



OceanLitter

Programme

Project Document: Global Litter Partnerships Project (GloLitter)



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Preparation of the Project Document: Global Litter Partnerships Project (GloLitter)¹

The development of the GloLitter Project Document was headed by the Consultant, Zabi Bazari. This Project Document is the key document associated with the GloLitter Partnerships Project, which is part of the IMO OceanLitter Programme.

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¹ 2026 version excludes some sensitive data of the approved IMO-FAO-Norway Project Document originally entitled "GloLitter Project Document: Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries to Address the Issue of Marine Plastic Litter from Sea-based Sources (GloLitter Partnerships)" (the ProDoc), it includes all key data and essential Annexes of the original ProDoc.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ABNJ	Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
ALDFG	Abandoned, Lost and otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BGI	Blue Growth Initiative of FAO
BPF	Best Practice Framework for the Management of Fishing Gear
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CLME+	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CNFO	Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations
COCATRAM	Central America Commission on Maritime Transport
COFI	FAO Committee on Fisheries
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EPR	Extended Producers Responsibility
EU	European Union
FADs	Fish Aggregating Devices
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Pacific Island Forum Fisheries Agency
FIAO	FAO Fishing Operations and Technology Branch
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GGGI	Global Ghost Gear Initiative
GIA	Global Industry Alliance
GloBallast	Global Partnerships Programme to reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms in ships' ballast water (an IMO-GEF-UNDP programme)
GloMEEP	Global Maritime Energy Efficiency Partnership (an IMO-GEF-UNDP project)
GloLitter	Global Litter Partnerships Project
GMN	Global Maritime Technology Cooperation Centres Network (an IMO-led project funded by the European Union)
GPML	Global Partnership on Marine Litter
GPTF	Global Project Task Force
IAS	Invasive Aquatic Species
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICES	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICFA	International Coalition of Fisheries Associations
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fish Workers
IFI	International Financial Institution

IMO	International Maritime Organization
IRP	Implementing Regional Partner
ITCP	Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme of IMO
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
LC	London Convention
LC/LP	London Convention/ London Protocol
LDCs	Least Developing Countries
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LP	London Protocol
LPC	Lead Partnering Country
LPIR	Legal, Policy and Institutional Reform
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MED	Marine Environment Division of IMO
MEPC	Marine Environment Protection Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPL	Marine Plastic Litter
MTCC	Maritime Technology Cooperation Centers
NAP	National Action Plan
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NTF	National Task Force
ODA	Official Development Assistance (Norway's International Development Assistance)
OSPESCA	Central America Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization
PC	Partnering Country
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PRFs	Port Reception Facilities
PSC	Port State Control
PSCO	Port State Control Officer
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
RAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
RCMP	Regional Coordinating and Monitoring Partner
REMPEITC	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Centre
RFB	Regional Fisheries Body (term used includes also Regional Fisheries Management Organizations)
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
ROCRAM	Regional Network on Cooperation among Maritime Authorities in Latin America
RSN	Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network
SBMPL	Sea-Based Sources of Marine Plastic Litter
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SPs	Strategic Partners
STCW	The International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers
TC	Technical Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP RSP	UNEP Regional Seas Programme
USD	United States Dollars
VGMFG	Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WG	Working Group
WGFTFB	Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behaviour [of FAO]
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Executive summary

The Global Litter Partnerships (GloLitter) project will assist developing countries to prevent and reduce marine plastic litter (MPL) from the maritime transport and fisheries sectors and identify opportunities for the reduction of plastic uses in both industries. Within the existing policy and regulatory frameworks and with help of new tools developed and lessons learned from interventions in other sectors and strategically linking with FAO and other on-going global and regional initiatives related to MPL, GloLitter will expand government and port management capacities and instigate legal, policy and institutional reforms at the country level. The project will develop mechanisms for sustainability and enhance regional cooperation to support the transition of the maritime transport and fisheries sectors towards a low MPL future. GloLitter will achieve its objectives by focusing on a number of areas identified in the recently adopted IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships and in complementary actions as identified by FAO, including supporting the provisions of the recently endorsed FAO Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG).

This major project will also spur global efforts to pilot, demonstrate and test best practices to deal with MPL and will enhance global knowledge management and information sharing to support the objectives. The partnership effort will be three-tiered involving global, regional and country level partners: representing government, industry and non-governmental organizations. Private sector participation will be achieved through developing an overarching Global Industry Alliance (GIA) in collaboration with the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) with partners from major maritime and fisheries companies. In addition to identifying new interventions for industry to address Sea-Based Sources of Marine Plastic Litter (SBMPL), the GloLitter-GIA will build on and promote relevant existing initiatives, such as the Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI). Ten countries, from five high priority regions (Asia, Africa, Caribbean, Latin America and Pacific), will take Lead Partnering Country (LPC) roles in their respective regions to champion national actions in the context of supporting the IMO Action Plan and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. The LPCs will then help catalyzing a regional momentum by supporting a minimum of 20 Partnering Countries (PCs) to follow the path via a twinning working arrangement. All the selected LPCs and PCs will be those that are eligible for funding under the Norway Official Development Assistance (ODA) initiative. In addition, a number of developed countries and Strategic Partners (SPs) whose expertise and capacities will benefit this global effort will join the effort, thus altogether forming a partnership of more than 40 countries, organizations and private sector corporations.

GloLitter will substantially contribute to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to the objectives of the FAO Blue Growth Initiative (BGI). In addition to FAO, GloLitter will work with a number of global partners including the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP), Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), GGGI and the UNGC. The project will develop strategic linkages with various Regional Seas Programmes (RSPs) and Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) to augment their existing effort in addressing MPL.

The main components of GloLitter will include:

- 1** The development of knowledge products and capacity building tools in support of wider capacity building on the subject and their dissemination to expand global awareness and stakeholders' support in dealing with SBMPL.
- 2** The preparation of countries' national status, policies and action plans in dealing with SBMPL as a basis for undertaking Legal, Policy and Institutional Reforms (LPIR) at national levels.
- 3** The delivery of capacity building activities to enhance the enforcement of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex V, LC/LP and relevant FAO instruments as well as port waste management inclusive of Port Reception Facilities (PRFs)
- 4** The development of regulatory and best practice guidelines and tools to prevent and reduce ghost fishing via reduction of fishing gears' plastic litter.

5 Establishment of public-private partnerships to spur the development of cost-effective MPL management solutions, promotion of women empowerment in dealing with SBMPL and definition of a follow-up Phase II scaling-up and demonstration project.

6 The setting up of an effective project management and governance system to ensure that the project achieves its intended outcomes.

With a view to establishing a multi-year, multi-donor, programme, and with the proposed initial three and half a years timeline of the project, funded at NOK 40 million (about US\$ 4.48 million),² GloLitter will be executed by IMO in partnership with FAO, in collaboration with other various international, regional and national partners through additional in-kind co-financing, mobilized from these partners, including those from the private sector and beneficiary countries.

² This is the official UN Exchange rate, applicable in August 2019, when this document was developed.

1 The problem and need for international intervention

1.1 The problem

Marine litter enters the marine environment because of a wide range of land and sea-based activities, including maritime transport and fisheries. Plastic litter, both macro-plastic and micro-plastic, persists in the marine environment and results in harmful effects on marine life and biodiversity, as well as negative impacts on human health, safety and livelihoods. In addition, MPL negatively impacts industries, such as tourism, fisheries and shipping and thereby economics of local communities that rely on them. Marine litter, in its various forms, has significant negative implications for sustainable development. However, the plastic waste material has the potential to be brought back into the economy by means of reuse or recycling. Studies demonstrate that despite the existing regulatory framework to prevent dumping and discharges of MPL from ships, discharges into the sea continue to occur.

IMO has recognized the importance of preventing pollution by garbage, including plastic, from ships since the adoption of MARPOL Annex V that came into force in 1988, as well as the prevention of pollution from dumping of various types of waste, including plastics, into the sea through the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention (LC)) and its 1996 Protocol (London Protocol (LP)). This commitment was reinforced by the IMO Assembly, at its thirtieth session in December 2017, recognizing the on-going problem of marine plastic pollution, as addressed in MARPOL Annex V, which required further consideration as part of a global solution within the framework of ocean governance, in pursuance of the target of Sustainable Development Goal 14 to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds by 2025.

The IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) also recognized the importance of continued action to manage this global issue with the development of an “Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships”³ at its seventy-third session (MEPC 73) in October 2018. In addition, the thirty-eighth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the LC and the eleventh Meeting of Contracting Parties to the LP in October 2016 adopted a “Recommendation to Encourage Action to Combat Marine Litter”.⁴

Furthermore, FAO and its Members have recognized, and raised concern about Abandoned, Lost and otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG), as a significant component of marine litter which has serious impacts on habitats, fish stocks and other marine species, particularly through ghost fishing, and as a navigational hazard and risk to safety at sea. In accordance with FAO’s mandate to achieve food security globally, including through inter alia the sustainable development of fisheries, and noting the urgency to address the marine litter issue, including ALDFG, under SDG14.1 and achieve significant reduction of marine pollution of all kinds by 2025, FAO is working to prevent, reduce and eliminate ALDFG, under the broader framework of a global programme to support responsible practices for sustainable fisheries and reduce the impacts of fishing operations on marine ecosystems. FAO has recently adopted the Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG) to support the provisions of FAO’s Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The VGMFG assists overarching fisheries management goals and addresses ALDFG through provisions relating to gear marking systems as well as retrieval and reporting of lost gear and appropriate disposal of end-of-life gear. In 2019 FAO, GGGI and IMO have organized various regional workshops to increase awareness on ALDFG and the VGMFG, with funding from the European Union. FAO’s global programme will support the implementation of the VGMFG as well as other measures and relevant instruments to prevent, reduce and eliminate ALDFG. FAO’s umbrella programme on “Responsible practices for sustainable fisheries and reduction of impacts of fishing operations” also seeks to strengthen cooperative action between relevant UN agencies, programmes and other relevant and interested partners, including IMO.

³ “Action plan to address marine plastic litter from ships”, Resolution MEPC.310(73), adopted on 26 October 2018.

⁴ “Recommendation to encourage action to combat marine litter”, London Convention report of the thirty-eighth consultative meeting and the eleventh meeting of contracting parties, October 2016.

Reverting to the IMO Action Plan, it is worth noting that the action plan builds on existing policy and regulatory frameworks and identifies opportunities to enhance these frameworks and introduce new supporting measures to address the issue of SBMPL that herein means MPL from shipping, while also stressing the close inter-linkages with fisheries, dumping of wastes at sea, as well as land-based sources of marine litter. The IMO Action Plan also identifies opportunities to synergize its efforts with the actions undertaken by FAO and expects that IMO and FAO will jointly explore opportunities to facilitate the implementation of the action plan, particularly those elements that are related to fisheries. IMO and FAO already have close cooperation on a number of issues through the framework of the Joint FAO/IMO ad hoc Joint Working Group (WG) on “Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and related matters”, within which topics relating to marine litter have become increasingly important components of the agenda. In particular, there is active ongoing collaboration between IMO and FAO to build capacity in developing countries for the implementation of the 2009 Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) and the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record). Other areas of on-going collaboration include safety at sea for fishers, where IMO, ILO and FAO have jointly developed and are building capacity for implementation of a range of safety codes, recommendations, technical guidelines and standards. IMO and FAO are also co-leading efforts on SBMPL under the GPML, as well as within GESAMP on the 43rd WG on SBMPL.

A specific aspect that the IMO Action Plan has identified is the need to increase the technical cooperation and capacity building with specific focus on addressing the implementation issues related to the plan. This programme is therefore a direct response to the suggested outcome of the Action Plan, providing an opportunity to harness combined strengths and mandates of the organizations involved to avoid duplication of effort and to enable the efficient use of resources.

1.2 International reviews, gap analysis and need for global partnership

A preliminary internal review of the need and potential for cooperation between Norway, IMO and FAO in the context of dealing with MPL was conducted, especially in light of the UN 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development and its SDGs, new policy discussions in IMO and FAO, the IMO Action Plan, the existence of relevant policy instruments in both organizations, as well as the objectives of global initiatives such as High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean economy and the UNGC’s actions on Sustainable Ocean Business Action Platform. This review considered past and current technical cooperation initiatives through IMO’s ITCP programme in the area of MARPOL Annex V and LC/LP and suggestions contained in the IMO Action Plan related to technical cooperation and capacity building. The review also considered ongoing initiatives by FAO and other UN bodies, most importantly UNEP, as well as potential general actions and cooperation needed to create a transformational impact to reduce marine litter, in particular plastics, entering the marine environment through the maritime transportation and fisheries sectors. Based on this review, the following key gaps and needs, among others, were identified in the context of developing countries:

- Possible limitations in awareness of the MPL-related issues in the developing regions and especially within the maritime sector and of the potential solutions and best practices.
- Lack of cross-sectoral knowledge of maritime and fisheries issues.
- Lack of awareness on the issue of “ghost fishing” and its significant negative impact on the environment and marine food resources.
- Lack of capacity to implement and enforce MARPOL Annex V and the LC/LP.
- Lack of capacity and technical in-country knowledge to implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG) and lack of awareness on what best practice management of fishing gear to prevent gear loss can look like.
- Lack of policies and action plans at national levels to support a global action plan on SBMPL.
- Lack of linkages between ship/port specific waste management plans and national waste management plans and policies.
- Inadequate Port Reception Facilities (PRFs) especially in most developing regions of the world.

- The need to improve cooperation between research and industry for innovation and development.
- The need to improve capacity among most stakeholders who have a role to play in managing MPL issues and integrated approaches.
- The need to enhancing existing cooperation at regional level.

The preliminary review also considered the following criteria to identify the specific areas for such an IMO-FAO-Norway partnership as well as the geographical scope for a potential technical cooperation intervention:

- Focus on developing countries that need assistance in fight against SBMPL.
- Issues that need urgent follow-up actions to sustain the international political momentum.
- Follow up of and alignment with IMO Action Plan on MPL.
- Value for money in terms of potential positive impacts from interventions.
- Alignment between IMO's, FAO's and Norway's strategic directions and priorities.
- Alignments between IMO and FAO mandates and priorities.
- Ability to attract multiple stakeholders, partners, and donors to support replication and scaling-up.

This internal review concluded that there is a high potential for a concrete IMO/FAO-Norway cooperation programme with tangible outputs, but that there also exists the potential for partnerships with a large number of stakeholders based on existing cooperation mechanisms, past experience and institutional frameworks. Another conclusion was that an ambitious cross-sectoral cooperation programme to reduce MPL from shipping and fisheries is feasible in the current political landscape and that such an initiative would be supported by several countries and major stakeholders, including international organizations, business organizations, science and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). All the above led to conclude that an intervention programme is essential and timely in dealing with SBMPL to close the gaps as identified above. GloLitter is defined within this context.

1.3 General approach and GloLitter Partnerships Project scope

With respect to a strategy for intervention, two models were considered:

- 1 Stand-alone national capacity-building activities following the typical Technical Cooperation (TC) biennial planning and intervention models of IMO.
- 2 An IMO/FAO-Norway Flagship Project on SBMPL to transition shipping and fisheries sectors to better manage their SBMPL through legal and policy reforms, innovation and partnerships, building on past and current initiatives and experiences of both IMO and FAO, utilizing the existing institutional frameworks, such as the UNEP RSP,⁵ with the objective of catalyzing actions to address MPL.

Due to the significant gaps, and the need for conventional capacity building under the IMO TC model along with institutional capacity building, policy and legislative developments, in line with specific pilot projects for collection, reuse or recycling of SBMPL, it was decided that the problem will need to be looked at as a "programme" that would comprise of different project phases. As such, GloLitter is considered as the first phase in developing a global partnership for joint efforts at national, regional and global levels to deal with a number of major issues relating to SBMPL. This can be achieved through a range of dedicated and logically connected project components to address specific issues/gaps as highlighted before and by using the proven and tested "Glo-X" model implementation strategy used by the IMO GloBallast, GloMEEP and GloFouling projects. It was therefore concluded that a dedicated multi-year, outcome-based, project will have the potential to make a significant impact in altering the trend of SBMPL accumulation in the sea. In a second phase of the project, it is anticipated that greater attention will be given to the establishment of new public-private sector partnerships at regional and national levels to identify best practices and develop new solutions together with

⁵ UN Environment Programme. (n.d.). Regional Seas Programme.
<https://www.unep.org/topics/ocean-seas-and-coasts/regional-seas-programme>

further actions for empowering women engagement in reduction of MPL efforts and concentrating more on pilot projects, replication and global scaling-up of GloLitter.

