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Designing a national marine litter action plan

Making the plan strategic

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Suggested steps

TO DEVELOP A MARINE LITTER ACTION PLAN

- Step 1:** Scientific assessment and data collection
- Step 2:** Position the marine litter action plan
- Step 3:** Determine the strategic approach
- Step 4:** Stakeholder mapping and engagement
- Step 5:** Decide the approach to selecting action measures
- Step 6:** Design the monitoring program
- Step 7:** Define implementation actions
- Step 8:** Monitoring & review of implementation & action plan
- Step 9:** Set review cycles for the action plan
- Step 10:** Maintaining momentum



COBSEA

Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter

Objectives:

8(ii):

- Foster sustainable consumption and production in a multi-stakeholder whole lifecycle approach to prevent and reduce leakage at source

8(vi):

- Support national efforts towards adequate institutional, policy and implementation frameworks

Principles

- Integration
- Prevention
- Polluter pays
- Sustainable consumption & production
- Science-based approach

COBSEA RAP MALI:

- Action 1.1.3
- Action 2.1.3

Strategic

Build capacity



Design guide

ELEMENTS OF A MARINE LITTER ACTION PLAN

1. Strategic approach

- Initiating development
- Broaden the reach
- Maintaining momentum
- Measuring effectiveness
- Building capacity

2. Technical approach

- Baselines & targets
- Elements to support implementation
 - Land-based sources
 - Sea-based sources
 - Removal
 - Awareness



Developing the action plan

TWO APPROACHES

Top-down

- Cheaper
- Non-negotiated document
- Framework to guide national action
- “Shopping list”

Bottom-up

- Resource intensive
- Multi-stakeholder
 - broader
- Negotiated document
 - targets
- Prescriptive list

Don't delay due to:

- Lack of baseline information
- Setting targets



Broadening the scope of the RAP

NOT JUST MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

Integration

- Solid Waste Management
- Sustainable Consumption & Production
- CBD & other obligations

COBSEA RAP MALI:

- SDGs 3, 9, 11, 12 & 17

SDGS – beyond 14.1

- Water quality, wastewater (6.2)
- Air quality, MSW (11.6)
- Lifecycle of chemicals, all waste (12.4)
- Reduce waste generation (12.5)
- Restoration (14.2)



Engagement

INITIAL AND ONGOING

Maintaining momentum

- National focal points (national & regional)
- National action plans
- National committee
 - Regular reporting obligations
 - Intersessional platform
 - Engage industry early & ongoing
- Early scoping study of national institutions
 - Upstream coordination
 - Reflect in action plan



Measuring effectiveness

TRACKING THE ACTION PLAN WITHOUT IMPACT TARGETS

What can be measured

- Outputs & outcomes
- Establishment of national committee
- Guidelines developed (sectoral, spatial)
- National monitoring program in place
 - Baselines – on what?
 - Beach litter, waste profiles
- Reporting & tracking trends
 - Measuring progress (SMART)
 - Reporting templates (early in process)



Measuring effectiveness

Measuring progress through mapping

Research agenda

1. Map waste profiles
2. Map flow of plastic through market
3. Map economic incentive opportunities (who pays?)
4. Identify capacity – customs, treasury, etc
5. Identify policy strengths, weaknesses
6. Socio-economic studies (business, vulnerable communities, cost-benefit analysis)
7. Map transition periods



Building capacity

THE ACTION PLAN AS A TOOL

Elements to build capacity

- Prioritised actions (regional & national)
- National action plan supports goals of regional action plan
- National & regional institutional framework
- Reports to show progress
- Data gaps & research requirements
- Application of guiding approaches
 - Extended Producer Responsibility
 - Economic policy instruments
 - Sustainable Procurement Policies

COBSEA RAP MALI:

