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**International  
Resource  
Panel**

# Catalysing science-based action on SCP

**Task group**

8 April 2020



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# Agenda

- 1. Introduction & recap since last call (5 min)**  
Cecilia Lopez y Royo, 10YFP secretariat & Maria Jose Baptista, IRP secretariat
- 2. Developing actionable recommendations: the example of the report on 'Addressing marine plastics: a systemic approach' (20 min)**  
Sandra Averous, UNEP  
Q&A
- 3. Identifying data needs and information availability on resource use and hotspots (20 min)**  
Introduction - Cecilia Lopez y Royo  
Discussion – task group members
- 4. Defining and undertaking a consultative process that leads to actionable recommendations (20 min)**  
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- 5. Wrap-up and next steps (10 min)**



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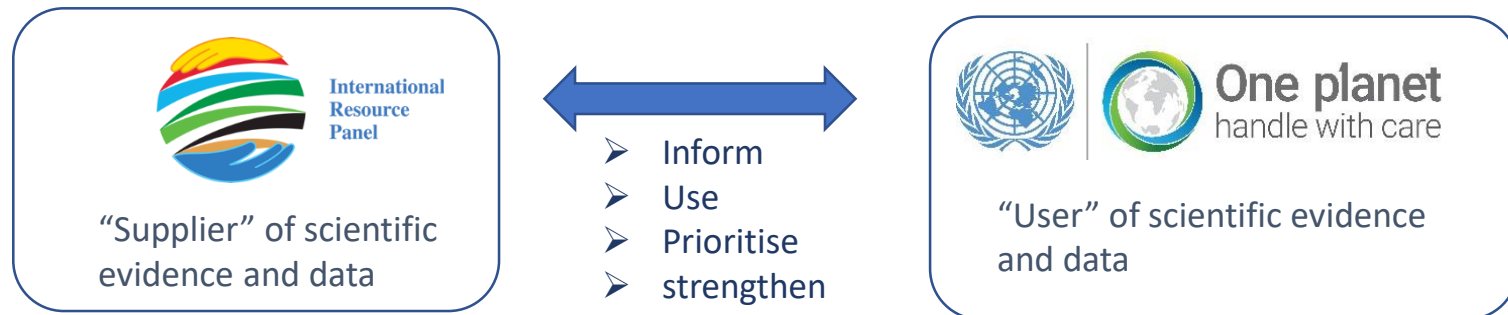
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# Focus of the task group

**Aim:** increased uptake of the International Resource Panel's reports by the One Planet network (governments, business, and other stakeholders) and beyond



## Focus:

1. Identify natural resource use trends in key sectors and value chains: Construction, Food systems and textiles.
2. Defining and undertaking a consultative process that leads to actionable recommendations

# Key points emerging from the last call of the task group

1. **Data and trends on resource use is rich and useful**
2. **The reports are useful for awareness raising and engagement**
3. **Mostly the recommendations are too general and high level to result in action or prioritization**
4. **The report introduces concepts and principles** (e.g. decoupling and targets) **but it seems difficult to visualize how to use these** (e.g. requests for examples of concrete processes and cases, localized data)
5. **For actionable recommendations: need for contextualization – per sector, per stakeholder group etc. Sectoral reports seem to provide more specific recommendations**
6. **Envisage a systematic process prior to issuing reports, that leads to actionable recommendations**
7. **Build on existing reports and process that have led to actionable recommendations – examples shared: Addressing Marine Plastics: a systemic approach. Recommendations for action.**



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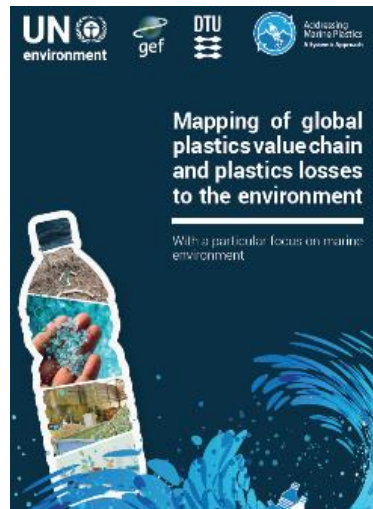
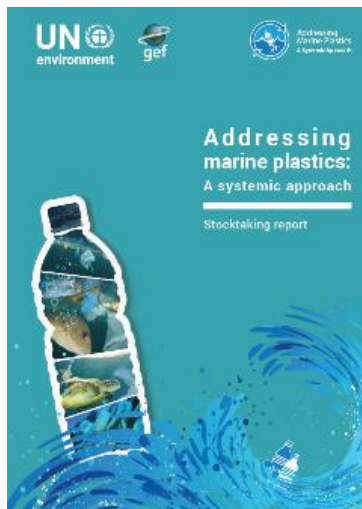


