

Technical Annex 2: Key Components Required for Policy Scoping and Gap Analysis

In conducting this work, the consultant should consider (but not be limited to) the following key components:

1. Manufacturing: Production and Pre-production
 - a. Supply, transport, use, and leakage of plastic resin pellets used in manufacture of plastic products
2. Consumption, from:
 - a. Land-based sources (industry, the general public, institutions)
 - b. Marine-based sources (recreational/commercial fishing, aquaculture, offshore oil and gas exploration)
3. Waste Management or Disposal, and specifically plastic waste management and disposal, including:
 - a. Legal waste management (landfill, incineration and recycling, and associated leakage during collection and transportation; wastewater treatment and sewer overflow);
 - b. Illegal, unregulated and accidental waste disposal (illegal dumping, littering, other leakage);
 - i. Marine Litter (including illegal/unregulated disposal, lost cargo and gear, etc.);
 - ii. Lost Plastic Resin Pellets – during manufacturing, processing, transport, etc.
 - iii. Accidents and Disasters – anthropogenic and natural (release of plastics through accidents, storms and natural disasters like tsunamis, hurricanes and tornados)
 - c. Waste Avoidance (energy recovery, re-use, reduction of demand of plastic products, biodegradable plastics, substitutes to plastics, innovation);
4. Kinds of Instruments, including regulatory (affirmative/prohibitive), economic (incentives/disincentives) and information (research, record-keeping, education, etc.) instruments and including the following:
 - a. Price-based (e.g., taxation of plastics or subsidising alternatives, such as taxing poor environmental performance, subsidising research and innovation, adjusting waste charges, deposit-refund programmes, tax breaks to incentivise better plastics stewardship, or fees/levies/duties applied to people or companies to discourage poor stewardship, etc.);
 - b. Rights-based (e.g., cap and trade systems; promoting extended producer responsibility, which provide property rights and duties to producers; pay-per-use; waste-based billing; promoting the sorting of wastes for recycling; etc.);
 - c. Regulations (e.g., limits to allowable pollution levels; standards for plastic pellet spills; plastic /landfill bans; mandatory recycling legislation; stewardship practices to supporting extended producer responsibility; prohibitions against irresponsible plastics waste-handling; etc.);

- d. Behavioural (influencing behaviours to reduce plastic pollution; education and providing information; social comparisons use; supporting research, awareness campaigns, labelling of products to instruct uses on end-of-life best practices; etc.)
- 5. Targets of Instruments
 - a. Plastics industry;
 - b. Consumption of plastics (by companies, organisations or the public);
 - c. Tourism (land, water, cruise ships) and fisheries industries (specifically or as relevant to SIDS);
 - d. Legal/illegal plastics disposal;
 - e. Land-based and marine based sources of plastics waste and leakage;
 - f. Capture of plastics after they have been leaked to the environment;
 - g. Macro- and microplastics;
 - h. Recycling measures or incentives?
- 6. Key Considerations and Analyses: The consultant will conduct analyses on the collected information to develop recommendations for the best policy to manage non-recyclable plastic waste and reduce or eliminate plastics leakage into the environment in each of these three SIDS in the Caribbean Region. This will include (but will not be limited to):
 - a. Gap analysis (e.g., gaps related to policy or gaps in knowledge, technology, financial measures that affect policy, or gaps in determining effectiveness of instruments, gaps in types of plastics managed, etc.), discussion of effectiveness or risks associated with the instrument, positive or negative interactions/conflicts/harmonisations among instruments or pairing two instruments together (e.g., a ban and education), issues relating to lack of accurate information, enforcement issues, local/regional effects on policy implementation or effectiveness, analysis of the types of instruments being used and what plastics/sources are targeted, and lessons learned;
 - b. Review of financing and implementation options associated with these instruments.

Technical Annex 3: Potential Areas for Reduction Measures

The consultant's recommendations for policy to address specific situations in each of the three SIDS will consider, but are not limited to, the following areas. The consultant will also consider the results of the review of Current Plastic Waste management Instruments and Technical Annex 1, where relevant:

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Support
 - e.g., Promotion of coordination and integration of plastic reduction strategies, which could include:
 - Institutions and entities (like governments) that purchase large amounts of plastic products;

- Sectors, like the fishing sector, tourism, and waste management, or other users of plastic and generators of plastic waste, etc.
 - How plastics are used (e.g., changing materials used in packaging)
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Support
 - e.g., Infrastructure/innovation investments for plastic design, production, recovery, moving toward circular economy, etc.
 - Return/bring back schemes, deposits
 - e.g., Developing targets and performance standards for recycled content, facilitating end-of-life recycling, removing barriers, etc.
 - Segregation and valorisation of residues in landfills
 - e.g., Organic materials are compostable. Therefore the volume of space that organic matter occupies in a landfill will decrease over time as it degrades. Plastic, however, will not degrade so the volume it occupies in a landfill will not diminish. Thus, waste management fees based on volume of waste should consider degradation (or its lack) of waste over time.
- Energy Recovery
 - e.g., Use of plastics in waste-to-energy combustion plants
 - e.g., Producing fuel from plastics wastes (refuse-derived fuel), as by using heating and pyrolysis to create synthetic oil products