

Turning Plastic Treaty Ambitions into Action

Regional and Financing Support ADB Perspective

13 October 2025



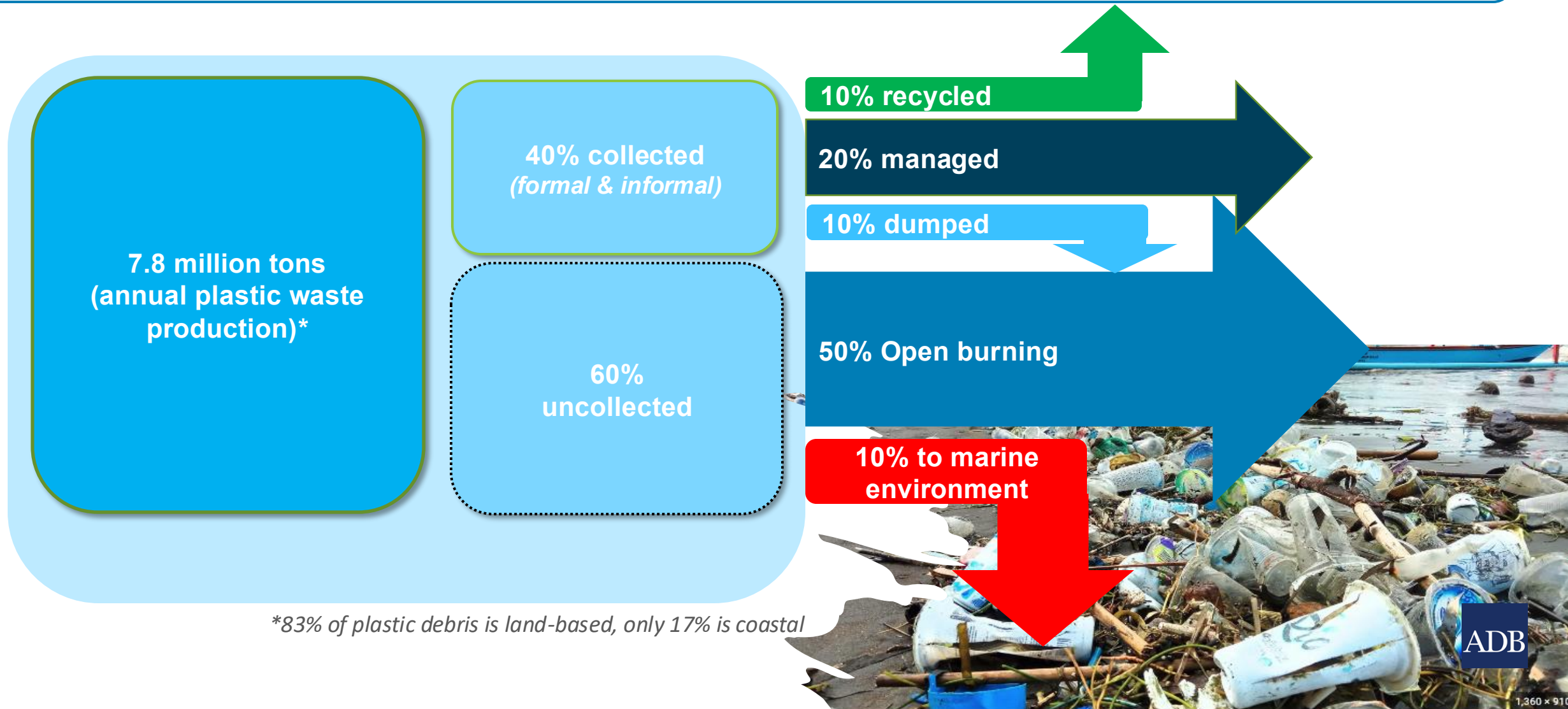


Global and Regional Context

- **Global.** 150 million tons of plastic already in the world's oceans and a further 250 millions tons will be added by 2050 if trends continue. Plastic waste use is expected to triple by 2060, outpacing waste management infrastructure, leading to a doubling of leakage to the environment. This results in degradation of marine environments, undermines human livelihoods, damages health and exacerbates floodings. **175 nations are currently negotiating the Global Plastic Treaty to tackle plastic pollution.**
- Plastic contributes to **3.4% of global GHG emissions**
- **Regional.** PRC China, Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam and Thailand are responsible for nearly 50% of the world's marine plastic pollution. **ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris (2019) and Regional Action Plan (2021-2025)** rekindled to align with **Global Plastic Treaty's** ambitions.