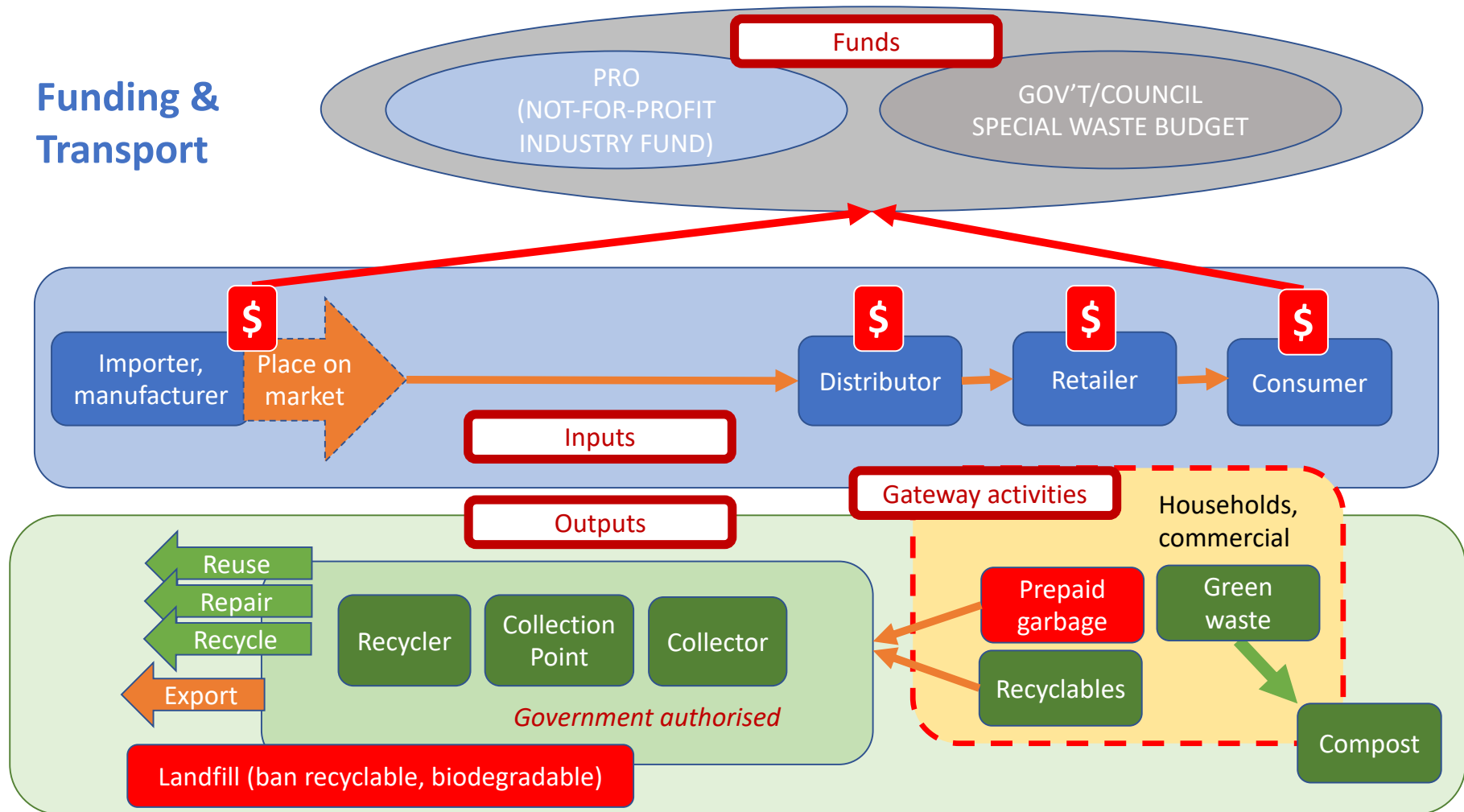
- Action 1.1.3
- Action 2.1.3



Why choose economic policy incentives?