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# Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded project (2017-2019) - Addressing Marine Plastics - A Systemic Approach



Resources, Conservation & Recycling 151 (2019) 104459

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

**Resources, Conservation & Recycling**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/resconrec](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/resconrec)

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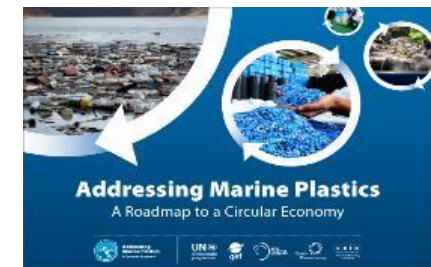
Full length article

Global environmental losses of plastics across their value chains

Morten W. Ryberg<sup>a,\*</sup>, Michael Z. Hauschild<sup>b</sup>, Feng Wang<sup>b</sup>, Sandra Averous-Monnery<sup>b</sup>, Alexis Laurent<sup>c</sup>

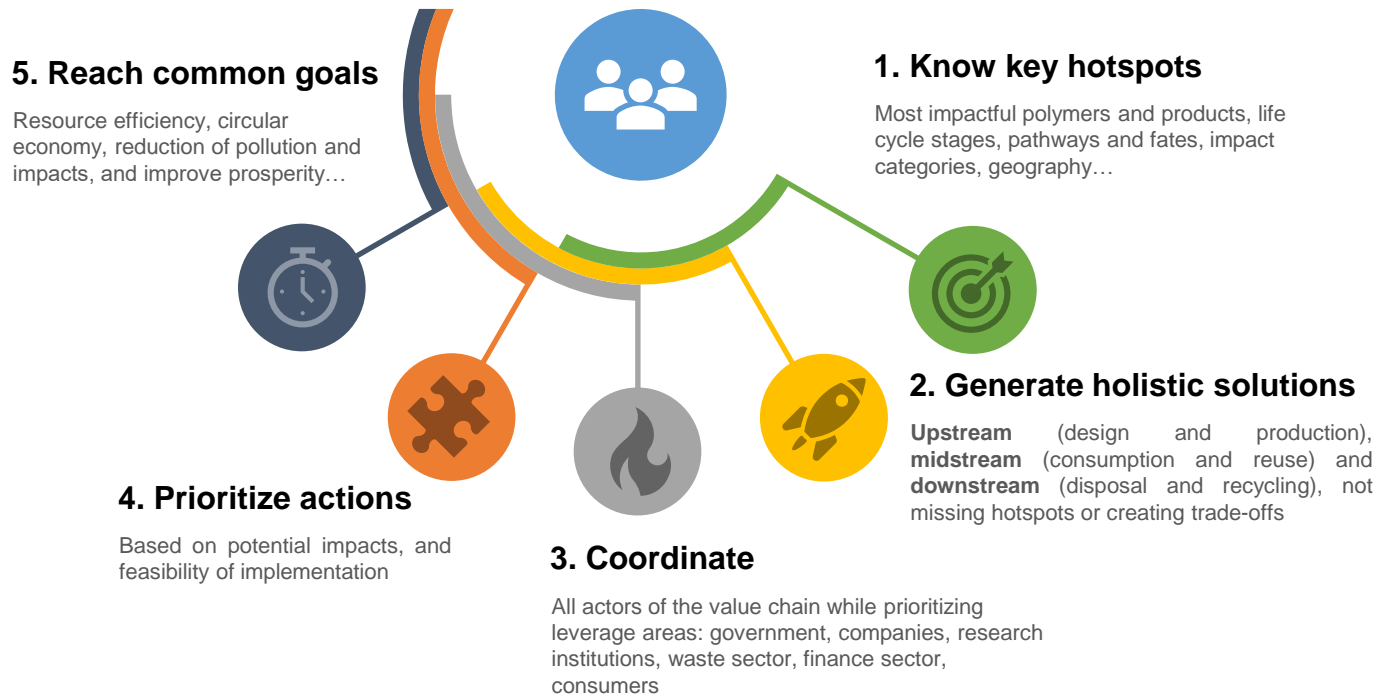
<sup>a</sup>Quantitative Sustainability Assessment Group, Sustainability Division, DTU Management, Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Fouladsøvej, Building 404, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark

<sup>b</sup>EV Environment, 1 rue M&M, Building 01, 75005 Paris, France



<http://gefmarineplastics.org/publications>

# The systemic and value chain approach





# Addressing Marine Plastics: A Roadmap to a Circular Economy

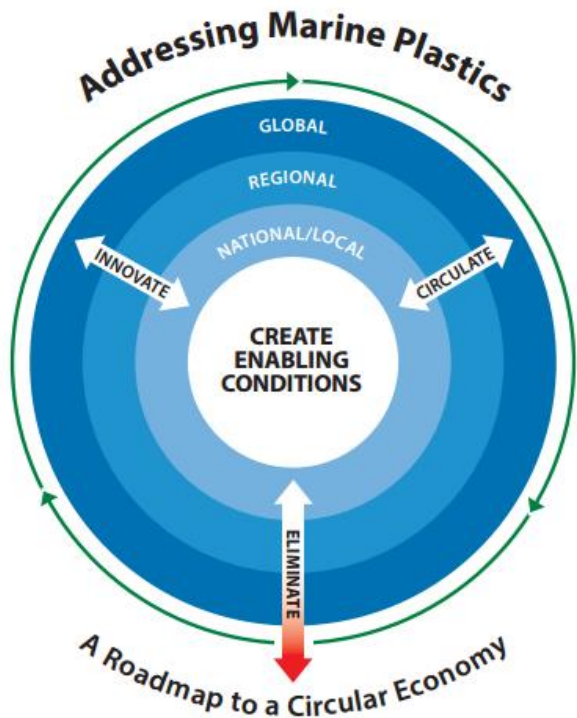


The roadmap identifies 4 building blocks to achieve a circular economy for plastics, including:

1. **Create cross-cutting enabling conditions** including institutions in terms of legal arrangements and policy, research and knowledge, stakeholder engagement and dialogue, financing and capacity development.
2. **Eliminate** all problematic and unnecessary plastic products, including toxic additives;
3. **Innovate** design, production and business models to ensure that the plastics we do need are reusable, recyclable, or compostable, and free of toxic additives;
4. **Circulate** all plastic products at their highest value within the economy to keep them out of the environment.

Corresponding to the urgency and feasibility of various actions, the roadmap organizes the recommended actions in the following time frames:

- Short-term: < 5 years (2020-2025)
- Medium to long term: > 5 years (2025 +)





## Summary Table of Key Actions and Indicators

Outcome indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved circularity of the plastic sector (reduction in production of virgin materials and consumption of plastics, as well as reduction in waste generation; increase in reuse rate, product life time, recycling rate, recycled content in new products etc.; improvement in waste management and infrastructure)</li> <li>Reduction of plastics (in tonnage or percentage) entering the environment, including marine environment</li> <li>Reduction of impacts on ecosystem service/biodiversity, human toxicity, climate change and resource scarcity</li> </ul>				
Type of action	Output indicator for M&E	Key actions (see Annex 2 for detailed list)	2020–2025	2025–Onwards
<i>Create cross-cutting enabling conditions</i> in terms of policy, finance, research and knowledge, capacity etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of multi-stakeholder action groups operating as hubs of circular economy at different geographical scales</li> <li>Number of baseline analysis completed and made public</li> <li>Number of methods or tools provided to support decision making in policy and business</li> <li>Number of policies on circular economy for plastics developed</li> <li>Number of EPR systems established</li> <li>Number of governments and/or businesses supported in capacity development and campaigns</li> </ul>	Set up and strengthen common platforms with cross-value chain representation at global, regional, national and local scales for developing, implementing and coordinating action plans to address plastic pollution	X	X
		Set up global consensus on the nomenclature and methodologies to allow for harmonized analysis on plastic material flows and consistent sampling of marine litter and microplastics	X	
		Support research to quantify sources, leakage and impacts of plastics as a country baseline	X	
		Support the government tracking and measuring the progress towards a circular economy for plastic	X	
		Develop and improve methodologies to evaluate the impacts of plastics and their alternatives (such as Life Cycle Assessment)	X	X
		Research transforming secondary materials into high quality "raw" materials	X	X
		Develop policy and financial mechanism to reduce the amount of plastic waste generated, promote reuse and remanufacturing, increase demand for recycled content (e.g. recycled content standards, voluntary commitments, minimum requirements, public procurement, etc.)	X	
		Develop extended producer responsibility (EPR) policy and support its implementation in relevant sectors, to encourage design for reuse and recycling, while taking care of end-of-life products by setting up collection and recycling systems	X	
		Provide consumers with better sustainability information (such as eco-labels and standards) and generate incentives for behavior change	X	X
		Develop targeted and effective consumer campaigns, or campaigns in specific sectors (tourism, fishing, etc.)	X	
Provide funds from EPR system and other channels to sustain investment	X	X		
Develop good practice within governments and businesses, promote the sharing of best practices and innovative solutions, and strengthen capacity development to allow peer learning	X	X		