Core Challenge of municipal solid waste in Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the top 10 largest contributors of plastic marine debris globally with 5,000 tons of plastic entering its ecosystems every day and around 550,000 tons per year finding their way to oceans and waterways



Effects of unmanaged plastic waste



GHG emissions and air pollution

- **6.5% of Indonesia's GHG emissions** come from Waste sector (third biggest behind agriculture, forestry, and energy)
- Women and children predominantly impacted by burning of waste at households



Damage to tourism and fishing industry

- Marine biodiversity impacted through ingestion, suffocation and entanglement of plastic or microplastics
- Microplastics enter the food chain damaging human health
- Risk **\$3 billion** in annual tourism revenue
- Damage to ocean economy **\$450 million a year**



Blocking waterways exacerbates flooding

- Up to **38% of debris** extracted from waterways is plastic.
- Plastic waste aggravates the magnitude and impact of frequent flood episodes. Jakarta already suffers losses of **\$400 million annually from flooding**.

Marine Debris Program Design

Pillar 1

Improve Plastic Waste Management System

- Local government to prioritize waste retribution fees for waste services
- Categorize waste as **a mandatory basic service**
- Incentivize performing waste banks
- Fishing vessels prevented from dumping fishing gear and fishing port waste facilities meeting international standards

COUNTRY OBJECTIVE

Sustainable economic development and improved environmental resilience against climate change and disasters

Pillar 2

Problematic Plastic Production and Consumption Reduced

- Expansion of producers issuing **roadmaps for reduction of plastic waste**
- **Single use plastic bans** and restrictions scaled up across Indonesia
- Standards for **reuse and refill** and mandating **recycled** content