1.4 Project alignment to international efforts

1.4.1 Project conformity with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Several of the SDGs have particular resonance with the proposed project, including:

- SDG 1 – No poverty
- SDG 2 – Zero hunger
- SDG 3 – Good health and well-being
- SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable development

Amongst the above list, GloLitter is directly aligned and related to SDG 14 but supports all other above-mentioned SDGs indirectly.

1.4.2 Programme alignment with Norway's strategic objectives and priorities

GloLitter can be linked to several high priority areas that are included in Norway's long-term strategy including health, private sector development, climate and energy, women and gender equality. First, MPL has direct influence on the health of the coastal population of the regions and thus t's impact in reducing SBMPL is directly supporting the above strategy. The project also aims to promote industry alliances and partnerships to promote technical cooperation and uptake of management practices, thus promoting private sector development. The project will also create conditions that may be conducive for effective use and transfer of expertise and experience between regions in areas where this is requested by LPCs and PCs. As mentioned before, the project will also ensure the increased involvement of women in addressing the MPL issues as represented by a specific output inclusive of a number of activities as described later.

The project aligns with Norway's significant leadership on the issue of marine debris at the international level and aims to implement actions and approaches that are consistent with, and will contribute to follow up on, relevant United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolutions. This includes measures which are aimed at preventing SBMPL through developing best practice management of the plastic components, items and waste of both shipping and fishing industries, strengthening and improving plastic waste management, as well as identifying areas where plastic use could be reduced. It also aligns with best practice management of fishing gear, showcasing how proper managing of fishing gear at all levels of its lifecycle can help prevent and reduce gear loss, increase recovery / reuse and maximize the value chain that fishing gear provides. The project strengthens the international response and coordination to the global MPL problem from a sea-based sources perspective.

The proposed project represents a unique example and a model of Norwegian assistance being used during the critical stages of implementation of the relevant international requirements that are also in line with Norway's aims and objectives. This project will provide an opportunity for Norway to continue to catalytically pursue its priorities related to sustainable use of the oceans and combatting marine litter. Norway can therefore follow up its strategic priorities related to enabling long term policy reforms "on the ground" at developing country levels, contributing to significant regional and global environmental benefits due to the very international nature of shipping and fishing industries.

In particular, GloLitter will contribute directly to the goals of “Norway’s programme to reduce marine litter, with emphasis on plastic debris” that fully supports the SDG14.1 goal of “By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution”. In particular this alignment exists where GloLitter activities will contribute to the project’s outcomes in the following areas:

- Management of plastic waste in partner countries is improved
- Global commitments and national and regional instruments to prevent marine litter and microplastics are strengthened

GloLitter will seek to achieve the main objective of such a project to prevent and significantly reduce the amount of marine litter, in particular plastic litter, including microplastics, from marine sources in developing countries through:

- Enhancing the developing countries’ capacities and commitments to international and regional regulatory instruments and best practice to prevent SBMPL.
- Improvement of SBMPL waste management in partnering developing countries via reduction of dumping, more effective collection and delivery to PRFs and integration of PRFs to wider national waste management facilities.

Please refer to **Sub-chapter 2.3** (Intervention by GloLitter) that gives more details as to how the project aims to support the above objective.

Moreover, GloLitter will provide opportunities to combine its generated data and information on marine litter from ships with the findings of the Norwegian Government funded EAF-Nansen Programme “Supporting the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management considering climate and pollution impacts” which started activities in May 2017 and particularly activities under the addendum to the research programme on “Occurrence and impacts of marine litter and microplastics on marine ecosystems” based on the surveys with the RV “Dr. Fridtjof Nansen”.

The project will optimize benefits from, and continue the momentum generated by, the previous Norwegian partnerships with IMO and FAO. The Norway intervention will demonstrate how Norway financing of some incremental costs can catalyze major achievements at the national level relating to some of Norway’s key strategic priorities related to oceans.

1.4.3 Alignment to IMO and FAO agenda and activities

GloLitter directly supports the development and implementation of the IMO Action Plan on Marine Plastics as described earlier. In addition, GloLitter will support and enhance efforts undertaken by the LC/LP contracting parties to address marine litter and micro-plastics within the waste streams regulated under these instruments, not least technical cooperation efforts under the LC/LP Technical Cooperation and Assistance Programme, which is complimentary to the IMO ITCP, and where the LC/LP contracting parties as recently agreed to re-double their efforts.

GloLitter contributes to the implementation of the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), which is the main guiding document for FAO’s activities in fisheries and aquaculture. The CCRF is widely implemented by FAO’s members who biannually report on their implementation. Chapter 8 on Fishing Operations is highly relevant for the activities of GloLitter. Article 8.4.6 of the CCRF emphasizes that “States should cooperate to develop and apply technologies, materials and operational methods that minimize the loss of fishing gear and the ghost fishing effects of lost or abandoned fishing gear”. The same CCRF writes in Article 8.7.1 that “States should introduce and enforce laws and regulations based on the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78)”. The basis for the work in partnership with IMO is thus provided in the CCRF.

GloLitter also supports the FAO umbrella programme on “Responsible practices for sustainable fisheries and reduction of impacts of fishing operations” and the implementation of activities to prevent, reduce and eliminate ALDFG as requested by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI). The 33rd session of COFI (July 2018)

encouraged FAO to conduct further work on quantifying the impacts of ALDFG and developing and documenting best practices for addressing ALDFG, including the recovery and recycling of gear, the use of biodegradable gear to minimize its contribution to marine plastic pollution and the reduction of ghost fishing. Moreover, COFI 33 supported the development of a comprehensive global strategy to tackle issues relating to ALDFG and to support implementation of the VGMFG, encouraging the involvement of small-scale and artisanal fisheries, relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), regional fisheries management arrangements and other relevant international bodies. The VGMFG assists overarching fisheries management goals and addresses ALDFG through provisions relating to gear marking systems as well as retrieval and reporting of lost gear and appropriate disposal of end-of-life gear. FAO conducted four regional workshops in 2019 together with GGGI to help identify the gaps, capacity needs and appetite for change in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, to inform its work. FAO's umbrella programme will also seek to strengthen cooperative action between relevant UN agencies, programmes and other relevant and interested partners, including IMO.

Other FAO priority areas where GloLitter aligns with are the Blue Growth Initiative and the EAF-Nansen Programme work on "Occurrence and impacts of marine litter and based on the surveys with the RV "Dr. Fridtjof Nansen" from 2019/2020 onwards. Moreover, GloLitter is fully aligned with the on-going scientific collaboration under the ICES-FAO WG on Fishing Technology and Fish Behavior (WGFTFB), and the support that FAO provides to the Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) through the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN), of which all regional fisheries advisory bodies and RFMOs are member. Most importantly, recognizing the inter-linkages between these issues, GloLitter will provide an overarching, initial programmatic, umbrella structure to enhance coordination between FAO and IMO (and their respective governing bodies and organs) on these matters, reducing overlap and duplication of efforts, addressing gaps and providing a vehicle for the efficient use of intervention funding.

2 Baseline, alternative scenarios and project's theory of change

2.1 Baseline scenario and current status

2.1.1 Marine Plastic Litter (MPL)

Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year for use in a wide variety of applications. In 2010, it was estimated that between 4.8-12.7 million tons of plastic end up in oceans every year. Marine species ingest or are entangled by plastic debris that leads to their injuries and deaths. MPL and microplastic litter threaten marine life and ecosystems, food safety and quality, sustainable use of the oceans and coasts, including fisheries, maritime transport and coastal tourism, and human health, contributing to climate change. There is an urgent need to reduce and prevent plastic litter and microplastics ending up in the ocean via a variety of methods, including the use of existing international and national agreements/regulations. In addition to regulations, collection, recycling and reuse of plastic products on the one hand, support for research and innovation to develop new products to limit or reduce their use are also necessary to prevent and reduce plastic pollution.⁶

At the global scale, the main sources of MPL are land-based from urban activities, sewer overflows, beach visitors, inadequate waste disposal and management, industrial activities and construction and illegal dumping. SBMPL originates mainly from fisheries, shipping and aquaculture, but also includes other sources, such as recreational activities, the oil and gas industry, windmills etc. It is often said that globally, about 20% of total marine plastics stem from sea-based sources. In many areas, SBMPL is as important or even dominating. Furthermore, much of the data stems from registrations during beach and coastal cleaning. Therefore, further studies on sources and levels are expected to find larger numbers for SBMPL. On-going efforts by GESAMP, through its FAO-IMO funded WG 43 on Sea-based sources of marine litter, which is due to deliver its first report in early 2020, will provide further insight into the quantitative and qualitative understanding of this issue, thus contributing to the development and implementation of GloLitter. In addition, further research that FAO has funded through other research institutions to be published in 2020 will also contribute to the quantitative and qualitative understanding of SBMPL.

ALDFG is a growing issue of concern for sustainable fisheries due to its subsequent effects on target and non-target species, habitats and human users in marine systems. Fisheries impacts, from ALDFG, include damage to and loss of fishing gear and catch, and hazards to navigation and safety at sea. However, as most fishing gears (including nets, ropes and buoys) are made of plastic the impact on the marine environment is considerable. Some studies estimate that some 10% of the total marine plastics originate from fishing sector activities.

A specific subject is the ghost fishing of lost gears, which can be reduced through the introduction of highly specific, simple and cost-effective measures, such as biodegradable panels in lobster, crab and fish pots and traps, and through building awareness. The use and uptake of gill nets, other nets and traps that are fully biodegradable in oceanic conditions is slow mainly due to the lack of availability. Some near bottom ALDFG can cause physical damage to the seabed and coral reefs. Surface ALDFG often presents a navigation and safety hazard for ocean users. Once washed ashore, ALDFG pollutes beaches with plastic litter that does not readily degrade. ALDFG is also a source of microplastics when it disintegrates over time. Retrieval and clean-up of ALDFG have huge cost implications for authorities and for the fishing industry. The recovery of ALDFG is limited worldwide. The efforts of FAO and its partners in promoting the marking and tracking of fishing gears, along with the introduction of legislative measures that support the enforcement and piloting, in partnership with fishers, new biodegradable gears that contribute to more responsible and sustainable fishing practices, are on-going. There are also a lot of other types of SBMPL generated by fisheries and shipping that need to be prevented. This includes ropes, buoys, packaging material, Styrofoam, clothing, household, personal care items, etc.

⁶ <https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-briefs/marine-plastics>

2.1.2 *Impacts of MPL*

The most visible and disturbing impacts of marine plastic are the ingestion, suffocation and entanglement of various marine species. Marine wildlife such as seals mistake plastic litter for seaweed. Due to their playful nature seals often get entangled, suffering from debilitating wounds or drowning. Other species, including sea birds, fish, whales and turtles, mistake plastic waste for prey and die of starvation or are choked to death.

Floating plastics also contribute to the spread of invasive marine organisms and bacteria, which in the worst cases can disrupt ecosystems. The transfer of marine plastics into the food chain is a further concern. In the fisheries sector, the construction, use, maintenance and disposal of fishing gear, traps, buoys, boats and product packages are sources of secondary sources of plastic pollution. The transfer of contaminants from seafood to humans has been identified, but it is not known whether this is a health hazard. FAO notes, following the GESAMP research on this subject, that as far as food safety hazards are concerned, microplastics are mainly found in the gut of animals, a part of the fish that is not commonly consumed by humans.

Fish fillets and other fish products, not including the intestine, are not a likely source of small fish, crustaceans and molluscs that are eaten with their guts are subjects of some concerns in terms of dietary exposure through consumption of fishery and aquaculture products.

Currently the impact of nano plastics consumption on humans is being researched. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 615 on “in Fisheries and Aquaculture” concludes that plastic contamination is likely to increase in the near future, that seafood appears to be the most studied source of exposure of MP for humans, fish and shellfish ingest plastic but trophic transfer seems unlikely, that intake seems to be negligible for humans, and that nano plastics impact in food safety is unknown.

Plastic waste also damages the aesthetic value of tourist destinations, leading to decreased tourism-related incomes and also economic costs related to the cleaning and maintenance of the sites. ALDFG has major environmental and economic impacts in the form of ghost fishing as well damaging the function of crucial sensitive marine habitats such as coral reefs.

Plastic debris also causes navigational hazards for vessels by fouling/entangling their propellers and additional costs associated to damaged engines, litter removal and waste management in marinas and harbors. A large number of harbors and marinas are reporting incidents involving marine litter especially for propellers frequently caused by derelict fishing gear. ALDFG has an impact on the fishing industry, resulting in environmental impacts, navigational hazards and economic, biodiversity and fish stock impacts of ‘ghost fishing’. ALDFG leads to increased costs for repairing vessels, damaged nets and fouled propellers. Independent of this economic impact, the lost fishing nets and fishing lines that are generally made from synthetic materials take a long time to degrade in the environment.

2.1.3 *Policy context, international regulatory framework and initiatives*

Global initiatives

The global attention to marine litter and in particular MPL goes back to the 1970s and beyond. Since then, there have been a range of global policies, initiatives and regulations that aim to directly or indirectly address MPL including those from sea-based and land-based activities. Most of the policies, regulations and initiatives include all types of marine litter. MPL is a big part of it. Below is a selected summary of the baseline policy context, regulatory framework and initiatives.

a. The United Nations (UN) Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS): This set of regulations on international waters provides the most overarching legal framework that, inter alia, relates to marine environmental protection. Articles 207 to 211 of UNCLOS refer to the prevention, reduction and control of pollution in the marine environment and calls upon the member States to adopt international and national laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment by dumping from land-based and sea-bed sources in particular shipping.

b. London Convention and London Protocol: The 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter (or the London Convention (LC)) and the 1996 Protocol to the London Convention (the London Protocol (LP)) aim to promote the effective control of marine pollution

and to take all practicable steps to prevent pollution of the seas by dumping of wastes and other matter. London Convention entered into force since 1975 and currently 87 States are Parties to this Convention. In 1996, the “London Protocol” was agreed to further modernize the Convention and, eventually, replace it. Under the Protocol almost all dumping is prohibited (with some exceptions that may be allowed following an assessment procedure and permitting). The Protocol entered into force on 24 March 2006 and there are currently 53 Parties to the Protocol. The prohibition of dumping of wastes is also regulated through most Regional Seas conventions.

c. MARPOL Annex V: IMO MARPOL Annex V that came into force in 1988 is the main international regulatory framework that deals with all types of ship generated garbage and regulates the collection and delivery of the relevant garbage, including plastics, to PRFs. MARPOL Annex V imposes a complete ban on dumping of plastics from all types of ships and mandates their delivery to PRFs for wastes (ship-board incineration of some types of plastics are allowed). MARPOL Annex V also addresses the fishing-based sources of marine garbage and specifies obligations relating to ALDFG including the obligation on States to ensure the reporting of ALDFG. Currently, more than 150 Countries are party to MARPOL Annex V. To assist Governments, ships, and port operators in implementing relevant requirements under MARPOL Annex V, MEPC has developed and adopted the Guidelines for the implementation of MARPOL Annex V.⁷

d. UN General Assembly resolutions: UN General Assembly in 2005 and 2008 issued resolutions that relate to both land and sea-based sources of marine plastic pollution and asked for, inter alia, provision of information and data on marine litter and for States to develop partnerships with industry and civil society to raise awareness of the extent of the impact of marine litter, urging States to integrate the issue of marine litter within national strategies dealing with waste management in coastal zones, ports and maritime industries. It also calls on States to provide incentives to use PRFs and encourages States to cooperate regionally and sub regionally to develop and implement joint prevention and recovery programmes for marine debris.

Under same resolutions, the UN General Assembly called upon States, FAO, IMO and UNEP (in particular its RSPs), regional and sub-RFMOs and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations to take action to address the issue of ALDFG through the collection of data on gear losses, economic costs to fisheries and other sectors, and the impact on marine ecosystems.

e. Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development: This conference in 2012 lead to the declaration on “The Future We want” under which the States have re-affirmed their commitment to reduction of marine dumping by “urging countries and other stakeholders to take all possible measures to prevent the unsound management of hazardous wastes and their illegal dumping, particularly in countries where the capacity to deal with these wastes is limited ...”.