Type of action	Output indicator for M&E	Key actions	2020–2025	2025–Onwards
<b>Eliminate</b> (reduce the consumption and production of problematic and unnecessary plastic products)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of countries banning or restricting problematic and unnecessary plastic products</li> <li>Percentage of plastics products containing chemicals of concern being eliminated</li> </ul>	Define a list of materials or additives that are known to cause adverse environmental and health impacts, have a high probability to end up in the environment or have little/no chance of being reused, recycled or composted	X	
		Implement policy to ban or restrict on problematic and unnecessary plastics, and provide alternative solutions and substitutions based on full life cycle assessment (incl. compulsory and voluntary instruments)	X	X
		Eliminate chemicals of concern in plastic products	X	X
<b>Innovate</b> (product and system innovation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new polymers or alternative materials to replace problematic plastic products identified and applied</li> <li>Number of new business models identified and applied</li> </ul>	Innovate on new polymers, to improve its reusability and recyclability back into high quality materials	X	X
		Innovate and develop cost-effective alternatives (in particular develop sector-relevant alternatives for products with high use phase losses and for products where reuse or recycling rates are especially low), with lower impacts on the environment	X	X
		Innovate and set up pilots to scale up the most viable new product/packaging designs	X	
		Develop technologies to sort, recycle, process and dispose of plastics after use into high quality raw materials; or technologies on composting	X	X
		Develop new business model and strategy to shift from single-use to reusable plastic packaging and products	X	X
<b>Circulate</b> (reuse, recycling and disposal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of plastics being reusable, recyclable or compostable</li> <li>Reduction in waste generation</li> <li>Increase in reuse rate of specific plastic products</li> <li>Increase in collection rate of plastic waste</li> <li>Increase in recycling and recovery of plastic waste</li> </ul>	Develop policies, incentives and actions to reduce the generation of waste plastics	X	X
		Engage with consumers and users to promote sustainable purchasing, reuse and responsible disposal of plastic products, through education, training and campaigns	X	X
		Form partnerships to significantly improve the management of municipal solid waste (incl. collection, sorting, recycling and disposal)	X	X
		Form partnerships to significantly increase the coverage of wastewater and effluent treatment	X	X
		Develop public-private partnerships, with brands/industry contributing to the set-up of initiatives and treatment infrastructure to recycle and dispose of end-of-life plastics	X	X
		Develop and implement policy to incentivize the organization of informal waste collectors and sorters that can operate with independent financing with fair wage and thus not vulnerable to unscrupulous middlemen waste collectors	X	X



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# 1. Identification of data needs and information availability on resource use and hotspots

- **Objective:**
  - To identify where the problems and opportunities are (and therefore guide the solution)
  - To make it relevant to things people can relate to: countries, sectors, materials
  - To demonstrate what is at stake
- **Data and information from:** IRP Reports, UNEP reports, SCP-HAT, Material Flows database, WESR and possibly other sources
- **3 entry points for the data:**
  - Resources / materials
  - Sectors / value chains
  - Countries
- **3 sectors/value-chains:**
  - food systems,
  - construction,
  - textiles

## Examples of type of information and data needed

### Type of resources:

- What resources? Name the physical element: water, topsoil, land, minerals, nutrients, fossil fuels, rare earth minerals, forests, fish stocks, sand, etc
- Which are renewable / non-renewable
- What is the current state of degradation/depletion of each of these specific resources
- How much do we have left of each resource?
- How long do we have left based on current rates of resource extraction / use?
- which resources are presently the most at risk
- Can these resources be substituted by another one with a similar result?
- which resources are being used the least efficiently / in which industries and for which products.

### Per sector and industry:

- Which sectors and industries are most resource-intensive globally?
- Which resources are used the most in each of the 3 sectors?
- Rate of virgin natural resource input to output for each sector and industry, in each country (material efficiency /resource efficiency by industry)
- Which industries are the least / most resource-intensive / efficient? Which are improving? Which are going backwards? etc

### Per stage of the value chain:

- Which resources are required at each stage of the 3 value chains?
- What is the consequence of *extraction* of specific resource on: Loss of forest cover; Degradation of soil quality / nutrients in land; Use of water; Loss of fish stocks; Pollution of chemicals etc into air, water, land; Use of energy; Release of CO2 emissions
- What is the consequence of *processing, production and transportation* on:...etc



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## 2. Consultative process that leads to actionable recommendations: defining and undertaking it in the task group

- **Objective:**
  - To define a process to develop actionable recommendations, building on other initiatives' experience
  - To consultatively develop science-based actionable recommendations in the 3 sectors
- **Recommendations at levels of:** sector, stage of the value chain, stakeholder, product category
- **2-tier consultations**
  1. Identifying gaps and entry points in the sectors/value chains –  
Consultation mainly with experts / Academia - Science / data driven  
online: May – July
  2. Identifying how stakeholders can help address these gaps  
Multistakeholder consultations – participants to be identified  
in-person or online: September-October



## **Discussion:**

- **Any suggestions and feedback on the proposed approach to develop actionable recommendations?**
- **Who should we invite at the consultations for each identified sectors?**
- **Other ideas to collect feedback from key actors?**



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