

## Why Collaboration in the ASEAN Region Is Vital to Tackle Plastic Waste in the Oceans

By [Noir Primadona Purba](#) and [Kirana Agustina](#)

Asia-Pacific Research, April 22, 2021

[The Conversation](#) 26 February 2021

Region: [South-East Asia](#)

Theme: [Environment](#)

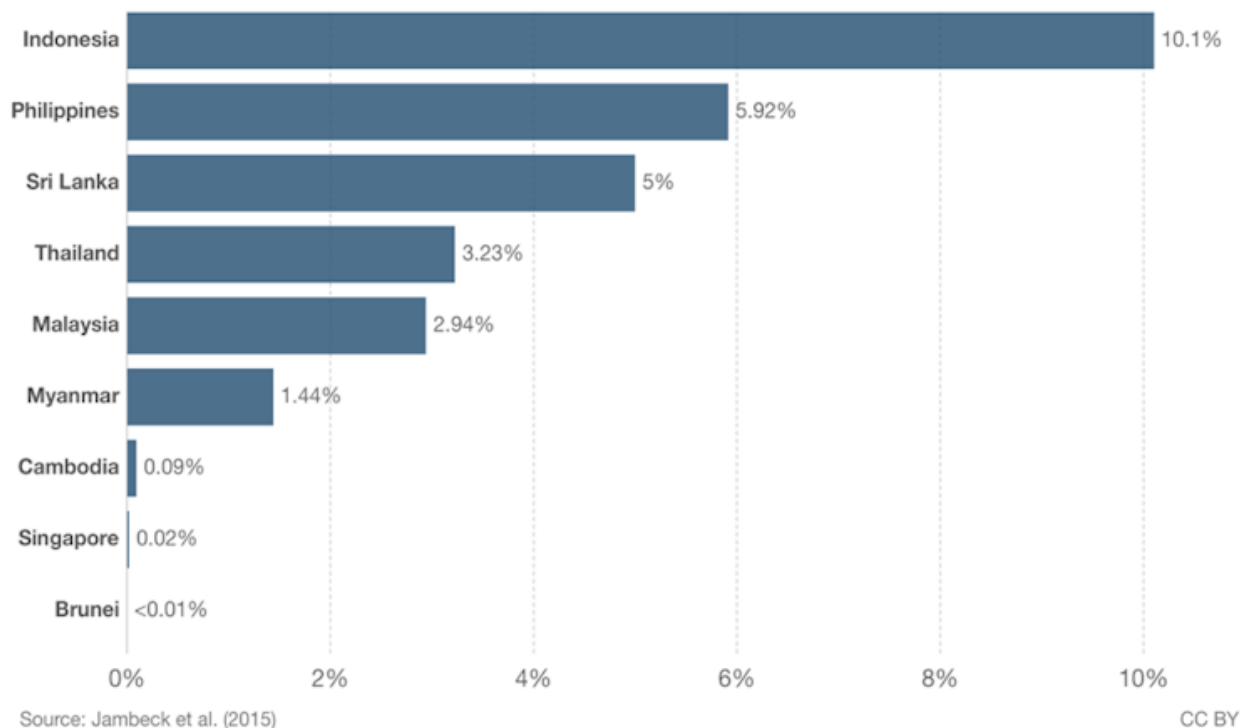
All Global Research articles **can be read in 51 languages by activating the “Translate Website”** drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

\*\*\*

A [2015 study](#) by US scientist **Jenna Jambeck** revealed six out of 11 Southeast Asian countries are among the top 20 countries to have mismanaged their plastic wastes.

Indonesia ranks second, followed by the Philippines (third), Vietnam (fourth), Thailand (sixth), Malaysia (eighth) and Myanmar (17th).

Their [combined marine plastic pollution](#) accounted for 1.4-3.54 million metric tonnes (MT) per year, out of 8-12 million MT globally.



Mismanaged plastic waste derived from nine ASEAN countries.

Located between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the ASEAN countries need to manage not

just their own plastic waste, but also waste from other sources, either neighbouring countries or the oceans.

Having said that, we call for a collaborative effort from the ASEAN countries to tackle global marine plastic waste issues.