Also, in Rio+20, Member States decided to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Subsequently 17 SDGs were defined with SDG 14 related to “Life under Water”. Reduction of marine litter is the first target under SDG 14 stating that “by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution”.

f. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries: Although not a legally binding regulation, the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries also outlines, inter alia, recommendations concerning the management of garbage and fishing gear. With regard to ship-board generated garbage, the FAO Code of Conduct states in its chapter 8 on Fishing Operations that:

- Amongst other things, States should ensure that fishing is conducted with due regard to protection of the marine environment and the prevention of damage to or loss of fishing gear.
- States should introduce and enforce laws and regulations based on the IMO MARPOL Convention.
- Owners, charterers and managers of fishing vessels should ensure that their vessels are dealing with garbage as per the MARPOL Convention, the crew are conversant with related ship-board procedures, and the provisioning of the ship is done by taking into account the minimization of garbage.

⁷ Resolution MEPC.295(71) (adopted on 7 July 2017), 2017 Guidelines for the Implementation of MARPOL Annex V, MEPC 71/17/Add.1, Annex 21.

g. FAO VGMFG: In 2018, the Thirty-third Session of FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI33) endorsed the VGMFG, which are an important tool to guide States in preventing and reducing ALDFG and ghost fishing, and in combatting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. COFI33 requested that FAO continue its work to address ALDFG, in particular highlighting that work should be done to quantify the impacts of ALDFG and to document best practices for addressing it, including the recovery, reuse⁸ and recycling of gear, the use of biodegradable gear to minimize its contribution to marine plastic pollution, as well as the reduction of ghost fishing. COFI33 supported the development of a comprehensive global strategy to address ALDFG and to support implementation of the VGMFG. GloLitter will help support the implementation of specific priority activities under the global FAO ALDFG strategy and aid the implementation of an umbrella programme to facilitate uptake of the VGMFG.

h. United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks: The duties of the Flag States include the requirement for the marking of fishing vessels and fishing gear for identification in accordance with uniform and internationally recognizable vessel and gear marking systems.

i. International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards: These guidelines call on States and RFMOs to consider measures to address the impact of ghost fishing on living aquatic resources, including through actions for identification of gear ownership, reduction of gear losses, development of gear retrieval procedures and programmes, and reducing and eliminating, where possible, fishing power of lost gear. The guidelines advocate for developing technologies and measures that quantify and reduce the mortalities and impacts associated with pre-catch losses and ghost fishing. This may include methods for estimating pre-catch losses by various gear types, modification of gears and fishing methods, identification of gear ownership, reduction of gear losses, development of gear retrieval procedures and programmes, and reducing, and where possible eliminating, fishing power of lost gear, e.g., through the use of degradable materials.

j. Agreement of Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) of 2009, which entered into force in 2016, provides instructions for port control procedures of foreign flagged fishing vessels, which also includes inspections of gears and whether the vessel and its gears used are in conformity with applicable regulations and that the markings correspond to those authorized for the vessel.

k. Manila Declaration: In 2012, 64 governments and the European Commission adopted the Manila Declaration which concerns the implementation of UNEP's "Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities". The Manila Declaration signatories also agreed to establish what is now known as the GPML. Although the focus of the Manila Declaration is on land-based sources of pollution, the goals of the GPML also includes sea-based sources of marine debris as outlined in its Goal B on "reduced levels and impact of sea-based sources of marine debris including solid waste, lost cargo, ALDFG, and abandoned vessels introduced into the aquatic environment".

l. IMO Action Plan on marine plastic: Although the regulatory framework for international shipping prohibits all types of plastic dumping into the sea, the level of effective implementation is not clear. IMO MEPC in its MEPC 73rd (October 2018) meeting has agreed to develop an action plan. This is further described under policy context in the next sub-chapter.

Regional and national level initiatives

With regard to marine litter and plastic, there are many regional initiatives that are important to consider. Below are some examples. National initiatives are too many to be described here.

UNEP's Global Initiative on Marine Litter: This has been coordinated by UNEP Global Programme of Actions and UNEP's RSP and has led to a range of activities in a number of Regional Seas. The programme has led to several different actions, some of which include:

- Preparation of a review and assessment of the status of marine litter in each region.
- Preparation of a regional action plan (or a regional strategy) on the sustainable management of marine litter in each region.

⁸ The reuse is particularly relevant for fish, crab and lobster traps.

The UNEA has adopted several resolutions on marine litter and microplastics, most recently UNEP/EA.4/Res.6, in 2019, and has established an Ad Hoc Open Ended Expert Group on Marine Litter, in which both IMO and FAO are participating.

Regional action plans: Pacific Regional Action Plan (Marine Litter 2018-2025): This Action Plan developed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in 2018 and sets out the policy context and key actions to minimize marine litter across the Pacific Island Countries and Territories.⁹ Also, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries have developed their own “ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris” in 2017 that aims to reduce marine debris in ASEAN countries.¹⁰

UNEP Clean Seas Campaign: This is an initiative launched by UNEP in 2017 with the aim of engaging governments, the general public, civil society and the private sector in the fight against MPL. The main target of the campaign is to address the root-cause of marine litter by targeting the production and consumption of single-use plastic.¹¹

National level initiatives: There are numerous examples of national initiatives that address marine litter. However, many are in essence voluntary initiatives and not legally binding. There is a distinct lack of specific legislation on marine litter and in particular a lack of provisions for SBMPL in national waste management legislation. There is a clear gap in how to tackle MPL from commercial shipping and fishing vessels as part of wider national plastic waste management initiatives and legislation.

GGGI: The Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) is the global cross-sector stakeholder alliance of fishing industry, private sector, corporates, NGOs, academia and governments focused on solving the problem of ALDFG worldwide. Currently the Initiative has close to 100 participant organizations and the support of 14 Governments and five multilateral bodies. In 2017, FAO partnered with the GGGI to implement a pilot project on gear marking in small-scale fisheries in Indonesia. This pilot project provided recommendations to the Technical Consultation for the Development of the Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear which helped to inform the development of the VGMFG and learning for consideration during any future projects. The GGGI has initiated multiple projects with partners around the world and has developed, in wide consultation with experts, including policy makers and fishing industry, a comprehensive Best Practice Framework for the Management of Fishing Gear (BPF). In 2019, FAO is hosting four regional workshops together with GGGI to help develop its global umbrella programme and to raise awareness on both the VGMFG and the BPF. The GGGI will be one of the FAO's key implementing partners of its global umbrella programme and activities under GloLitter.

2.2 Alternative scenario and need for action

Need for action

As indicated under the “baseline scenario and current status”, there is no lack of overarching international regulations on how to deal with MPL from ships. International regulations are to a large extent in place but there are some gaps in regional and national level legislative frameworks. Furthermore, the effective implementation and enforcement of relevant frameworks at the regional and national level is varying. The general issues and practical inadequacies with regard to the current status are:

- Compliance with the aforementioned regulations is still poor, partly due to a lack of awareness and political drive and partly due to limited financial resources to enforce them. Existing international legally binding instruments should be more effectively implemented and enforced to address marine plastic pollution. In addition, some of the voluntary tools are not binding and the consequences of non-compliance are not widely understood.
- The enforcement of MARPOL Annex V needs to be tightened, particularly in developing countries where capacities for proper implementation and enforcement of regulations and provision of adequate PRFs are limited. There is a need to engage the national maritime stakeholders to enable more regulatory coverage in line with international shipping requirements.

⁹ <https://www.sprep.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/MAP-Digital-small.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://asean.org/asean-framework-of-action-on-marine-debris/>

¹¹ <https://www.sprep.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/MAP-Digital-small.pdf>

- Fishing vessels are amongst those that use plastic gear for fishing purposes. Such gears are often lost and sometimes illegally dumped after use which leads to the phenomena referred to as “ghost fishing”. These lost fishing gear basically act as a trap for fish and other sea animals and can also negatively impact coral reefs, aquatic biodiversity and stock status.
- Newly developed frameworks such as the VGMFG and the BPF are not widely understood yet. Awareness needs to be raised and capacity needs to be built at regional and national levels to support implementation.
- Marine litter, including plastics by international ships collected on board vessels, needs to be delivered to PRFs. PRFs currently are not always sufficient for purpose. Even when plastics are delivered to PRFs, the safe disposal and reuse, or the recycling of plastics, are often a challenge. Expanding PRFs in developing regions, linking PRFs to the national waste management practices and supporting the sustainable waste disposal practices is another important element that needs to be tackled.
- There are several regions in the world where the ratification and/or implementation of the LC/LP remains weak. There is therefore a need to strengthen this to ensure that plastic litter does not end up in the marine environment through dumping of wastes (i.e. transfer of environmental damage).
- In addition to the above, the replacement of plastics used on board all ships with more environmentally friendly alternatives can be relevant when it contributes to reduced marine litter.

Under an alternative scenario and course of action, the aim should be to move in the direction of zero levels of SBMPL via two main streams of works:

1 Change of ship provisions

2 Drastic reduction of SBMPL via more effective upgrading and enforcement of regulations, effective ship-board collection, reuse and delivery to PRFs and safe disposal through recycling and reuse of plastic materials rather than use of landfills and open-air burning or dumping of wastes at sea. GloLitter aims to follow and catalyze the latter stream of work.

Further actions are needed including:

- Regulatory frameworks need to be reviewed, gaps identified and necessary elements added.
- Effective ratification, enforcement and implementation of regulatory frameworks need to be pursued.
- The specific case of fishing vessels and how to reduce the volume of ALDFG needs to be tackled and controlled.
- The specific case of PRFs with regards to their availability and their integration into national waste management legislations and disposal, reuse or recycling of the plastic waste need to be addressed.
- Reduction of unnecessary plastic use on-board ships should be advocated.
- On-board collection/retention of all types of plastics through effective preventative measures to limit the dumping practices.
- Effective delivery of the collected/retained ship-based plastics to PRFs.
- Integration of PRFs to national plastic waste management systems to enable them to sustainably deal with plastics via schemes such as reuse, recycling, waste to energy, safe disposal, etc. thus completing the recycling links between all players.
- An effective engagement and championing by the various industry players who can make meaningful reduction in SBMPL.
- Wider awareness raising, training and education via effective capacity building.

The above will form the basis of an alternative scenario and course of actions that will be pursued under GloLitter.

International policy support

The need for such an alternative scenario and related further actions on SBMPL are acknowledged by States and regulators as highlighted below.

IMO and the need for an Action Plan for marine plastic: Although the regulatory framework for international shipping prohibits all types of plastic dumping into the sea, the level of effective implementation is not clear. IMO MEPC in its MEPC 73rd (October 2018) meeting has agreed to develop an action plan that would be, inter alia, inclusive of the following actions:

- A proposed study on MPL from ships.
- Looking into the availability and adequacy of PRFs.
- Consideration of making marking of fishing gear mandatory.
- Promoting the reporting of the loss of fishing gear.
- Facilitating the delivery of retrieved fishing gear to shore facilities.
- Reviewing provisions of the training of fishing vessel personnel and seafarers to ensure awareness of the impact of MPL.
- Consideration of the establishment of a compulsory mechanism to declare loss of containers at sea and identify number of losses.
- Enhancing public awareness.
- Strengthening international cooperation, in particular with FAO and UNEP.

The full list of the IMO Action Plan on Plastic and its relation to GloLitter is given in **Annex 1** for reference.

London Convention and Protocol (LC/LP): The parties to LC/LP have also acknowledged the need for further action on sea-based litter. At its 38th Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the LC & 11th Meeting of Contracting Parties to the LP in October 2016, it was stated that:

The Contracting Parties to the LP and the LC express concern around the issue of plastic litter and micro-plastics in the marine environment; and

Encourage Member States to make every effort to combat marine litter, including through the identification and control of marine litter at source and to encourage monitoring, additional study and knowledge-sharing on this issue.

Work under the LC/LP to address this issue continues through several of its subsidiary bodies, in concerted action with the efforts by MEPC.

FAO's Committee of Fisheries (COFI) policy on ALDFG: The 33rd session of COFI (July 2018) encouraged FAO to conduct further work on quantifying the impacts of ALDFG and developing and documenting best practices for addressing ALDFG, including the recovery and recycling of gear, the use of biodegradable gear to minimize its contribution to marine plastic pollution, as well as the reduction of ghost fishing. Moreover, COFI 33 supported the development of a comprehensive global strategy to tackle issues relating to ALDFG and to support implementation of the VGMFG.

2.3 Intervention by GloLitter

To achieve the alternative scenario, to support the implementation of the IMO Action Plan on Plastic and to close the existing gaps, there is a need to catalyze the international efforts on reduction of SBMPL. The issues highlighted under the alternative scenario clearly indicate that priority actions should take place at regional and national levels where most of the gaps exist. Dealing specifically with fishing gear is also another priority area given the overall impact it has on marine resources and the environment.

Although the international regulatory framework is to a large extent in place, the wider gaps exist in:

- Areas of regulatory implementation and enforcement.
- Provision of national PRFs
- Training on practical procedures and systems to deal with fishing elements to avoid or reduce ALDFG.

All of these gaps are the subject of GloLitter and thus the project is directly supporting the move towards the alternative scenario.

GloLitter represents a continuation, expansion and refinement of the IMO, FAO and Norway interventions in the past that supported ad hoc activities to support implementation of MARPOL Annex V and “blue growth” projects, including relevant capacity building projects in various regions. It also takes such efforts to its logical next step to develop a truly global partnership that spurs government action and industry championing in order to catalyze a major shift towards low plastic shipping, reduced marine litter inputs from sea-based sources and support of blue economy development. The project strategy is ambitious yet focused.

The GloLitter reach is global and designed to become programmatic. Many priority issues as identified in the IMO Action Plan have been included in the work plan for the first phase of the project. Other mid-term priorities will be covered by the second phase or other projects that are foreseen to be developed in the coming years. The GloLitter outcomes, outputs and activities will be directly focused towards addressing MPL in the shipping and fisheries sectors.

GloLitter is designed to tackle some of the most critical gaps to move towards an alternative scenario via contributing to the following:

- In developing countries where most shipping and fishing activities take place, GloLitter aims to establish a large regional partnership to elevate those countries’ general human and institutional capacities to deal with SBMPL.
- Closing the knowledge, information and policy gaps at the national level on marine litter, in particular SBMPL, through conducting country rapid assessments and policies, and by contributing to the development of policies, strategies and action plans.
- Addressing the regulatory gaps, in particular at the national levels, by advocating national policy making and legislative developments or improvements.
- Pushing for a more effective implementation and enforcement of existing regulations and guidelines at national and regional levels via capacity building, institutional reform and private sector partnership.
- Help port and fisheries authorities with the issue of PRFs for ship-based litter and garbage, in particular plastic litter, and the integration of ship waste management to national waste management systems, in order to facilitate a significant shift towards a truly integrated solid waste management approach at national levels.
- Dealing with the sensitive and difficult issue of reducing ALDFG to increase recovery from the ocean along with related dangers to marine ecosystems, including “ghost fishing”.

GloLitter will primarily aim to act as a catalyst for the above developments and will ensure that the regional and national developments under the project are done in a sustainable way over the long term. The GloLitter strategy also incorporates ways and means of catalyzing infrastructure development, such as PRFs and better information sharing and communication mechanisms, to go hand in hand with the legal and policy reform process in order to reduce the gap between policy developments and implementation.

2.4 Project theory of change

GloLitter aims to contribute to the reduction of SBMPL via a combination of activities at international, regional and national levels. The project focus is SBMPL, specifically looking at shipping (both national and international) and fishing vessels.

The project theory of change is based on the premise that the baseline scenario and current status (see **Sub-chapter 2.1**) will not be able to stop the increase in SBMPL. Therefore, there is a need for an alternative course of actions to move towards catalyzing the implementation of future low SBMPL requirements.

Based on the alternative scenario presented (see **Sub-chapter 2.2**), it is clear that in relation to combating SBMPL, the participating developing countries could play a very important role via general awareness raising, capacity building, national assessment, policy making and action planning, developing national legislative frameworks and their implementation, more effective implementation and enforcement of existing international regulatory frameworks and provision of advanced PRFs in line with their national waste management objectives. In doing so, such countries not only need to engage their shipping and port sectors but also the fishing sector, including fishing vessels and fish landing facilities. Additionally, there is a need to develop sub-regional and regional coordinated action plans, working in the region using relevant regional organizations in coordination with on-going related efforts under UNEP and the GPML.

To achieve this change in developing countries, some level of LPIR developments is needed, including institutional and legal capacity development, national legislative frameworks, coordinated actions at sub-regional and regional levels, capacity building and awareness raising on best available methodologies and policy making and action planning at national and regional levels. This would lead to strengthened regional cooperation and information sharing, a better understanding and application of national, regional and international legal frameworks, and improved skills, tools and intelligence in dealing with SBMPL.

