

Position Paper on Marine Litter and Microplastics

1. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia
2. Major barriers:
 - Provide systemized and more complete and valid data of marine litter and microplastics, so it needs a comprehensive and representative baseline research and furthermore advance research.
 - Strengthen capacity of sustainable solid waste management at local authorities including budget allocation, human resources, institutional, infrastructure, and commitment, so it needs continual assistance for improving their capacity.
 - Enhance public awareness and engagement; so it needs a massive and systematic public campaign through communication, information and education program. Involving civil society such as NGO/NPO, student association, religious organizations, scouts, and women groups is a must.
3. Potential responses:
 - National level:
 - Policy and regulation
 - Law No. 18/2008 regarding Solid Waste Management Article 14 and 15 and Government Regulation No. 81/2012 regarding Management of Household and Household-liked Solid Waste Article 12 to 15 -> legal basis for implementing extended producer responsibility.
 - Presidential Regulation No. 97/2017 on National Policy and Strategy of Solid Waste Management -> a comprehensive roadmap for reducing 30% solid waste at source (community-based 3Rs, producer/business responsibility) and handling 70% solid waste properly (circulating the waste, converting the waste to energy and landfilling the waste properly) by 2025. The national policy and strategy should be adopted and implemented at local level both provincial and city/regency level.
 - Working on draft of government regulation on plastic bag excise led by Ministry of Finance.
 - Plan of Action Combating Marine Litter (it will be legalized by Presidential Regulation) > a collaborative action at national level both land-based and sea-based activities for reducing 70% marine litter by 2025. Coordinated by Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs.
 - Working on draft of ministerial (MOEF) regulation on single-use plastic bag usage limitation at retail industries including modern shops, traditional market, and shopping center.

- Working on draft of ministerial (MOEF) regulation on roadmap of waste reduction by producers including manufacture (brand owner), retail industry as well as food and beverage service industry (hotel, restaurant and café).
- Proposing of ministerial (MOEF) regulation on national guideline on monitoring and survey of marine litter.

Program Action

- Improving solid waste management to prevent waste leakage in several tourism destinations, both international and national, including Bali, Labuan Bajo and Komodo National Park in East Nusa Tenggara, Thousand Islands in Jakarta offshore, Banyuwangi in East Java, and in 8 sea national parks across country.
- Implementing of producer responsibility to reduce plastics packaging waste including Danone Indonesia PET bottle collection and recycling programme in several locations namely Jakarta, Bali, Thousand Islands, and Labuan Bajo. It will be scaled up and replicated to another locations nationwide furthermore. Meanwhile, Unilever Indonesia has started to implement flexible plastic collection and recycling program in Greater Surabaya.
- Restoring and cleaning Citarum River in West Java as one of biggest source of waste leakage.
- Implementing river, coastal, and sea clean up actions in 8 cities/regencies in 2017 and 8 cities/regencies in 2018.
- Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs (CMMA) coordinates a joint program (CMMA, MPWH, MOEF, Govt. of Jakarta, Govt. of Netherland, Danone Indonesia, and TOC) in marine plastics collection and treatment using The Ocean Cleanup (TOC) technology developed by Mr. Boyan Slat. The pilot location is in Muara Angke that located in Gulf of Jakarta area.
- Implementing the 18th ASIAN GAMES 2018 in Jakarta and Palembang Indonesia as sustainable event. MOEF and INASGOC (organizing committee) have developed a joint programme that called LESS WASTE MORE GAMES (LWMG). The LWMG aims to reduce usage of big 5 of plastics (plastic bag, flexible plastic packaging, plastic bottle and cup, straw, and PS foam packaging) and to recycle all recyclable wastes that generate during the event.

Research and Study

- MOEF had conducted monitoring and survey on marine litter using UNEP and NOAA Guideline in 18 coastal areas that located in 18 of 25 priority regencies/cities in 2017. The result showed that marine litter

generation was about 1.2 million tons and 500 thousand tons were plastics. The weight composition of macroplastics was 31.44% and mesoplastics was 24.96%.

- Indonesia Science Institute (LIPI) has been conducting researches including research on microplastics on sediment of Eastern Sumatera Sea through Coremap Project 2015-2012.
 - CMMA with supported by the WB had conducted Indonesia marine debris rapid hotspots assessment in 14 cities in 2017. The result showed that there were 4 main issues emerged as factors that affected to the states of solid waste management in 14 cities namely: (1) accessibility and frequency of waste collection; (2) large amount of waste leakage to river system; (3) public behavior and awareness; and (4) financing and institutional mechanism.
 - Ministry of Health plans to conducted research on the impact of microplastics in tap water and bottled water to human health.
- Local level
 - City of Banjarmasin in South Kalimantan has succeeded implementing local policy on banning plastic bag in modern retail business since 2016. That local policy has reduced almost 52 million pieces of plastic bag usage that it is similar to 256 tons of plastic wastes. City of Balikpapan has followed the success story of Banjarmasin by erecting the same local policy in last March and it will be fully enforced in next July. The other 3 local authorities namely City of Cimahi West Java, City of Malang East Java, and Regency of Sigi Central Sulawesi will be implementing the same policy soon.
 - Regency of Badung in Bali recently launched a programme to reduce usage of plastic bag called BATIK, it stands for ‘Badung Anti Kantong Plastik’ or ‘Badung Againts Plastic Bag’.
 - Regional level:
 - East Asian Summit on Combating Marine Plastics Debris -> East Asian Member States partnership and collaborative actions leading by ASEAN through MOFA.
 - International level:
 - APEC High-Level Meeting on Accelerating Waste Management Solutions to Reduce Marine Litter -> partnership of APEC member states on business and investment opportunities in solid waste management (proper business model, public private partnership, incentives scheme and innovative financing scheme). It proposed by US.
 - Alliance for Marine Plastic Solutions -> multi-stakeholders partnership (government, academia, researcher, business, recycling

industry, and NGO/NPO) for finding marine plastics solution. It proposed by Ocean Conservancy and Trash Free Alliance.

4. Feasibility and effectiveness of the responses:

- There are some criteria to measure whether the response is feasible and effective or not as follows:
 - The response is relevant to task and responsibility of line ministries and local authorities.
 - Line ministries should have direct control of the responses including planning, executing, and monitoring as well as evaluation.
 - Coordinating ministry and line ministries should have mandate to coordinate the response.
 - Central government should fully support any local policies and initiatives to reduce usage of single use plastic.
- Based on those criteria above, the responses that will be feasible and effective to be implemented are included:
 - Improving solid waste management performance at local level;
 - Implementation of extended producer responsibility;
 - Implementation of national policy and strategy on solid waste management at both national and local level;
 - Implementation of single-use plastic bag limitation;
 - Implementation of roadmap of waste reduction by the producers;
 - Implementation of public awareness through communication, information, and education;
 - Implementation of the city, coastal, and sea clean up actions; and
 - Implementation of local policies and initiatives.

5. Indonesia has taken some concrete actions to combat marine litter and microplastics however since marine litter and microplastics are a global concern and challenge, Indonesia urges UN Environment to ask all member States for implementing UNEP/EA.3/Res.7 resolution on marine litter and microplastics, in particular resolution number 5 and 6.