### **What has ASEAN done so far?**

In 2019, the issue of marine debris as a [transboundary issue](#) was in the spotlight at the [ASEAN special ministerial meeting in Bangkok, Thailand](#). Delegates of the ten ASEAN members attended.

The high-level meeting encouraged countries to set up action plans, at national and regional levels, to tackle this issue. However, in 2019, ASEAN member states launched [ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris](#) as an optimistic way forward but needs to be translated into concrete regional plan of action through a legally binding mechanism with clear milestones and stakeholder roles.

At a national level, several countries have come up with their own plans to reduce plastics on land.

But there has been no specific plan to regulate marine plastic waste at a regional level. Each nation seems to have its own policy to manage waste in its territory.

In Malaysia, the government has already imposed a [ban on non-biodegradable plastics](#). The Thai government is actively discussing the possibility of a [tax on waste](#).

Other countries, such as [Singapore](#) and [Vietnam](#), have already declared national commitments to tackle marine plastic waste.

Indonesia is currently enhancing [waste recycling technology](#) and [developing garbage-collecting vessels](#).



Marine plastic can harm animals in the oceans and coastal areas. (Source: [pixabay](#))

In addition to each nation's waste policy, countries in ASEAN should set up a regional action plan comprising common actions to reduce plastics in the oceans.

To ensure its effectiveness, we recommend these actions should be monitored and reported in the ASEAN high-level meeting as the ASEAN countries do not only receive waste from their own territories, but also from other countries in the world.

While the region, dominated by highly populated developing nations, is still struggling to reduce plastic wastes on land, they also need to solve the problem of marine waste from neighbouring countries [transported by the winds and currents to their coastal areas](#).

A regional action plan could strengthen the ASEAN legacy on marine plastic and provide a model for global action.

We recommend collaboration between ASEAN nations to enhance waste-recycling technology. This is very important because our wastes are different from those of European countries or the US.

With strong partnerships and management, this technology could be available to manage waste in the region's oceans.

The collaboration, between governments, private sectors, NGOs and universities, should include:

- effective legal instruments
- management measures based on monitoring and assessment
- a transition to a circular economy
- improved waste-management infrastructure
- support for public-private partnerships.

We also recommend increased funding for research on marine debris as well as ensuring policies and regulations are based on this research.

### **Aims for ocean health**

Marine debris strongly relates to ocean health, but also to our own health.

It [could take up to hundreds of years](#) for [plastics](#), from the largest (macro-debris), small (micro-debris), to the smallest (nano-debris), to decompose.

They can potentially [spread diseases and invasive species](#), harmful to marine biota, ecosystems and also humans through food chains.

Hence, addressing [this issue](#) is important as we are also aiming to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including [sustainable consumption and production](#), [climate change](#) and [partnerships for sustainable development](#).

To achieve these targets, we must address the main challenges of marine plastic debris in

ASEAN nations.

Last but not least, we need to improve public behaviour through education on waste, which is at concerning levels, as can easily be seen on the roads, waterways, rivers and coastlines.

Marine plastic debris is a complex problem and its impact portrays the characteristics of a society, civilisation and a country.

By taking action together, we hope to save the plant and animal life of marine ecosystems and improve the ocean's health.

\*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

**Noir Primadona Purba** is a Lecturer and Marine Reseacher, Universitas Padjadjaran

**Kirana Agustina** is an Engagement Specialist for National Plastic Action Partnership, World Resources Institute

The original source of this article is [The Conversation](#)

Copyright © [Noir Primadona Purba](#) and [Kirana Agustina](#), [The Conversation](#), 2021

---

**[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)**

**[Become a Member of Global Research](#)**

Articles by: **Noir Primadona Purba** and **Kirana Agustina**

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). Asia-Pacific Research will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. Asia-Pacific Research grants permission to cross-post Asia-Pacific Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Asia-Pacific Research article. For publication of Asia-Pacific Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [editors@asia-pacificresearch.com](mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com)

[www.asia-pacificresearch.com](http://www.asia-pacificresearch.com) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [editors@asia-pacificresearch.com](mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com)