The GloLitter Theory of Change thus revolves around satisfying the following requirements:

- More effectively implementing and enforcing the international regulatory requirements under MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and FAO codes and guidelines via effective capacity building and institutional reforms.
- Supporting the availability of state-of-the-art PRFs that can receive and sustainability dispose of SBMPL in close integration with national waste management policies and action plans.
- Enhancing the international regulatory framework, in particular when dealing with fishing fleets to reduce ALDFG and its contribution to “ghost fishing”.
- Developing national legal and institutional framework and regional cooperation in dealing with SBMPL via conducting country rapid assessments, policy development and action planning.
- Supporting all the above via a comprehensive programme of training, capacity building and institutional reforms.

The way GloLitter is going to achieve the required outputs and impact is shown in Figure 1 that demonstrates how project activities will lead to required outputs and outcomes.

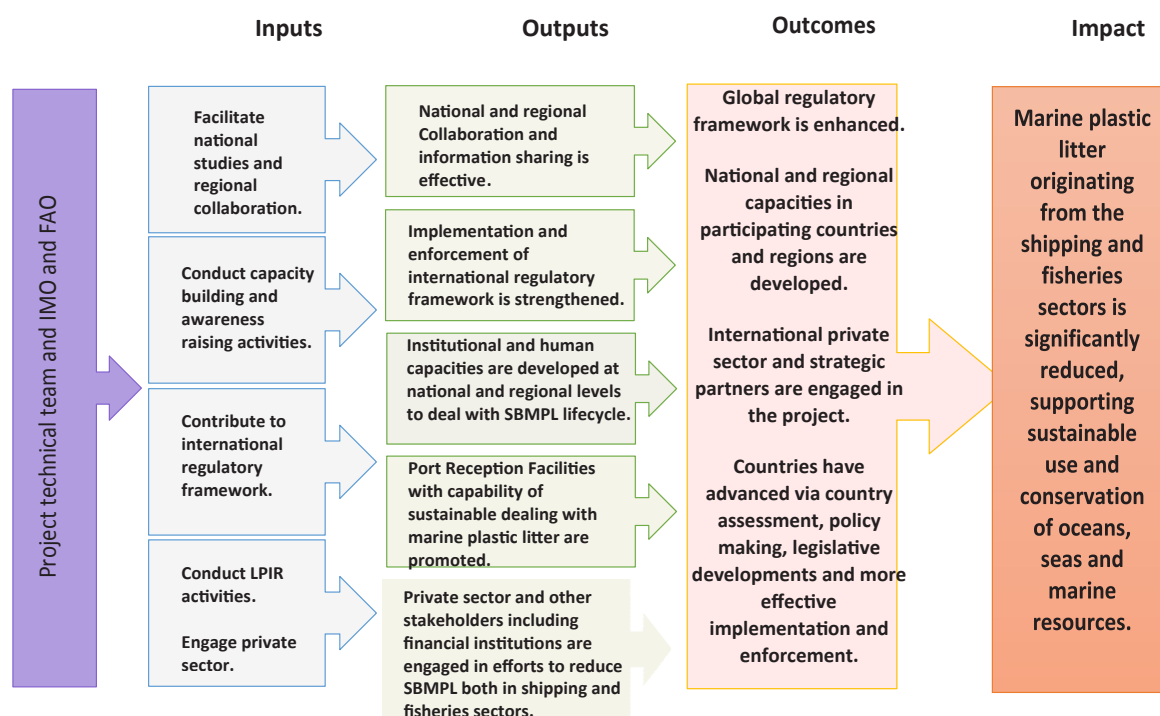


Figure 1 – An overview of inputs to impact as advocated under GloLitter

As the above diagram indicates, the project approach is based on the theory that in order to succeed, the national governments must have some pull factors in place to help with reduction and management of SBMPL including:

- Sufficient human, institutional and operational capacity, information access and resources.
- Effective institutional cooperation at national and regional levels.
- Enhanced legal/legislative frameworks in order to effectively implement and enforce international and national requirements.
- Availability of PRFs integrated to national waste management systems within a comprehensive waste management plan.

Based on the above Theory of Change, this project intends to support relevant maritime and fisheries enforcement institutions as well as ports and other stakeholders in a number of developing countries in five global regions to move in that direction. In this way, GloLitter aims to contribute to international efforts such as those under IMO, LC/LP and FAO, as well as other highly relevant initiatives, in particular under UNEP. As a result, and specifically, GloLitter will contribute to the following aspects:

- Support the development/implementation of the IMO Action Plan to address MPL from ships.
- Effective implementation of existing MARPOL Annex V and LC/LP regulations via capacity building and removing of barriers preventing the effective implementation of these instruments.
- Supporting the wider provision of PRFs that would not only receive MPL from ships but also will manage these wastes in a sustainable way and as part of wider national waste management strategies.
- Reduce the ghost fishing phenomena via effective reduction in ALDFG and other fishing MPL by advocating the implementation of the FAO best practice guidance on these subjects.
- Support the development of National Task Forces (NTFs) in a number of countries on SBMPL in order to provide the stakeholders' platform and advocacy for national action planning and regional information sharing, facilitating national and regional capacity building activities and supporting the regional and international communications and engagement efforts.

- Support access to information through the provision of high-quality best practice information platforms.
- Promoting the national legal frameworks through training and technical support for legislative developments in tandem with international regulations and national waste management policies.
- Promote Port State Control (PSC) measures in related areas.
- Actively developing cooperation and coordination with other relevant organizations and initiatives working globally, regionally and nationally.
- Catalyze an overarching global industry partnership and engagement of the private sector including international financial institutions such as the regional development banks.

This Theory of Change assumes that the international shipping and fisheries enforcement institutions globally are willing to work with IMO and FAO as technically competent and reliable SPs on these issues. The Theory of Change also relies on the fact that, in the participating regions and countries, the combined efforts of IMO and FAO within GloLitter will provide competent technical teams of experts and institutional capacity that will drive the project forward within the context of its work plan.

2.5 Coordination with other initiatives

Coordination with other projects and initiatives will be crucial to ensure that there are no duplication efforts and to ensure that results of other initiatives are utilized for the success of GloLitter activities. Some of these organizations and initiatives are identified here below. They will be the subject of coordination and cooperation for GloLitter.

Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP)

The Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) is an advisory body for the UN system on the scientific aspects of marine environmental protection. As a knowledge group of experts, UN agencies use GESAMP as a mechanism for coordination and collaboration among them. GESAMP functions are to conduct and support marine environmental assessments, to undertake in-depth studies, analyses and reviews of specific topics, and to identify emerging issues regarding the state of the marine environment.

The above role is recognized by the IMO and FAO as far as SBMPL is concerned and thus GESAMP is well placed to provide such advice to the GloLitter work plan. The GloLitter work plan is closely associated with GESAMP's recently established WG 43 on Sea-based sources of marine litter, which is initiated and co-sponsored by FAO and IMO. The overall objective of the GESAMP WG 43 is to build a broader understanding of sea-based sources of marine litter, in particular from the shipping and fishing sectors, including the relative contribution of different sources, analysis of plastic use and management within both industries, and the range and the extent of impacts from sea-based sources of marine litter. Specifically, GESAMP WG 43 aims to provide a global overview of sea-based sources of marine litter, their quantification and their impact, including fishing gear and other shipping related litter. Furthermore, a second work stream of GESAMP WG 43 focuses on ALDFG, with the aim of specifically supporting FAO's program of work on this matter.

The WG is expected to deliver a first report in early 2020, providing an overview of the state of knowledge in terms of the sea-based sources of marine litter to guide further efforts by FAO and IMO. In addition to providing an improved overall understanding of the issue, the work undertaken by GESAMP will be used to contribute to delivery of some GloLitter activities. GESAMP has a strong working relationship with IMO and FAO. Under GloLitter, this working relationship will continue. In the project activities, provisions are made to utilize GESAMP for further improving the understanding of the relative contribution of the various sea-based sources of marine litter, thus guiding interventions.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Seas Programmes (RSPs) and Conventions

The UNEP RSP aims to engage countries in various regions on specific actions to protect their shared marine environment. In the regions, the RSPs work through Secretariats or Regional Coordinating Units (RCUs) and Regional Activity Centers (RACs). The RCU basically deals with all aspects of the regional action plan's activities.

The implementation of regional action plans is backed up in most regions with a strong legal framework in the form of a regional Convention and associated Protocols on specific problems. A legally binding Convention indicates the commitment and political will of governments to marine environmental protection through joint coordinated activities. The existence of RCUs and Conventions could potentially provide a regional framework for action on SBMPL that would be the main topic of discussion with UNEP. GloLitter, as part of a collaboration with UNEP, not least through the GPML, will provide a vehicle to strengthen and complement efforts through the Regional Sea Convention secretariats in addressing SBMPL, not least to ensure harmonization with regional action plans (under development/implementation).

Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) and their network

RFBs provide the primary organizational mechanisms through which States work together to ensure the long-term sustainability of shared fishery resources. The term RFB is used generically and includes inland and marine capture fisheries bodies, fisheries research and advisory bodies, fisheries management organizations and management bodies for other ecologically related species such as albatross, petrels and whales. Included among RFBs is a group called regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs) that are international fisheries organizations that have competence to establish binding fisheries conservation and management measures.

The Regional Fishery Body Secretariats' Network (RSN) includes all RFBs (and RFMOs) and commenced with a First meeting of FAO and Non-FAO Regional Fishery Bodies and Arrangements in February 1999. In 2005, at the Fourth meeting of the FAO and Non-FAO Regional Fishery Bodies and Arrangements, the participants agreed that the title of 'RFB Secretariats' Network' would be more applicable. The RSN met again in 2007 and consecutively every two years, concurrently with sessions of the Committee on Fisheries. The decisions made by the RSN are non-binding to its members or to the organizations represented by them.

FAO technically supports and collaborates with RFBs, provides the secretariat for some of the RFBs, is depository for the conventions or agreements and provides through the RSN an effective forum for exchange of information and collaboration between RFBs. Under GloLitter, the following interactions will take place between GloLitter and RFBs:

- Exchange of information on the use of plastics in fisheries in different regions, ALDFG and testing and awareness raising on methods and options to reduce the use of plastics in fishing gears.
- Reduce ghost fishing.
- Increase collection and recycling of old gears and waste from fishing vessels.

Eventually, some RFMOs may adopt specific binding measures to reduce ALDFG and the use of plastics in fisheries.

Regional Maritime Technology Cooperation Centers (MTCC)

Under the IMO Global Maritime Technology Cooperation Centres Network project (GMN), five Maritime Technology Cooperation Centers (MTCCs) were established in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Latin America.¹² Four of these MTCCs are currently hosted by knowledge organizations (universities in this case) and one is hosted by the secretariat of a regional intergovernmental organization with a mission of catalyzing regional efforts on marine environmental protection. GloLitter intends to use this existing network and their regional outreach capabilities for GloLitter purposes and as regional implementing partners wherever needed.

¹² <https://gmnm.imo.org/>

UN Global Compact (UNGC)

The UNGC is a voluntary initiative that aims to promote UN goals and global sustainability issues by advocating private companies to run their operations sustainably. In this way, the UNGC tries to mobilize the strength of private companies and encourage them to:

- Do business responsibly by aligning their strategies and operations via expressing adherence to some Global Compact developed principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption.
- Take strategic actions to advance broader societal goals, such as the UN SDGs.
- Take part and emphasize collaboration and innovation.

Their work concentration is to raise global actions through the private sector and act as a leading catalyst for change towards sustainability. Specifically, the UNGC aims to bring the full weight of the private sector to meet the SDGs by its 2030 deadline. The above mission is close to what is advocated under the GloLitter GIA initiatives. Under GloLitter, the UNGC is envisaged to play a leading role in promoting the industry-related actions on SBMPL in order to ensure extended reach and high visibility for actions on SBMPL. Of particular interest in the context of GloLitter is the UNGC Action Platform for Sustainable Ocean Business and its Sustainable Ocean Principles. This platform will provide a link between industry action and activities under the project.

Global Partnership for Marine Litter (GPML)

The GPML, launched in June 2012 at a side-event of the Rio+20 Conference, is an open-ended partnership for international agencies, governments, businesses, academia, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, and individuals. The GPML seeks to protect human health and the global environment by the reduction and management of marine litter as its main goal through several specific objectives. UNEP serves as the secretariat of the GPML, in line with the mandate received through the Third Intergovernmental Review Meeting (IGR-3) on the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) held in 2012.

IMO and FAO lead on the focal area on sea-based sources of marine debris¹³ The GPML therefore provides a link to all marine litter stakeholders at global, regional and national levels, as well as to the UNEP related marine litter processes.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP promotes all aspects of the global environmental protection. Both IMO and FAO already work closely with UNEP on marine litter, bilaterally and through GESAMP and the GPML. Together, the three organizations cover all marine litter issues related to shipping, dumping, fisheries and land-based sources. Since both the issues and solutions to address them are often not confined to one sector, this cooperation will be of utmost importance for GloLitter.

ICES –FAO Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behavior (WGFTFB)

The WGFTFB was established in 2002. Its primary objectives are to foster dialogue and collaboration between member countries of ICES and FAO in order to address all aspects of fishing technology and fish capture, and to contribute to the sustainable exploitation of global fisheries resources. The WGFTFB consists of scientists that work and share information on fishing gears and technologies, including the use of plastics in fishing gear and how this use can be reduced. The group meets annually and provides a forum for discussion and support to innovation in fisheries. The group's expertise can be useful in supporting research on new (non-plastic based) materials testing for fishing gears. Its network can contribute to GloLitter.

¹³ <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/oceans-seas/global-partnership-plastic-pollution-and-marine-litter>

Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI)

The Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) is the only global cross-sector stakeholder alliance of fishing industry, private sector, corporates, NGOs, academia and governments focused on solving the problem of ALDFG worldwide. Currently the Initiative has close to 100 participant organizations and the support of 14 Governments and five multilateral bodies. In 2017, FAO partnered with the GGGI to implement a pilot project on gear marking in small-scale fisheries in Indonesia. This pilot project provided recommendations to the Technical Consultation for the Development of the Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear, which helped to inform the development of the VGMFG and learning for consideration during any future projects. The GGGI has initiated multiple projects with partners around the world and has developed, in wide consultation with experts, including policy makers and the fishing industry, a comprehensive Best Practice Framework for the Management of Fishing Gear (BPF). In 2019, FAO conducted four regional workshops together with the GGGI to help develop its global umbrella programme and to raise awareness on both the VGMFG and the BPF. In addition, three of GGGI's ALDFG experts are engaged on the GESAMP WG 43, including the Chair who is also the Chair of the GGGI Building Evidence WG providing in-kind expertise to this important process. The GGGI will be one of the FAO's key implementing partners of its global umbrella programme and activities under GloLitter.

Under GloLitter, the working relationship with the GGGI will be established primarily through the GloLitter-GIA initiative as well as through the strategic partnerships route as described under GloLitter (see **Chapter 3**).

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Programmes

NGOs, such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Pew Research Center, are already part of many global and regional initiatives such as the GGGI, which is currently hosted by the Ocean Conservancy. Their involvement in GloLitter will be sought through the relevant mechanisms of regional and private sector involvements. Partnering countries will be encouraged to engage their national level NGOs that are active on MPL in the NTFs as foreseen under the GloLitter governance.

Civil Society Programmes

GloLitter will, where possible, team up and involve local civil society organizations in its country level activities. The entry points to these local level organizations are through the national authorities directly involved in the project, as well through umbrella organizations at global and regional levels, such as the International Collective in Support of Fish Workers (ICSF), International Coalition of Fisheries Associations (ICFA), and the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO).

Development Banks and other Financial Institutions

The project intends to start a dialogue with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), including regional development banks, on ways of promoting their investment in SBMPL reduction efforts. To initiate debate, some activities on techno-economic studies for establishing PRFs and preparation of preliminary bankable proposals are included in the project work plan. Under this phase, links will be established and avenues to facilitate more investment from IFIs will be discussed and explored, in particular in relation to phase II of the project where most of the pilot projects will be concentrated. As part of the GIA formation, relevant banks will be approached and invited to take part in the GIA as a way of exploring and promoting cost-effective investment in reducing SBMPL.

2.6 GloLitter value chain aspects

GloLitter will add a chain of values to international efforts in reduction of SBMPL that are closely linked to project sustainability (see **Chapter 9**), project cross-cutting issues (see **Chapter 8**), project engagement of a large number of stakeholders (see **Chapter 3**), project link to existing initiatives (see **Sub-chapter 2.5**) and harmonization and support of international policies and regulations (See **Sub-chapter 2.1.3**). The above indicates that catalytic impact of Norway seed funding will bring engagement of nearly 40 countries and organizations with significant in-kind contributions by LPCs and PCs, by in-kind or cash contribution of

the GIA¹⁴ private sector and SPs and possibly new donors in this area. GloLitter efforts will create the foundation that will instigate more involvement of the private sector, international financial institutions and States that would ensure needed future financial and political support for the continuation of efforts for the benefit of the marine environment and marine food resources.