OUTCOME

Reduced plastic waste entering the ocean

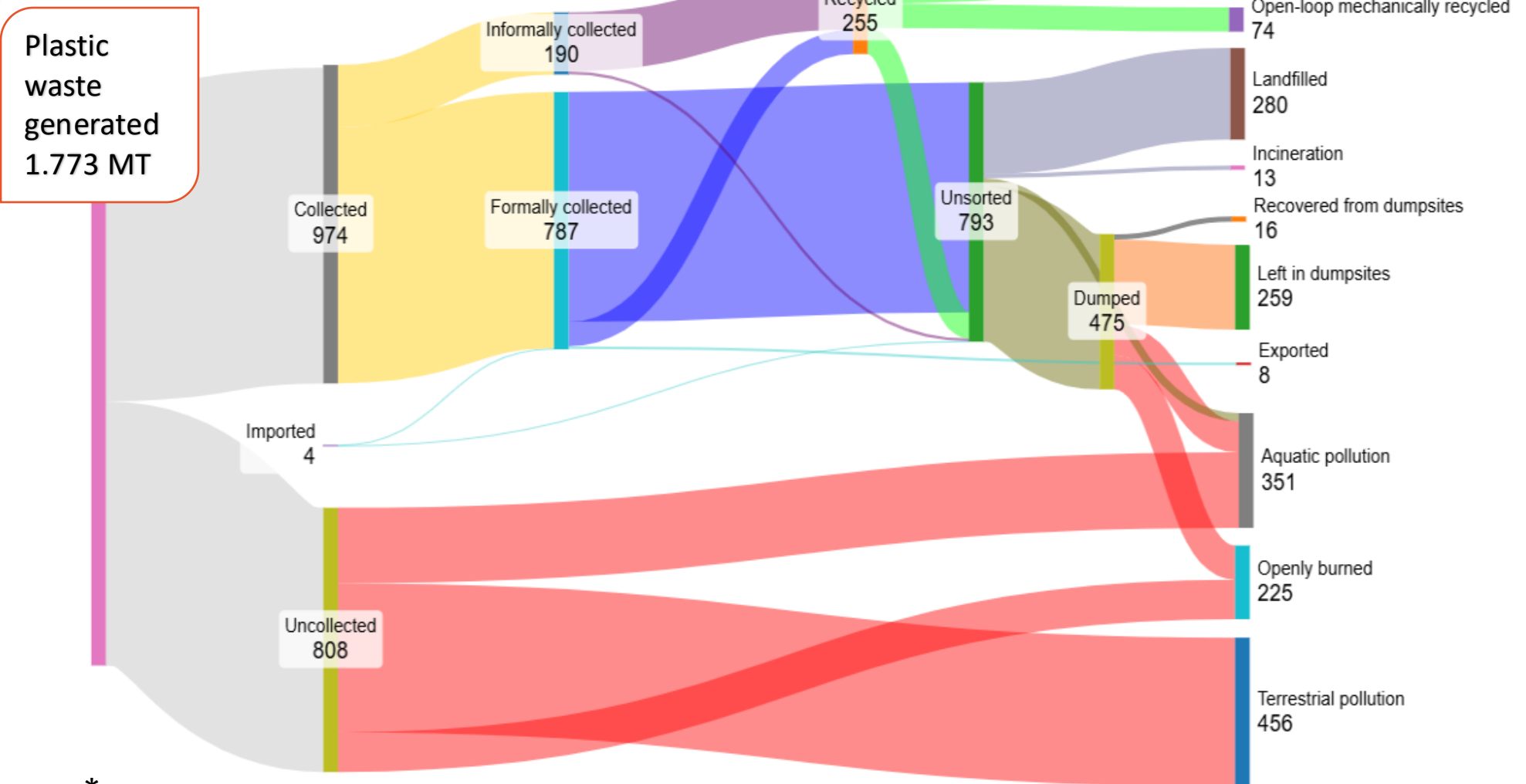
Pillar 3

Data and Monitoring tools for Policy Making Strengthened

- National waste information system harmonized to include maritime data

Brings together government action at national and local levels and private sector engagement through the needed reforms on plastic producers' side

Plastic waste in the Philippines *



* National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) Philippines – National Action Roadmap Draft – Oct 2025

1.7 MT plastic waste generated in 2020, representing about 11% of the total municipal solid waste
Half is uncollected, leading to open burning, terrestrial and aquatic pollution



Philippines Policy Program Design

Pillars/ Reform Areas



Integrated and inclusive management of coastal and marine ecosystems



Plastic and other solid waste collection, management, and circularity enhanced



Planning, budgeting, and investment in natural capital strengthened

Outcome

Coastal and marine areas and economies revitalized and protected from impacts of climate change

Impact

Sustainable and vibrant blue economy

Resilient and healthy coastal and marine ecosystems and communities

(Philippine Development Plan 2023–2028)

Subprogram 1 (2023 –2025)/Subprogram 2 (2025 –2027):

Executing Agency: Department of Finance

Implementing Agencies: Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Trade and Industry, and Department of the Interior and Local Government

Co-financing partners

AFD and KfW

Marine Ecosystem for Blue Economy Development PBL – Pillar 2: Plastic and other solid waste management and circularity enhanced

Subprogram 1 2023–2025

Subprogram 2 2025–2027

Outcome indicators

Implementation of the (EPR) law	EPR Registry, Procedural manual, fees and charges	EPR Special Fund to collect and share costs of firms' program implementation National Circular Economy Framework	Annual plastic leakage to the ocean reduced to about 260,000 tonnes per year	
Phasing out non-acceptable plastics and fostering recycling	National standards for plastic products and associated labelling Phase out of non-environmentally acceptable products	Alternatives and/or banning of Single-Use Plastics (SUP) such as plastic bags Standards for mandatory SUP with biodegradable content	80% of annual plastic product footprint recovered and diverted (2023 baseline: 40%).	
LGU solid waste management plans and partnerships with plastic producers	Guidelines for LGU for solid waste management partnerships with EO	Non-acceptable plastic list into LGU solid waste management plans	About 1,200 Obligated Enterprises register EPR programs covering an estimated annual plastic packaging footprint of about 660,000 tonnes .	
Informal waste sector workers (IWS)	LGUs to develop plans to support IWS Implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) gender action plan for the waste sector	NDC gender action plan for the waste sector to improve health and safety of vulnerable and marginalized workers	At least 10,000 waste sector workers (of which 60% are women) benefit from national and subnational actions under the GAP.	

Thank you

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