainable waste management system in communities in 36 villages in east Java in Indonesia.

While there are a lot of initiatives coming from multinational companies, it is also important to remember the role and obligations of the SMEs as part of the collective action called upon to address the plastic pollution issue.

2.4. Closing Session

Llorenc Mila I Canals, Head of the Secretariat, Life Cycle Initiative, gave the closing remarks.

The event highlighted the need for collective action, partnerships, and international coordination across the full lifecycle of plastic regional projects as well as enabled a range of stakeholders to collaborate and catalyze change from the private sector in the plastic value chain to policymakers and civil society, working obviously in this case in target countries. The plastic pollution is not just an environmental problem.

The estimated impact of two \$1 billion as of 2015 in the blue economy sectors within the ASEAN.

“...the call from this is that we need collective systemic action, because there is no silver bullet. We cannot just pick one action. We need to work across the life cycle. We need a combination of upstream midstream and downstream solutions. And these are urgently needed to solve plastic leakage into the environment.”

-Llorenc Mila I Canals, Head of the Secretariat, Life Cycle Initiative.

The webinar recording can be accessed [here](#).

The web story can be accessed [here](#).

Appendix 1 – Links to Key Resources

- Mapping the coastlines pervasively fouled by plastic through a citizen science effort -
<https://www.openoceans.org/trash-map>
<https://www.openoceans.org/trash-survey>
- <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/a2943c399288408789bc252f30383fa7>
- Key Tearfund reports on some of the issues
The Burning Question
<https://res.cloudinary.com/tearfund/image/fetch/https://learn.tearfund.org/-/media/learn/resources/reports/2020-tearfund-the-burning-question-en.pdf>
<https://learn.tearfund.org/en/resources/policy-reports/no-time-to-waste>
- On engagement of informal waste pickers in the OEWG
<https://www.unep.org/events/unep-event/multi-stakeholder-dialogues-part-open-ended-working-group-oewg>
- [ASEAN Regional Action Plan for Combating Marine Debris in the ASEAN Member States \(2021 – 2025\)](#)
- [PLASTIK – A wake up call to end plastic pollution](#)
- OECD Global Plastics Outlook: Economic Drivers, Environmental Impacts and Policy Options (2022): <https://www.oecd.org/environment/plastics/>
- Plastic Waste to Value South-East Asia Challenge
<https://uplink.weforum.org/uplink/s/uplink-issue/a002o00001730oFAQ/plastic-waste-to-value-southeast-asia-challenge>

Appendix 2 - Event Programme

Time	Topic and Speakers
2:00 pm	Welcome speech Isabelle Louis , Deputy Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific
2:05 pm	Screening of short film – PLASTIK
2:10 pm	Opening remarks AnnaMaria Oltorp , Head of Development Cooperation, Regional Asia and the Pacific, Embassy of Sweden, Bangkok
2:15 pm	Setting the scene: Collective Action in SEA region and strategic partnerships to end plastic pollution Kristin Hughes , Director, Global Plastic Action Partnership, World Economic Forum
2:25 pm	Panel session and Q&A: Commitment to Action Ms. Zenitha Astra Paramitha Fiscal Policy Analyst of Center for Climate Finance and Multilateral Policy, Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance of Indonesia Ms. Nor Haswani Kamis Principal Assistant Secretary (Circular Economy), Ministry of Environment and Water, Malaysia Ms. Consolacion P. Crisostomo Chief, Policy, Planning and Program Development Division (PPPDD), Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Mr. Anh-Duc LUU Deputy Director, Department of Science, Technology and International Cooperation, Viet Nam Administration of Seas and Islands, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
3:15 pm	Business and Consumer perception on plastics: SEA circular project survey findings Good practice examples from the Food & Beverage sector Q&A session Cheng Wei SWEE , Senior Manager, AlphaBeta Advisors Matt Kovac , Chief Executive Officer, Food Industry Asia
3:55 pm	Closing remarks Llorenc Mila I Canals , Head of the Secretariat, Life Cycle Initiative