¹⁴ The GIA (Global Industry Alliance) will be formed as part of the project activities to secure engagement of private sector industries in efforts to reduce SBMPL.

3 Project partnership

In this chapter, a full description of GloLitter is provided.

3.1 Overview

The main project partners of GloLitter will include:

- **The Marine Environment Division at the IMO (MED)¹⁵:** IMO will serve as the executive and reporting agency. As the executive and reporting partner, IMO will be the single point of contact and the contracting authority with the donor(s).
- **The Fishing Operations and Technology Branch (FIAO) at the FAO:** FAO will serve as the executive agency that together with IMO is responsible for all implementation aspects of the project related to fishing technologies, operations and ALDFG.
- **Lead Partnering Countries (LPCs):** These are ODA-eligible countries with significant interest in tackling the issue of SBMPL that are willing to put significant levels of national engagement in the project and provide some level of regional leadership. They have reasonable capacity and have expressed political will to engage in the reduction of SBMPL in their region.
- **Partnering Countries (PCs):** These are regional ODA-eligible countries with limited capacity at the present time to proactively engage at regional or national level activities but for whom reducing SBMPL is important. These countries will be capacitated to play a more proactive and pronounced role in the area of fighting SBMPL and will be required to work closely with the regional LPCs in order to benefit from a programme of work under a twinning arrangement between LPCs and PCs.
- **Strategic Partners (SPs):** These include a variety of developed countries, global or regional institutions, alliances, regional fishery bodies, government agencies, etc. that have the capacity to support the execution of the project and are willing to use their own resources (in-kind or in-cash) to support the GloLitter mission and aims. In each region one such institution will be selected as an Implementing Regional Partner (IRP) that will support IMO and FAO on day-to-day activities in their respective region. Additional donors to the project will be sought through this strategic partnership route.
- **Industry Partners:** These include all private and non-private sector corporations who are willing to bring their resources and expertise to help with the reduction, sustainable collection, recycling and disposal of ship-based and wider marine litter. Examples of such organizations could include fishery companies, shipping companies, ports, waste management organizations, international financial institutions (IFIs), including regional development banks, expert NGOs, gear manufacturers, etc. The project will aim to organize this group of partners under the project GIA in collaboration with UNGC initiative and secure their funding and expertise to carry out related activities. The main purpose of the GIA will be the creation of private sector grouping with cash contribution that can play a leadership role in supporting the reduction or elimination SBMPL through technical means and are willing to promote North-South related technical cooperation activities.
- **Stakeholders' engagement:** At the LPCs' and PCs' national levels, GloLitter will engage a significant number of stakeholders in the project activities. First and foremost, the engagement of Maritime Administrations, Ports Authorities and Fisheries Authorities will be essential. Additionally, and depending on each country, other stakeholders, such as individual ports, shipping companies and fishery industry stakeholders will be engaged. These stakeholders' engagements will be formally represented under NTFs as described under the GloLitter governance.

¹⁵ <https://www.imo.org/en/ourwork/environment/pages/default.aspx>

Figure 2 shows an overview of the project partners including major national stakeholders.

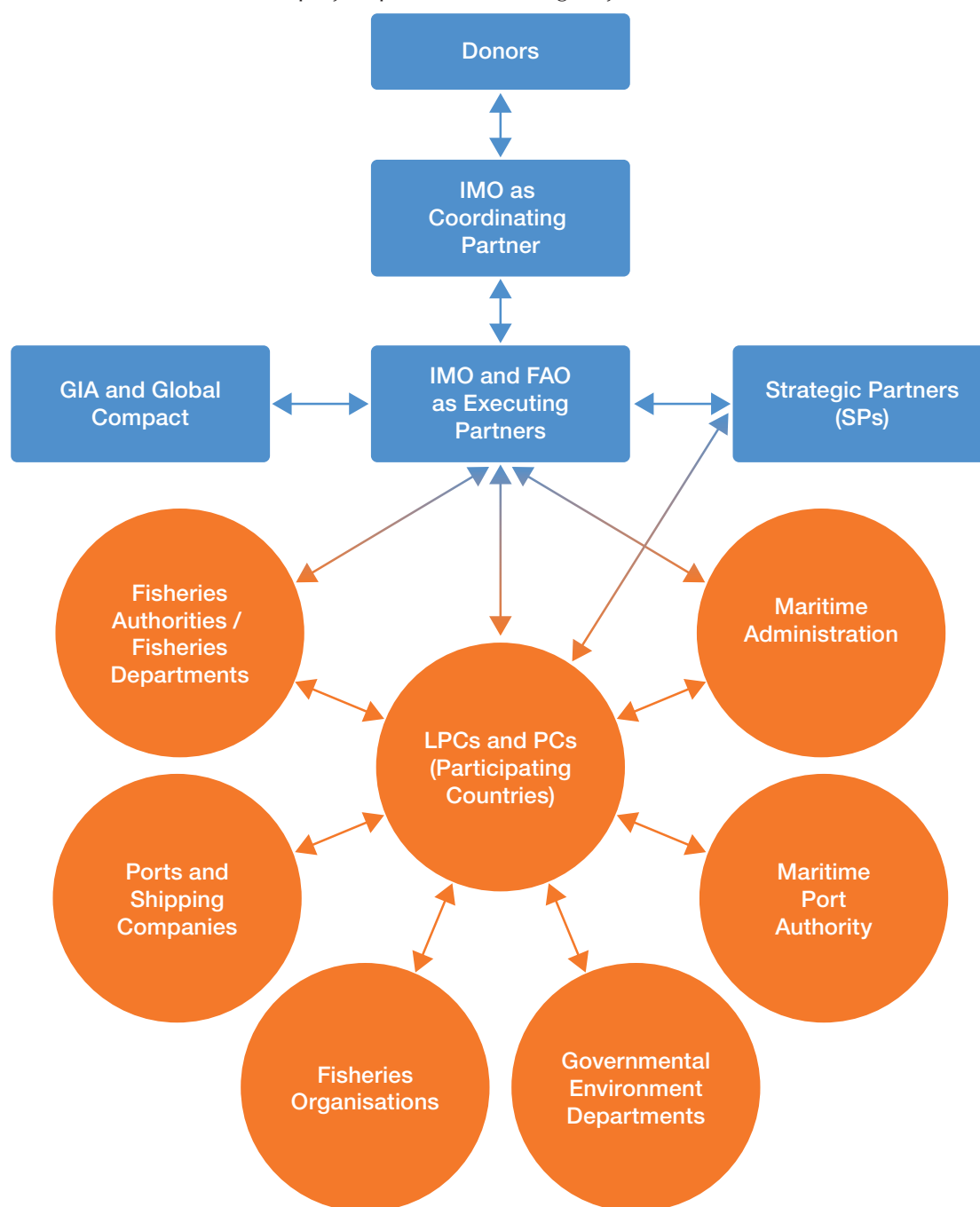


Figure 2 – Overview of project partners

During the implementation of the project, partnership and stakeholders' engagement will work across global, regional and national tiers.

- **Global tier:** Facilitated by the IMO Secretariat and FAO to provide international coordination and information dissemination as well as coordination of all activities.
- **Regional tier:** Facilitated by the LPCs and regionally implemented by the selected IRPs on behalf of IMO or FAO and hosting regional events aimed at regional harmonization, information sharing, training and capacity building in the implementation of the related activities.
- **Country tier:** Facilitated by the LPCs and PCs to implement all national assessments, LPIR developments, capacity building activities and so on, where applicable.

Considering the above global, regional and country tiers, it is anticipated that GloLitter will work in five regions, with each region engaging a number of countries. Taking a five-regions approach, it is aimed that the following type of country partners will be invited to join the project through a fully open, systematic and transparent process using the IMO Secretariat and framework:

- From each region: Minimum Two LPCs
- From each region: Minimum Four PCs

In this way, it is anticipated that at least 30 developing countries in five regions will engage in project activities. Additionally, it is anticipated that a minimum of five SPs and a minimum of five organizations as GIA members will be brought into partnerships.

3.2 Regions selected

A region-to-region evaluation was conducted to establish the geographical scope of such a potential intervention, although country specific baselines are difficult to establish at this point in time, as it is expected that the selection of specific countries will be done in the inception phase of the project. The evaluation took into consideration regional assessments conducted on state of the oceans to establish the priority regions for interventions, shipping activities in the regions, needs expressed by countries in the regions at various IMO meetings, the need to give a higher attention to SIDS and LDCs, the on-going initiatives and projects by IMO and FAO, and other organizations in various regions and the readiness at absorbing capacity of the regions to implement an SBMPL project of this kind.

Based on this, the following five regions were preliminarily identified for an intervention, although careful selection of LPCs and PCs will be undertaken during the inception phase of the project to ensure that the focus is on those regional countries where the issues are most critical.

Regions Selected	Reasons for Selection of Candidate Regions
Asia	Fastest economically growing region of the world with rise of consumerism and litter production. Contains sub-regions with highest presence and source of micro/macro plastics. Contains several governments who have stated high levels of commitment to addressing marine litter through both voluntary commitments at UN level and through actions at national level. Ability to use Regional Seas Framework and RFBs in the region. Ability to work/coordinate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) who are assisting in driving action on marine debris in the region. FAO regional office for the Asia Pacific (RAP) in Bangkok, Thailand, is actively providing technical assistance to the fishing sector in the region and the secretariat of the Asia Pacific Regional Fisheries Commission (APFIC) and works closely with other RFBs in the region. FAO has already been working closely with Indonesia on the marine debris issue in the region and Indonesia is committed to being a leader on this issue. Highest level of shipping activities, home to some of the biodiversity hotspots of the world. Hosts 10 of the world's largest ports. Contains most of the world's largest capture fisheries, including China (biggest producer), Indonesia (second largest producer), India, Japan, Viet Nam and the Philippines who are also in the top ten globally. The Asian fishing fleet is the largest in the world consisting of 3.5 million vessels, accounting for 75% of the global fishing fleet (although only about 2% of all motorized fishing vessels are 24 m or larger). Lack of Contracting Parties to the LC/LP and few/no regional environmental conventions.

Regions Selected	Reasons for Selection of Candidate Regions
Africa	Africa is currently lagging behind on taking concrete measures to address marine litter and data is lacking in this region. However, in 2019 UNEP initiated work to conduct the necessary assessments in the region and start developing an overarching action plan for Western, Central and Southern Africa, in collaboration with the Abidjan Convention. This makes it the ideal time to engage on the SBMPL side of the issue and ensure that action plans are strong from this perspective to support their implementation from the beginning. Various RFBs are active in the region, and FAO works closely with these bodies. The GEF funded climate change adaptation projects in fisheries and the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) project that are currently being implemented by FAO and partners in West Africa provide opportunities for strong collaboration in networking, capacity building and scaling up. Lack of Contracting Parties to the LC/LP.
Caribbean	Very high shipping activities. Large number of SIDS. High importance of small-scale fisheries in the region. The RFBs active in the region (OSPESCA, CRFM, ICCAT) have a close cooperation with FAO and its Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC). FAO's sub-regional office for the Caribbean (SLC) is actively coordinating the sustainable development of the fishing sector in the Caribbean SIDS region, through a large portfolio of project, which provides cost-effective opportunities for expanding the impact of GloLitter activities in this region. The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Centre (REMPEITC), a subsidiary under the UNEP RSP, is active in engaging in shipping related activities which add value. Opportunity to collaborate with other large initiatives such as the GEF Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Programme (CLME+).
Latin America	Contains some of the largest capture fisheries producers, including Peru and Chile. Regional technical cooperation partners of IMO, such as COCATRAM and ROCRAM, can add value and facilitate highest level policy discussions. RFBs active in the region and have close cooperation with FAO. After Asia, Latin America (and the Caribbean) collectively have the second highest number of motorized fishing vessels.
Pacific	Large number of SIDS. New regional action plan on marine litter in the region (2018 -2025) offers a well-timed opportunity to help the region deliver on shipping and fishing components. RFBs active in the region (such as WCFPF, FFA, SEAFDEC and APFIC) have a close cooperation with FAO and specifically collaborate on fisheries management, responsible fishing technologies development and safety-at-sea for fishers. Good engagement already exists with regional bodies such as SPREP and SPC. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) is actively engaged with fishing sector development in the region. Contains some of the largest tuna fisheries. Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) which are used extensively in the region have been raised as a particular issue of concern by both FAO and IMO members in the context of marine litter.

3.3 Selection of Lead Partnering Countries (LPCs) and Partnering Countries (PCs)

The selection and contracting of the LPCs and PCs (that must be ODA-eligible in order to enable their funding under Norwegian ODA) will be conducted during the inception phase of the project in an open and transparent manner using the IMO organizational infrastructure and its various meetings and gatherings where all countries are present. The process will be transparent and will use appropriate methods, robust criteria and systematic approaches throughout.

For selection purposes, IMO, in cooperation with FAO, through an open and transparent process, will invite nominations from IMO member developing countries to participate. Countries will then be asked to provide their reasons for participation through provision of some information to enable the application of selection criteria possible.

Countries will be selected based on these criteria:

- Existing baselines.
- Aspirations to change the baseline.
- Commitment and capacity to support the project, including policy commitment towards reducing SBMPL.
- Willingness to adopt LPIR.
- Willingness to share their experiences with other countries.
- Co-finance support offered for national level activities, and the activities relative importance in the generation of, and vulnerability to, environmental issues relating MPL, in particular SBMPL.

Further details on selection criteria for LPCs and PCs are given in **Annex 2**.

3.4 Selection of Strategic Partners (SPs)

The selection of SPs will be carried out on a case-by-case basis. At this point in time, countries such as the UK, Singapore and Australia have expressed interest to partner and promote reduction of SBMPL. Australia has already contributed to an MPL project in the Pacific and by joining efforts under GloLitter would be a major resource for project activity in that region.

The SPs will be selected using the following criteria:

- Having a track record in regional or international activities on issues relating to MPL.
- Ability to support the execution of one project activity as a minimum.
- Having a regional mandate / policy to protect the marine environment.
- Having a track record in dealing with MARPOL Annex V, or LC/LP and/or FAO's related activities.

3.5 Formation of project Global Industry Alliance (GIA) and selection of industry partners

The formation of the private sector partnership under this project will follow the successful examples of such partnerships under the GloBallast and GloMEEP projects in addition to the experience of the UNGC initiative, taking into consideration the work undertaken by the GGGI. During the inception phase, the UNGC will be consulted in the process to decide on the best working relationship model between the UNGC and GloLitter, including taking into consideration other global efforts such as the GGGI. During the implementation of the project, contact will be established with industry stakeholders on a case-by-case basis who will be invited to join the efforts of GloLitter. Upon agreeing to a minimum of three industry partners, a formal public announcement on the project's GIA and its formation will be made, and the GIA will be formed using an open, all-inclusive and transparent process.

4 Project description

4.1 Overview

GloLitter is a truly global partnership initiative that promotes actions in developing countries on MPL, in particular SBMPL, in order to reverse the negative environmental impacts of plastic discard and loss. As such, most of the intended outcomes, outputs and activities of the project are focused on countries' levels towards improving capacities (human and institutional) and regional cooperation. The GloLitter plan of action is in line with strong international policy requirements in dealing with MPL including those of the IMO Action Plan on SBMPL (see **Sub-chapter 2.1.3**) and includes capacity building in a wider sense, including legal, policy, institutional and human capacities, all directed towards a long-term sustainable implementation of international regulatory framework and best practice for significant reduction of SBMPL.