Autonomous self-sustaining waste management

Funding & Transport



Policy gap analysis

Suggestions for research agenda

A moving document

1. Enabling measures
 - Provide authority
2. Operational measures
 - Legislation that elaborates on roles & functions
3. Cleaner production & design
4. Supporting measures
 - Improve **volume** and **quality** of recyclable material
 - Enhance **economic viability** of waste management
5. Integration of informal sector



Summary – achieving goals

Making progress achievable

- National committee (mandatory)
- Economic incentives (include language)
- Awareness vs education
 - Impacts vs what to do
- Measuring
 - What to measure?
 - What to baseline?
- Reporting
 - SMART targets



Summary - capacity

Elements to build capacity

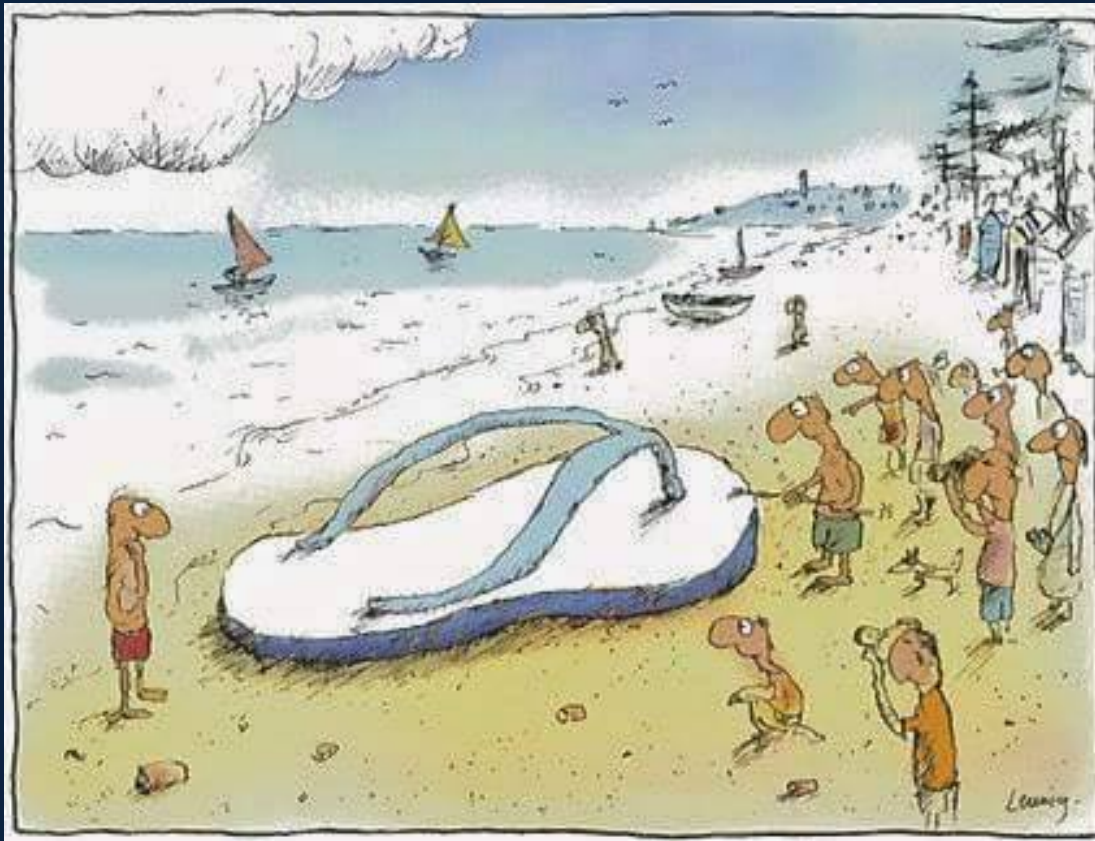
- Strong framework
 - Institutional, regulatory & operational
- Involvement of stakeholders
 - Key authorities remain priority
- Ensure robust resource mobilization
 - Autonomous & self-sustaining
- Broaden reach across sectors
- Lack of information, need for targets
 - **Not a reason to delay**
- Build on
 - Global & regional direction and
 - Existing commitments, incl. industry



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Thank you

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EPR – Roles, responsibilities & relationships

Adapted from Australian National Television Recycling Scheme