As indicated earlier, a three-tier approach will be followed that means that project activities will be carried out on three tiers:

- **Global tier:** This is managed through IMO and FAO, providing international coordination and information dissemination, including the development of knowledge products, toolkits and guidance documents, and establishing a strong cooperation with the private sector. As part of this component, the LPCs will be enabled to carry out their country assessments, baselines, policy and action plans on how they intend to deal with SBMPL. In addition, global level activities will include the development of capacity building materials, such as training courses, public awareness raising and the development of knowledge products and dissemination activities such as GloLitter forums and a website. Of special note, the global component includes a major partnering effort with industry, industry alliances and bodies to form a GIA in collaboration with UNGC, taking into consideration initiatives such as the GGGI that would aim to push for sustainable corporate actions on SBMPL.
- **Regional tier:** This will provide regional activities that will be coordinated by IMO and FAO but will be implemented through IRPs as described under the project partnership and governance. The regional component aims to build a strong regional partnership and cooperation atmosphere between countries and has two main focuses:
 - 1 The first focus is capacity building activities (e.g., training workshops) in order to prepare the regions for more effective implementation and enforcement of international regulatory frameworks.
 - 2 The second focus is a collaborative working relationship between regional countries in twinning arrangements so that one regional country can support developments with other countries in the region while taking into account regional structures and multi-lateral groups. Another regional aim of the project is to choose and engage IRPs so that through working with IMO and FAO these IRPs can develop their capabilities in dealing with SBMPL more effectively for the future GloLitter phases.
- **National tier:** This will engage a large number of countries acting as LPCs and PCs in five regions, with the majority of efforts to be done in LPCs during this phase of the programme. In fact, the main focus of GloLitter activities overall is under this tier and at countries' level where the real actions need to be taken to reduce the risks from SBMPL. In addition to conventional capacity building, the national level activities will heavily involve LPCs to reform their legal, policy and institutional structures through country assessment and development of national policies and action plans for reduction of SBMPL that then could be the subject of implementation in the future phase of GloLitter.

4.2 Project goals and objectives

The overall goal of GloLitter is to enable developing countries to effectively implement and enforce international regulatory frameworks as well as best practice for prevention, reduction and control of MPL, in particular SBMPL, through capacity building, policy making, action planning, practical steps in reducing dumping of fishing gears and legislative developments, all aiming at supporting the international efforts in dealing with MPL.

The specific objectives of the project are to enhance human capacities, engage developing countries in LPIR developments, reduce the level of ALDFG and associated risks, provide sustainable PRFs and port waste management processes, and last but not least capacitate the countries for more effective implementation and enforcement of relevant international regulations, all aimed towards prevention and reduction of SBMPL.

The project will strongly help to establish a long-lasting culture change in dealing with SBMPL by key actors at national level (maritime administrations, port authorities and fisheries authorities) and transform the LPCs into regional examples of excellence whose expertise and successful models can be then regionally and globally replicated for this purpose.

4.3 Project impacts and outcomes

The overall impact of GloLitter is expected to be a significant reduction of MPL originating from the shipping and fisheries sectors through prevention, thus supporting the marine environmental protection and sustainable use and conservation of oceans, seas and marine resources. The impact also supports SDG 14, specifically SDG 14.1, by realizing a significant reduction of MPL from the fisheries and shipping sectors. This reduction will be achieved through the implementation of sustainable actions that will target the prevention and/or reduction of MPL from both shipping and fishing operations. Activities carried out within the framework of this project will support and complement the IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships as well as actions under the FAO umbrella programme to address ALDFG globally and implement the VGMFG.

To reach and achieve this impact, a number of activities will be carried out. In this regard, IMO and FAO, with support from their SPs and stakeholders in the GIA and chosen IRPs, will carry out activities that together will enable the delivery of a number of outputs which in turn will funnel into specific outcomes and subsequent impact.

In this chapter, details of the project's outcomes, outputs and activities are provided. The level of activities chosen are based on the level of budget available. Therefore, the assumption is made that there will be at least one more project phase in order to achieve the final impact as foreseen.

In the achievement of this impact, a number of outcomes will be achieved as listed below:

- **Outcome 1:** Knowledge products and capacity building tools are developed in support of wider capacity building on the subject and disseminated to expand global awareness and stakeholders' support in dealing with SBMPL.
- **Outcome 2:** National status, policies and action plans specific to shipping and fisheries are in place with LPIRs undertaken at national levels.
- **Outcome 3:** Capacity building to enhance the enforcement of MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and relevant FAO instruments as well as port waste management inclusive of PRFs carried out.
- **Outcome 4:** Regulatory and best practice guidelines and tools to prevent and reduce ghost fishing are developed.
- **Outcome 5:** Public-private partnerships are implemented to spur the development of cost-effective MPL management solutions, women empowerment in dealing with MPL and scope of a follow-up phase (Phase II) for scaling-up and pilot demonstration projects is defined, including identification of future collaborative networks and partnerships.
- **Outcome 6:** An effective project management and governance system is in place to ensure that the project achieves its intended outcomes.

4.4 Project outcomes, outputs and activities

The table below presents the list of the project's outcomes, expected outputs and activities together with a full description of activities.

Overall Goal		
The overall goal of GloLitter is to enable developing countries to effectively implement and enforce international regulatory frameworks as well as best practice for prevention, reduction and control of MPL, in particular SBMPL, through capacity building, policy making, action planning, practical steps in reducing dumping of fishing gears and legislative developments, all aiming at supporting the international efforts in dealing with MPL.		
Outcomes, Outputs and Activities		
Outcome 1: Knowledge products and capacity building tools are developed in support of wider capacity building on the subject and disseminated to expand global awareness and stakeholders' support in dealing with SBMPL.		
OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Output 1.1 Capacity building tools for effective use of PRFs for MPL from fishing vessels and wider shipping completed together with the development of guidance tools for techno-economic assessment of PRFs	1.1.1 Develop best management practices and incentives for fishing vessels to report and retrieve derelict fishing gear and deliver it to PRFs (FAO)	This activity will address two major issues: (1) Determine the best and practical system for fishing vessels to retrieve lost and abandoned fishing gear and deliver them to PRFs; (2) Evaluate how this best management practice could be incentivized or possibly regulated. The deliverable of this activity will be a report that subsequently will be used for knowledge sharing, dissemination and capacity building purposes as well as planning of phase II "pilot projects" to practically implement the proposed management system and incentive schemes. As part of this activity, FAO could revisit the BPF and see what gaps there are in this framework and additional research that needs to be conducted. This task will be subcontracted to international consultants or knowledge organizations.
	1.1.2 Collect and collate the experience gathered from established global and regional projects on MPL that deal with the issue of all types of waste from fishing operations (FAO)	This is a desktop study to gather data and information on global and regional projects on MPL and to demonstrate their main achievements. The need for further work and areas that need to be the subject of future research or industrial projects will be highlighted. The deliverable of this activity will be a report that subsequently will be used for knowledge sharing, dissemination and capacity building purposes as well as planning of phase II of this project. This task will be subcontracted to international consultants or knowledge organizations such as the GGGI.
	1.1.3 Tools to undertake economic assessments and techno-economic feasibility studies related to establishing PRFs developed and disseminated (IMO)	This activity aims to provide techniques and guidance tools on the way investment in PRFs can be technically and economically assessed. The activity will aim to also clarify how the techniques developed can be used to encourage more investment in PRFs via identifying incentive schemes. The developed toolkit will include guidance documents as a minimum and will be widely disseminated globally as part of dissemination and capacity building of the project. This task will be subcontracted to international consultants or knowledge organizations.
Output 1.2 Port waste management plan developed	1.2.1 Develop a "model port waste management plan" that can be linked to national waste management policies to improve management of different categories of waste including those from fisheries using global best practice as well as the concept of circular economy (IMO)	This activity aims to develop a model "port waste management plan" with guidance that can subsequently be used and customized by participating ports to their specific requirements. Thus, the deliverables will be the model management plan and the guidance document on the customization process. The developed model should be general and inclusive of all types of wastes that need to be handled by ports, including waste generated by both fishery and non-fishery vessels. This task will be subcontracted to international consultants with experience on the subject and customized plans will be given to be developed by participating ports under Outcome 3.

Output 1.3 Training packages and capacity building tools developed	1.3.1 Further develop the existing specialized training packages and other capacity building tools that support implementation of MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, including packages specifically designed for fisheries, ports and regulatory stakeholders (IMO)	Under this activity, existing training materials will be upgraded, or newly training materials will be developed, towards: – Effective implementation and enforcement of MARPOL Annex V – Implementation of the LP – Implementation of Waste Management Strategies and PRFs (to be developed) The training materials will form the basis of capacity building activities as outlined under Outcome 3. This task is coordinated by IMO and support will be subcontracted to relevant international experts/consultants.
	1.3.2 Amend model course on “marine environmental awareness 1.38” to include MPL aspects (IMO)	This model course was originally developed in 2011 and aims to help increase the environmental awareness of shipping staff. It is not a mandatory course by The International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) at the present time, but the course is used widely for training of seafarers. This task will provide specific input for inclusion of marine litter, especially plastic litter, to be included in the course. This task will be subcontracted to international consultants or a learned organization and will be coordinated by the IMO.
	1.4.1 Establish and convene Global biennial GloLitter Partnerships R&D Forum (GloLitter Forum) to disseminate latest developments in the field and to share research and development results related to MPL, including on micro plastics from ships, and publish proceedings of this Forum (IMO)	The GloLitter Forum will be organized every two years to showcase the achievements and developments of GloLitter and international efforts on MPL. The main purpose of the Forum will include the promotion of knowledge products and latest R&D efforts as this relates to the reduction of MPL, circular economy and so on. To reduce costs and add value, this forum will be organized in conjunction with the International Marine Debris Conference. The proceedings of the GloLitter Forum will be circulated widely. This forum will be organized on a cost recovery basis so that the total expenses are partly recovered.
	1.4.2 Develop a guidance document to support industry and governments in best practices for recycling fishing gear and progressing towards circular economy models and EPR for fishing gear (FAO)	Under this activity, an FAO technical paper will be developed and translated into at least three languages, provided to COFI for information/endorsement and globally disseminated.
Output 1.4 Knowledge sharing at international, regional and national levels accomplished and project results disseminated	1.4.3 Develop communication and awareness raising tools, including a documentary video that can be used to promote the work of Norway, IMO and FAO in addressing MPL (IMO)	This task will aim for maximum awareness raising at the wider industry level on SBMPL. General publicity material with emphasis on facts and non-disputed technical content will be produced for this purpose. Specifically, a video documentary on the subject, jointly developed by IMO and FAO, will be produced and widely publicized.
	1.4.4 Develop and maintain a Project web portal for electronic knowledge management and sharing developed and linked with the GPML marine litter network (IMO)	This task will develop a state-of-the-art GloLitter website as the single point on-line information sharing between partners as well as with the outside world.

Output 1.5 Scientific and knowledge studies completed	1.5.1 Provide support to the FAO-IMO GESAMP WG on sea-based sources of marine litter and the possible future IMO-GESAMP study report on MPL from all ships (IMO/FAO)	GESAMP has been involved in MPL from 2012 and in particular looks at the impact of macro-plastics and nano-plastics on marine life and in 2019 established a specific Working Group on Sea-based sources of marine litter (WG 43). It is envisaged that GESAMP will support the GloLitter activities with their knowledge, both through its WGs and individual experts. This task will facilitate the support of GESAMP in relation to the GloLitter agenda where required as well as support for IMO as outlined under IMO Action Plan on Marine Plastic Litter. GESAMP will be asked to support in the following ways: – Enhance the understanding of the relative impacts of SBMPL through scientific studies and reports. – Provide specific scientific advice/expertise to GloLitter tasks/activities as required.
	1.5.2 Publication of two key global knowledge products aimed at disseminating information on sea-based sources of marine litter to the international community (IMO/FAO)	These two knowledge products will cover the following topics: – An online clearing house for information on SBMPL. For example, FAO would look at the global ghost gear data portal and how this could be adapted/replicated. – A suite of outreach products/infographics explaining the issue of SBMPL, their relative contribution to the problem of marine litter and the efforts to address them. As part of this, Phase I builds on existing products and will update and brand these as relevant. One of the knowledge products will be produced by FAO and one by IMO.
	1.5.3 Synergetic knowledge partnerships established with ongoing global efforts that are aimed at addressing ALDFG including those being funded by Norway and other donors, and those being carried out by other organizations, including NGOs and academic institutions (FAO)	Support for additional studies on gear loss and intervention points in the gear lifecycle also linking to issues such as IUU as relevant and including grey literature. Support for global ALDFG databases on gear loss and accumulation and data gathering and analysis efforts at regional level. Support for academic studies and additional research partnerships.
Output 1.6 Technical Advisory Services provided for the implementation of the project	1.6.1 Provide technical support to ensure delivery of this Outcome (IMO)	Technical Support services will be provided by the Technical Advisor of the IMO GloLitter Partnerships Project Coordination Unit to ensure on time and on budget delivery of activities under this Outcome.
	1.6.2 Provide technical support to ensure delivery of this Outcome (FAO)	Technical Support services will be provided by the Technical Advisor of the FAO Project Coordination Unit to ensure on time and on budget delivery of activities under this Outcome.

Outcome 2: National status, policies and action plans specific to shipping and fisheries are in place with Legal, Policy and Institutional Reforms (LPIR) undertaken at national levels		
OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Output 2.1 Global tools and guidance for LPIR, Strategy and Action Plan for the reduction of SBMPL with specific reference to dealing with shipping and fishing vessels developed and relevant stakeholders are capacitated to use these tools and guidance	2.1.1 Develop guidance documents for rapid country assessment on SBMPL and reduction policy and strategy and action planning inclusive of templates for each case (IMO)	This task will be carried out at the global level and will aim to provide tools and guidance documents on how country level LPIR activities and deliverables need to be developed. The developed documents and guidance should be detailed enough to enable LPCs to use them and develop their country rapid assessment on marine litter, future vision and policy making aspect and how to define the national strategies and action plans. The development of the guidance tools will be subcontracted to international consultants or knowledge organizations. The guidance toolkits would include guidance on legislative framework and how the countries could develop them. The developed guidance tools would include international ships, national ships and fishery vessels.
	2.1.2 Develop model legislation and national regulatory guidance for inclusion of SBMPL into national waste management legislation with specific references to national shipping, international shipping and fishing vessels (IMO)	This task will be carried out at the global level and will aim to provide tools and a guidance document on how country level "marine litter regulatory framework" and "legislation" should be developed and integrated with national waste management legislation. This should include such details and templates to subsequently be used by LPCs to develop their country legislative framework for marine litter in general and SBMPL specifically. The developed guidance tools should include international ships, national ships and fishery vessels.
	2.1.3 Capacitate the stakeholders on the above deliverables and support them with their implementation in their respective countries (IMO)	One global level capacity building workshop will be carried out in order to train experts from LPCs on implementation of the developed templates, guidance documents and model legislation as stated under previous activities. The delivery of these workshops will effectively mean the roll out of all the developed templates, guidance documents and methodologies under Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 to the LPCs. The capacity building would include, inter alia, all the content of guidance tools, practical exercises for customization and some elements of training methods to enable these experts to (1) carry out their country-level activities as outlined under Output 2.2 as well as disseminating results to PCs as part of twinning activities as described under twinning action plans to be developed between LPCs and their twin PCs. Participation of two people per LPC is foreseen.

Output 2.2 Designated LPCs draft their country status, strategy, action plan and national legislation on how to deal with SBMPL	2.2.1 Carry out detailed National Status Assessments on MPL from shipping and fisheries sectors and develop related strategies and action plans for reduction of SBMPL. (IMO)	All LPCs will be assisted to prepare a country report on their "Country status on Marine Plastic Litter (MPL) with specific reference to shipping and fisheries", define policies and strategies on how to nationally deal with SBMPL and develop a National Action Plan (NAP) for this purpose. This development will require close working relationships between maritime administrations, port authorities and fisheries authorities to agree to the developed policies, strategies and action plan. To do this, global templates and guidance documents as developed and rolled out under Output 2.1 will be used as the main guiding resources. This activity will be coordinated by the IMO but will be carried out under contract by national consultants in the respective countries.
Output 2.3 Experiences shared, and studies replicated, within the region through LPC and PC twinning arrangements and through regional institutional networks	2.2.2 Develop national institutional arrangements and draft national regulations with a special emphasis on linking the developed strategies and policies on SBMPL reduction to existing national waste management policies and overarching marine litter action plans at national or regional level. (IMO)	All LPCs will be assisted to prepare a national institutional arrangement for dealing with SBMPL, define their roles and draft a national legislative framework to formalize the arrangement. This development will require close working relationships between maritime administrations, port authorities and fisheries authorities to agree to the developed arrangement and legislative framework. To do this, global templates and guidance documents as developed and rolled out under Output 2.1 will be used as the main guiding resources. This activity will be coordinated by the IMO but will be carried out under contract by national consultants in the respective countries.
	2.2.3 Train and raise awareness for key stakeholders on the implementation of national strategies, action plans and relevant proposed national regulatory framework through national training workshops. (IMO)	To disseminate the project achievement under this Output, national workshops in LPCs will be organized and implemented. It is expected that funding for these workshops will be mainly provided in-kind by national institutions.
	2.3.1 Form twinning relationship between LPCs with regional PCs in order to promote regional working relationships. (IMO)	This activity will aim to find the best twinning arrangement between regional LPCs and PCs so that capacity building in LPCs could be extended to those of the twinned PCs. To make a successful twinning arrangement, consideration of regional countries links need to be considered. Guidance document for twinning purposes and processes and the expectations from the relationship will be prepared to help countries to enter in twinning arrangement. At the end of this activity and in each region, twin countries will be established together with a working relationship term of reference (TOR). IMO will develop the guidance document and twinning TOR and then the countries will apply to be nominated as twins together with their specific work plan and related funding support needed.
Output 2.4 Technical Advisory Services provided for the implementation of the project	2.3.2 LPCs support their twin PCs in area of LPIR developments through dissemination of their findings under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 (IMO)	Under this activity, support will be provided to LPCs in order for them to support their twin PCs with the programme of work that they have agreed to. It is assumed that each LPC may accept more than one country as a twin and thus in this way at least 30 countries will be linked together. Funding support will include aspects such as organizing workshops, travel by capacity building agents (experts who have already been trained on aspects of GloLitter deliverables), etc.
	2.4.1 Provide technical support to ensure delivery of this Outcome (IMO)	Technical Support services will be provided by the Technical Advisor of the IMO GloLitter Partnerships Project Coordination Unit to ensure on time and on budget delivery of activities under this Outcome.

Outcome 3: Capacity building to enhance the enforcement of MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and relevant FAO instruments as well as port waste management inclusive of PRFs carried out		
OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Output 3.1 Port State Control (PSC) training delivered	3.1.1 Using tools developed under Output 1.3, Port State Control Officers (PSCOs) trained on compliance monitoring and enforcement of MARPOL Annex V including for fishing vessels (IMO)	This activity aims at maritime administrations in particular their PSCOs in order to provide them with all aspects of PSC as applied to MARPOL Annex V with specific reference to SBMPL. It will be conducted as regional workshops, one workshop per region that would take three days to complete. This task will be coordinated by IMO with experts from both IMO and FAO taking part to facilitate the workshop. As part of the workshop, time will be allocated for hands-on training for actual PSC activities at a port. Each workshop is expected to be attended by about 30 participants.
	3.1.2 Carry on demonstration of a MARPOL Annex V PSC regime by the LPCs in their selected pilot ports (IMO)	This activity will be the extension of training under activity 3.1.1 at LPC levels via giving the PSCOs a chance to demonstrate their skills by practical demonstration of PSC as applied to ship-based garbage/litter. A number of LPCs will be given a change to carry out PSC under observation by international experts in this field. Funds will be provided to support the travel of relevant experts to regions and their time for observing and giving feedback advice to relevant PSCOs. This will ensure the provision of practical field work for PSCOs. This activity will be technically led by an experienced PSCO on the subject in designated ports and would include practical inspections of some ships. IMO will coordinate and implement this activity.
Output 3.2 Port waste management plan developed, disseminated and training conducted	3.2.1 Port Waste Management Plans developed by the pilot demonstration ports using the trained experts and the model developed under Outcome 1 (IMO)	A number of participating ports, one from each region as a minimum, will use the "Model Port Waste Management Plan" and customization guidance in order to develop a "port waste management plan" for their port. Specific references on how to deal with SBMPL will be included together with elements of PRFs as well as waste handling beyond the ports. This task will be carried out by the ports themselves or a trusted national expert as introduced by port authorities. Support will be provided by international experts in the form of technical reviews and enhancement of the developed Port Waste Management Plans.
	3.2.2 Key stakeholders trained on developing Port Waste Management Plans through port specific training at national level (IMO)	This capacity building activity will be based on the finding of "Model Port Waste Management Plan" and "Customized Port Waste Management Plans" and will be conducted as a regional workshop. The aim of the workshop will be to train experts on this so that these experts then can act as dissemination agents in their own country. As such, elements of "train the trainer" will be provided to prepare them to run the same workshop at national level. This workshop will take three days to complete and will be coordinated by IMO using primarily the experts who have developed the above two documents. This activity is expected to be co-financed in-kind by the host port or country.

Output 3.3 Investment-grade / bankable proposal for sustainable PRFs developed	3.3.1 Using tools developed under Outcome 1, undertake preliminary techno-economic feasibility assessments for establishing a PRF and their connectivity to waste management options in one selected demonstration port per region (total five regions) with the help of PRF and waste management experts and using the guidance document (IMO)	This activity will concentrate on PRFs and how best they could be established / improved. It will be a preliminary technical and economic feasibility of establishing PRFs and how the existing barriers can be removed. As part of achieving this goal, the routines and practices of existing PRFs, and how they manage the delivered plastic waste will be studied first. Additionally, the task needs to specify how PRF will work with national waste management within the context of "Port Waste Management Plan" as developed under Outcome 1. The techno-economic analysis should take into account the needs of developing countries specifically. This task will be subcontracted to international consultants and knowledge organization. The local pilot port information will be provided by relevant port authorities or port management; however, effort will be made that the ports selected for this purpose are the same as the pilot ports for "Customized Port Waste Management System" to ensure more in-depth analysis of the case. To carry out this task, the main task will be done by regional consultants with support from international consultants.
	3.3.2 Develop a bankable proposal for investment in a PRF in the selected ports (IMO)	Using the outcome of Task 3.3.1, an investment proposal will be prepared for submission to banks or other funding agencies in support of establishing PRFs in the selected ports or countries. The work in addition to use of data produced under previous tasks, will need to put forward a business case that highlights the national and regional policies, priorities, environmental justification and financial justification. This task will be carried out by regional experts/consultants with support from a designated international consultant.
Output 3.4 Technical Advisory Services provided for the implementation of the project	3.4.1 Provide technical support to ensure delivery of this Outcome (IMO)	Technical Support services will be provided by the Technical Advisor of the IMO GloLitter Partnerships Project Coordination Unit to ensure on time and on budget delivery of activities under this Outcome.
Outcome 4: Regulatory and best practice guidelines and tools to prevent and reduce ghost fishing developed		
OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Output 4.1 Preparing legislative amendments for countries to make gear marking a condition for fishing authorization or license and that gears will be formally associated with a registered fishing vessel.	4.1.1 Legislative recommendations and draft regulation texts for VGMFG incorporation in national fisheries legislative frameworks (FAO) 4.1.2 Legislative assistance provision to three developing countries on incorporation of VGMFG (FAO)	This activity will develop a legislative template for implementation of the VGMFG by countries and RFMOs, also including a framework for procedures. The results of this activity will be published and disseminated worldwide by FAO. Three developing countries will be assisted with the participatory development of legislative amendments to make gear marking a condition for fishing authorizations or licenses, and that the gears will be formally associated with a registered fishing vessel.

Output 4.2 Testing and documenting the success of gear modifications that reduce ghost fishing in selected developing countries, e.g. biodegradable panels in lobster traps, transponders on FADs.	4.2.1 Technically support the testing of gear modifications in selected small-scale fisheries to reduce ghost fishing (FAO) 4.2.2 Analyze and discuss with key stakeholders the findings of the gear, gear marking tests and alternative options from other regions/fisheries (FAO) 4.2.3 Compile ghost gear reducing gear modification options and lessons learnt from the tests into a best-practice publication for dissemination worldwide (FAO)	In collaboration with other field projects of FAO and partner agencies three to four gear modifications that should contribute to reducing ghost gear fishing will be scaled up or tested in small-scale fisheries in up to four developing countries. As part of this activity, existing pilot projects will be looked at to see what is working and try to scale them up to a larger number of communities. Stakeholder meetings with fishers' folk representatives, researchers and fisheries authorities will be organized to show results from tests and get agreement/buy-in for introduction of gear modifications that reduce ghost fishing.
Output 4.3 Carry out cost-benefit analysis of gear collection at selected fishing ports in developing countries and recycling methods for fishing gears, with the objective to find cost effective solutions and reduce discarding of gears at sea.	4.3.1 Cost-benefit analysis carried out of gear collection, removal and recycling at selected fishing ports in developing countries, with clear findings and cost-effective recommendations (FAO)	In collaboration with the Small-Scale Fisheries Task Force, which works on the implementation of the VGMFG for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, a best practice document will be prepared for dissemination to small-scale fisheries stakeholders worldwide. Through this activity a methodology will be developed and tested for carrying out a simple cost-benefit analysis for collection and recycling activities for fishing gears at fish landing sites and fishing ports. The methodology will be tested in three developing countries, and the results and methodology will be disseminated for global application, including incorporation of investment programmes for fishing port infrastructure development in which FAO and various development banks are involved. This activity will ground truth the information in the guidance document developed under activity 1.4.2.
Output 4.4 Technical Advisory Services provided for the implementation of the project	4.4.1 Provide technical support to ensure delivery of this Outcome (FAO)	Technical Support services will be provided by the Technical Advisor of the FAO Project Coordination Unit to ensure on time and on budget delivery of activities under this Outcome.

Outcome 5: Public-private partnerships implemented to spur the development of cost-effective MPL management solutions, women empowerment in dealing with MPL promoted and Scope of a follow-up phase (Phase II) for scaling-up and pilot demonstration projects is defined including identification of future collaborative networks and partnerships		
OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Output 5.1 GIA on SBMPL created, funding raised, and areas of activities decided and funded.	5.1.1 GIA on SBMPL for catalyzing industry efforts created by bringing private sector companies together via engaging with the UNGC in accordance with the UNGC Sustainable Ocean Principles (IMO)	The GloLitter GIA will be formed based on the successful GloBallast and GloMEEP experiences as well as with link to UNGC voluntary initiative on ocean sustainability and consideration of other efforts such as GGGI. For this purpose, negotiations with potential industrial partners will be conducted with a view of forming the backbone of GIA partnerships. The industrial partners from shipping, port and fisheries will be invited to joining the GIA. Negotiations with UNGC will start from the beginning on the best way of jointly driving this effort and formation and subsequent working of the GIA. The end result of this activity will include establishing a joint effort with the UNGC and securing of a number of industrial partners for the GIA with clear in-kind and in-cash commitments. Also, as part of the GIA formation activity, the previously GloBallast and GloMEEP GIA structure and rules will be revised for GloLitter purposes.
	5.1.2 Fund established to support the initiatives by GIA and responsible ocean businesses (IMO)	The GIA Fund will be managed using a lean model of “fund management”. IMO will act as the fiduciary for the Fund and the selected projects and funded through GIA will be implemented by the GloLitter Project Coordination Unit, with the advice of a GIA Industry Task Force (ITF) consisting of representatives from the industrial partners with financial contribution. The funds will be utilized over the course of the project duration; also aiming to leverage additional co-financing from donors such as IFIs.
	5.1.3 GIA members meet periodically to steer industry-GloLitter activities (IMO)	Once the GIA is in operation including securing of Fund, the GIA's ITF will convene and decide on its GloLitter-related activities, processes and frequency of meetings. As a minimum, it is expected that the industry members and ITF will meet once every year. These meetings most probably will be held back-to-back with the project's GPTF meetings. The Chair of the GIA will be chosen by ITF from one of the industry members, by consensus. The GIA chairman will have representation on the GloLitter GPTF.

Output 5.2 Strategies and partnerships implemented to sustain the GloLitter outcomes and scaling-up of results via a follow up project	5.2.1 Areas for collaboration identified with UNEP, in particular to mainstream SBMPL activities with existing work under RSPs and utilize the GPML to engage stakeholders and share information (IMO/FAO)	Under this activity the components of UNEP's work pertaining to sea-based sources of marine litter including its recent workshops and research in West Africa; and engagement with relevant Regional Seas Conventions in priority regions to ensure uptake of the IMO Marine Litter Action Plan, the GGGI BPF and the FAO VGMFG will be included. FAO as Vice Chair of the GPML will also ensure information dissemination and promotion of the GloLitter work to GPML stakeholders.
	5.2.2 Collaborative opportunities identified between project and World Bank's Pro-Blue programme (IMO/FAO)	Under this activity meetings will be organized between the project partners and the World Bank to integrate the tools and methodologies developed by the project into World Bank and other development bank processes and investment programmes, such as the Pro-Blue programme. Interest will be sought from the banks to invest in implementation of some best practices/tools in developing countries.
	5.2.3 Development of the phase II project proposal for scaling up of the phase 1 and pilot demonstrations (IMO)	Towards the end of GloLitter (Phase I), a project proposal for Phase II of the project will be prepared and submitted to Norad and other donors. The Phase II of the project will aim to consolidate the achievements of Phase 1 via horizontal and vertical up-scaling of the GloLitter efforts. The vertical up-scaling will move to pilot implementation of developed strategies, action plans, development of pilot PRFs, legislative developments and so on. The horizontal scaling would include additional LPCs and PCs in the project.
Output 5.3 Women empowerment and engagement in fight against MPL is promoted	5.3.1 Organize a global forum for women leaders that are active in promoting reduction of MPL (IMO)	A global technical forum will be organized with the main objective of hearing the views of women leaders who have been active in the fight against MPL in general and SBMPL specifically. One of the subjects to be highlighted in this forum will be the presentation of case studies that highlight the important role that women could make in this area and the sort of activities that may be included in Phase II of GloLitter to catalyze women's efforts. The forum will be used for dissemination of project results and as a way of awareness-raising on this important topic. The organization of the forum will most likely be subcontracted to a knowledge organization, for example the World Maritime University (WMU).
	5.3.2 Organize seed funding pilot initiatives in selected countries to encourage women to get engaged in MPL from fisheries with support from local women NGOs (FAO)	In close collaboration with the Small-scale fisheries umbrella programme of FAO, pilot initiatives will be started with women's organizations active in fisheries to reduce the use of plastic in fisheries and fish processing/marketing and collect plastic for recycling. At least three small pilot projects with fisherwomen associations or organizations in developing countries are foreseen.
	5.3.3 Organize an award in recognition of late Joanna Toole from FAO within the scope of the activity 5.3.2 where a small grant scheme will be designed and implemented in her recognition (FAO/IMO)	One project will be selected every year for funding. The project should be a small pilot project in an identified LPC, or a next phase of a proven successful project led by a woman in fisheries or encouraging participation of women in addressing ALDFG worldwide. The project should focus on gear loss prevention, data gathering and the implementation of the VGMFG and best practices of gear management. One project will be selected for every year from Year 2 at a cost of \$30,000/project. IMO would be publicizing the results of this activity as part of project dissemination activities.
Output 5.4 Technical Advisory Services provided for the implementation of the project	5.4.1 Provide technical support to ensure delivery of this Outcome (IMO)	Technical Support services will be provided by the Technical Advisor of the IMO GloLitter Project Coordination Unit to ensure on time and on budget delivery of activities under this Outcome.
	5.4.2 Provide technical support to ensure delivery of this Outcome (FAO)	Technical Support services will be provided by the Technical Advisor of the FAO Project Coordination Unit to ensure on time and on budget delivery of activities under this Outcome.

Outcome 6: An effective project management and governance system is in place to ensure that GloLitter achieves its intended outcomes		
OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
Output 6.1 A Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) is in place	6.1.1 Hire and equip a project coordination Unit at IMO (IMO)	Based on the proposed project governance, a light Project Coordination Unit (PCU) comprising a Technical Advisor and Administrator will be formed at IMO for coordination of the whole of the project. The role of Technical Advisors will be to deal with project technical issues and directly take part in technical delivery of deliverables, such as taking part in and facilitating the project's capacity building workshops, reviewing technical deliverables and so on. The budget for the Technical Advisor is allocated under various Outputs under "Technical Advisory Services". The budget for this activity thus represents money needed for a full-time Project Administrator for the four-year period.
	6.1.2 Hire and equip a project coordination Unit at FAO (FAO)	Based on the proposed project governance, a light Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will comprise of a Technical Advisor and a half-time Administrator. The role of Technical Advisors will be to deal with the project's technical issues and to directly take part in the technical delivery of deliverables, such as taking part and facilitating the project's capacity building workshops, reviewing technical deliverables and so on. The budget for Technical Advisors is allocated under various Outputs under "Technical Advisory Services". The budget for this activity thus represents money needed for the project for the half-time Project Administrators for the four-year period.
	6.1.3 Carry out country consultation and selection of LPCs, PCs and develop and conclude MoUs with Strategic Partners (SPs) and implementing regional partners (IRPs) (IMO/FAO)	Under this activity negotiations with all entities that are going to be part of the project will be conducted as per guidance provided in the Project Document. These negotiations will start early in the project initiation phase and are expected to be complete within six months. This may require extensive levels of consultations, including face-to-face meetings in certain circumstances. This activity will be implemented by IMO in consultation with FAO.
	6.1.4 Project monitoring and evaluation undertaken through mid-terms and terminal evaluations (IMO/FAO)	Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted via gathering of information by the GloLitter PCU on a routine basis. Two formal, externally carried out, evaluations will be done: one at mid-term and the second just before the end of the project.
	6.1.5 Annual progress reports and annual progress review meetings with Donors (IMO)	As part of project reporting to donors, annual and final progress reports will be prepared and presented to donors. These reports will be prepared by IMO and FAO jointly and primarily by the PCU.
Output 6.2 Global and National Task Forces (NFTs) and regional implementation partners (IP) effectively monitoring the project and its results	6.2.1 Global Project Task Force Meetings (IMO)	The Project Task Force meetings will be organized at the global level. The meetings needed face-to-face will be held back-to-back with IMO meetings to ensure less need for travelling. Overall, two of such face-to-face meetings are foreseen for the whole of the project.
	6.2.2 National Project Task Force Meetings (quarterly) in all LPCs (IMO)	These meetings will take place at national levels and will be funded through in-kind support to GloLitter by the LPCs.

Output 6.3 Approved Project Inception Report and a revised results framework, including baselines and risk assessment	6.3.1 Undertake country selection process and identify any changes to the baseline outlined	Issuance of an IMO circular letter to receive expressions of interest for participation in the project. Country selection process and extensive country consultation will take place during the inception phase, including getting country commitment letters and in-kind and co-financing commitments.
	6.3.2 Development of a revised results framework taking into consideration any changes to the baseline and risk assumptions and discussion with Norway with a view to agree on a revised results framework based on the inception phase findings	Discussions with Norway on the revised results framework should there be a change in the baseline and agreement on the results framework.
	6.3.3 Development of a project visibility and communication plan	A detailed communication and visibility plan will be developed by IMO and will be submitted to Norway for approval.
	6.3.4 Development of, and agreement on, a project scorecard as a monitoring tool	This will include the development of a project scorecard based on the identified milestones and getting the scorecard agreed by all of the participating countries that can be used as a project progress monitoring tool.

4.5 Results and risks framework

The following table provides details of the project's results and risk framework.

GloLitter Results Framework						
Responsibility for delivery of results: As indicated under project governance, the responsibility of dealing with the results framework and delivery of expected results rests with IMO and FAO. IMO and FAO will make sure that the project governance is fully in place and that tasks at global, regional and national levels are properly assigned, coordinated, implemented and monitored. Under the foresight of IMO, the following entities will be responsible for driving the project on a daily basis to achieve the results (for details of each, please see Project Governance): – Project PCUs at IMO and FAO levels – Regional Focal Point for each IRP – NFP at each LPC and PC						
Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Project Impact: MPL originating from the shipping and fisheries sectors is significantly reduced, supporting sustainable use and conservation of oceans, seas and marine resources	In target regions and developing countries: – Techniques, procedures and regulatory framework for recovery and delivery of fishing gear to PRFs are in place. – PSC for implementation and enforcement of international regulations dealing with SBMPL is effectively implemented. – PRFs to deal with MPL has been expanded in partnering countries within a sustainable vision.	The baseline is represented as follows: – International commitment exists to substantially support the fight against SBMPL. – Shipping and fishery operations to a large extent dominated by developing countries. – Developing countries are least prepared to actively engage in reducing/eliminating SBMPL.	The main target is the creation of national level legal and policy frameworks plus human and institutional capacities in the area of dealing with SBMPL in partnering countries with strong regional characteristics so that by the end of the project: – All LPCs have defined their country status, policy and action plan on how to deal with SBMPL. – All LPCs are regionally engaged with regional partnering countries in raising their PCs' capacities via knowledge and information sharing.	The following will be used as means of verification: – Documented and delivered country status reports, policies and NAPs. – Drafted LPCs legal/regulatory/legislative instruments for dealing with SBMPL within national waste management framework. – Capacity building reports and their associated data in terms of subject, type of event, participants, etc.	Data for verification will be gathered via: – Documented deliverables including reports, toolkits, management plans, etc. – Project periodical progress report (once every six months), mid-term report and final report. – Reports of capacity building events. – Records of publicity and dissemination material including the project website, etc. – Reports to IMO MEPC that, inter alia, will contain information on GloLitter.	The risks associated with each Outcome are highlighted under each Outcome.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Project Impact <i>cont.</i>	– Awareness, knowledge, and human and institutional capacity in dealing with SBMPL has regionally and nationally expanded. – International private sector is engaged in efforts to reduce SBMPL. – Technical capacity in priority locations around the world to deal with SBMPL is significantly improved.	– Low implementation or awareness of the regulatory or best practice framework in dealing with the discarding of fishing gear or management of fishing gear to prevent loss. – PRFs in developing nations are not sufficient and also not fit for purpose in dealing with SBMPL. – PSC human capacities, institutional capacities and general awareness on how to more effectively control SBMPL are not in place. – Engagement of the private sector in dealing with SBMPL is not significant or incentivized. – Developing countries lack policy and legal frameworks to implement IMO MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and FAO best practice frameworks such as the VGMFG.	– PSC capacities in the LPCs have been enhanced for more effective enforcement of SBMPL related regulations. – The momentum for creation of sustainable PRFs has increased via preparation of techno-economic feasibility studies and investment-grade business proposal for establishment of PRFs. – Human capacities are developed, and cadres / experts are in place for undertaking national or regional responsibilities in this area. – All the planned capacity building events delivered. – The global partnership in the form of GIA / Global Compact is formed and functioning. – Industry cash / in-kind contribution to GIA Fund / Global Compact initiatives have been secured. – Guidance documents on retrieval, recycling and best practice management of gear are developed and shared through COFI.	– Dissemination efforts including results of project workshops, forums and publicity material and events. – The project GIA / Global Compact partnership status, funding level and participating members. – Guidance documents on best management practices for the reporting and retrieval of lost or discarded gear are developed. – Consolidated information on successful GloLitter activities available. – Guidance documents on collection, management and recycling of fishing gear and plastic waste. – Output reports and publications through GESAMP and reports of FAO GESAMP knowledge partnership.	– National “scorecard” data as used within project monitoring.	

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 1: Knowledge products and capacity building tools are developed in support of wider capacity building on the subject and disseminated to expand global awareness and stakeholders' support in dealing with SBMPL	Developed knowledge products including: – Best management practices and incentives for fishing vessels to report and retrieve derelict fishing gear and delivery to PRFs. – Identification of global and regional projects on MPL and their experience and achievements. – Economic assessments and techno-economic feasibility studies related to establishing PRFs. – Model port waste management plan. – Specialized training packages on effective implementation and enforcement of MARPOL Annex V with specific reference to MPL and fishing vessels. – IMO model course on “marine environmental awareness 1.38” inclusive of marine litter.	The baseline is represented as follows: – The named knowledge management products under “Indicators” are not currently fully available. – There is a need for capacity building and incentivizing the establishment of PRFs. – Effective implementation and enforcement of MARPOL Annex V require further capacity building. – Participating countries lack knowledge and capacities on “port waste management”. – There is a lack of knowledge on how to deal with fishing gear and best practice for their collection and delivery to PRFs. – The extent of international efforts’ effectiveness on MPL and their success stories is not known.	The development, documentation and dissemination of knowledge products that are identified under “indicators”.	The existence of the developed knowledge products plus evidence that: – These products are widely disseminated. – These products are used in relevant capacity building activities (list of documents with their usage). – That these products are promoted / disseminated in various projects or in international forums.	Required data for verification can be gathered from: – Produced products / documents themselves and their dissemination aspects. – Project website – Capacity building workshops reports. – Project progress reports. – Project mid-term report	This Outcome will be delivered at global levels mainly by IMO, FAO and associated international consultants. Generally, the risk to generation of the specified knowledge products is low for the following reasons: – IMO and FAO are fully capable and have experience in hiring the best international consultants for generation of knowledge products. – IMO and FAO will have access to knowledge institutions and developed countries through the project’s Strategic Partnership arrangement to ensure that access to required information for the development of knowledge products can be facilitated.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 2: National status, policies and action plans specific to shipping and fisheries are in place with Legal, Policy and Institutional Reforms (LPIR) undertaken at national levels	The following forms the indicators: – More than three quarters of LPCs have developed their country status report on SBMPL inclusive of their policies and NAP. – More than half of LPCs have a legislative framework in implementing the international and national regulatory framework in dealing with SBMPL. – In all LPCs national experts' capacities have been developed to carry out the LPIR related activities. – Global guidance documents and toolkits developed for national LPIR developments are widely disseminated.	The baseline is represented as follows: – The LPCs and PCs' country status with regard to SBMPL and how to deal with them is not known. – The majority of participating countries lack national policy, action plan and legal frameworks and capacities to deal with SBMPL. – National legislation and procedures for implementation and enforcement of international regulatory framework to deal with SBMPL is lacking in the majority of the LPCs. – Human capacities are lacking to a large extent to carry out the above activities at national level without some form of international intervention.	Specific targets include: – All LPCs have defined their country status on how they deal with SBMPL. – In all LPCs, NAPs in dealing with SBMPL has been drafted. – All LPCs have a draft legislative framework on how to deal with SBMPL inclusive of international requirements as well as national waste management requirements. – All LPCs have trained cadres and experts to get engaged in national efforts in policy development, action planning and legislative developments on SBMPL.	The following will be used as sources of verification: – The developed reports by LPCs on their country status, their drafted policy and action plans. – The drafted national legislative framework on management of SBMPL. – Report of capacity building workshops on the subject, indicative of national experts who have taken part in capacity building activities.	Reports of various activities and their outputs. – A list of trained experts for LPIR development using report of capacity building activities. – Project progress reports.	It is assumed that country buy-in and political support for preparation of country status report and development of policy, strategies and NAP exists. There is a risk that this political support may not happen in practice. This risk is considered to be moderate and will be mitigated through: – IMO will ensure that during the consultation debates/meetings, this issue is raised and political buy-in is considered as a criterion for choice of partnering countries, especially LPCs.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 2: <i>cont.</i>						– IMO and FAO will ensure the engagement of maritime authorities, port authorities and fisheries authorities, as the main political backers of the project, via the correct choice of NFP and NTF for each LPC (see project governance). – Giving higher role to maritime administrations because of IMO leverage on their support via MEPC meetings. – Preparation of national level studies and documentations by the national experts may not be feasible due to lack of capacity (moderate). This risk will be mitigated via: – Global tools, methodologies and templates will be comprehensive enough to reduce the burden on national experts. – Roll out of the above tools at national level will increase the capacity of national experts to deliver the reports.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 2. <i>cont.</i>						– PCU will organize a monitoring process and “responsible international expert/institution” to act in as remote advisory role to national experts. – The full capacity of NFP and NTF will be utilized to ensure this national effort is a success. – Drafting of national legislation may be delayed due to lack of legal expertise or non-cooperation of stakeholders or complexity of developing a nationally linked legislation. This risk is moderate due to the engagement of so many national players when legislation is being drafted. To mitigate this risk: – Legal experts will be invited to take part in capacity building activities.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 2: <i>cont.</i>						– In LPCs, the main job of NFPs and NTFs, will be to drive the stakeholders' engagements. The wider stakeholders' engagement will secure their buy-in and participation. – PCU will recruit a legal international expert / consultant to support/drive the national efforts in the form of remote advisory role.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 3. Capacity building to enhance the enforcement of MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and relevant FAO instruments as well as port waste management inclusive of PRFs carried out	The following are indicators for this Outcome: – Quantity and quality of capacity building workshops and events. – Existence of a fully functional project website. – A video clip on SBMPL is prepared and disseminated. – Quantity and extent of twinning activities between LPCs and PCs.	The baseline is represented as follows: – Participating countries lack human capacities and enough awareness on various aspects of SBMPL. – Currently, there is no significant interest and information exchange on the subject at the regional levels. – Port authorities and ports are generally unaware of the international shipping and fishing regulatory frameworks on SBMPL and the role of ports in this regard.	Specific targets include: – Human capacities are developed and cadres with relevant expertise are in place for undertaking national or regional tasks in dealing with SBMPL. – The planned capacity building activities including workshops/events delivered. – All training materials developed, were widely disseminated. – Project website, as a central information sharing platform for the project, exists and is fully functional. – Twinning arrangement between LPCs and PCs undertaken and functioning via demonstration of collaboration. At least five LPCs are practically engaged in implementation of their twinning plans.	The verification of achieving the targets is done via: – Reports of the implemented capacity building workshops/events activities that would include all the details including, programme, lecturers, participants, evaluation, etc. – Workshop materials as documented and delivered. – Contents of project website. – Publicity and dissemination materials. – Plan of twinning activities between LPCs and PCs and report of their outcome by LPCs. – Project governance reports: Progress reports, mid-term and final reports.	Data for verification can be gathered from a number of sources as indicated under the “Means of verification”. The sort of data that may be gathered include: – Number of capacity building events. – Number of participants. – Feedback of participants on quality of the events. – Number and quality of capacity building materials via review of such documents. – Number and quality of awareness raising and publicity material via review of such documents. – Report of twinning activities between LPCs and PCs.	The large number of capacity building events planned and lack of capacity to deliver them is regarded as a Low risk. To alleviate this risk, forward planning will be carried out to ensure that all activities are executed at the planned schedule. – As a matter of policy, GloLitter intends to use regional level experts for delivery of national level events. In such cases the risk of having no competent national or regional level expert is moderate and thus need to be mitigated. The way it will be mitigated includes: – During inception phase, this issue will be highlighted to LPCs and PCs and will find ways of identifying potential candidates to work as regional/national experts on this project. – These experts will be capacitated in various project events including those under Outcome 2 and Outcome 3.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 3. <i>cont.</i>						– These experts will be used alongside reputable international experts so that they receive some support during early days of their working as regional consultants.
Outcome 4. Regulatory and best practice guidelines and tools to prevent and reduce ghost fishing developed	The following are indicators for this Outcome: – Recommendations from the VGMFG are included in national legislation and management guidelines. – Technical capacity in priority locations around the world to deal with SBMPL is at par with developed countries. – Practical tools including guidance documents, promoting gear modifications and implementable solutions are in place. – Cost-benefit of recycling fishing gears and EPR is clear.	The baseline is represented as follows: – Low implementation or awareness of the regulatory or best practice framework in dealing with the discarding of fishing gear or management of fishing gear to prevent loss. – Low inclusion rate of the VGMFG in national legislation and policy. – Low level of innovative gear designs or gear marking applied in developing countries. – No clear guidance available on the cost benefits of collection, retrieval and recycling of fishing gears.	Specific targets include: – Updated legislation in three developing countries to make gear marking a condition for fishing authorizations or licenses. – Three gear modifications in small scale fisheries are tested. – Guidelines on the best gear marking technologies for small scale fisheries developed through community consultation.	The verification of achieving the targets as to how to include the VGMFG in national legislative frameworks. – Draft legislative amendments for three developing countries – Reports on useful gear modifications and low-cost and effective gear marking technologies. – Cost-benefit analysis conducted on retrieval, collection and recycling of fishing gears.	Data for verification can be gathered from the following: – Legislative texts – Guidance documents, templates, analysis and tools. – Report containing the methodology for a cost-benefit analysis for fishing gear collection, removal and recycling.	Risks and their mitigations include: – Slow legislative processes may cause delays in enactment of regulatory amendments, which can be mitigated by provision of long-term advice and close collaboration with the regulatory bodies. – Natural disasters may negatively impact field testing of certain gears, particularly as staff/fishers will be in survival mode. A spread of test pilots over different regions will reduce this risk for the project pilots.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 5: Public-private partnerships implemented to spur the development of cost-effective MPL management solutions, women empowerment in dealing with MPL promoted and scope of a follow-up phase (Phase II) for scaling-up and pilot demonstration projects is defined including identification of future collaborative networks and partnerships	The following are indicators for this Outcome: – GIA is formed. – GIA Fund is secured via cash or in-kind input by industry. – Bi-lateral arrangements with additional donors are established. – A minimum of two activities / international events are funded/organized through GIA support.	The baseline is represented as follows: – There is no GIA or any other private sector alliances that specifically deal with SBMPL. – International collaboration on SBMPL amongst private sector industry is not significant. – IMO has significant expertise and experience in successfully setting up and operating GIAs within GloBallast and GloMEEP projects. – IMO has had bi-lateral agreements with donor countries on a variety of subjects and intends to repeat same model of seeking further funding for GloLitter. – Developed countries normally support IMO and FAO activities and already there are expressed interests by some of these countries who are willing to support as SPs.	Specific targets include: – A formed GIA in collaboration with Global Compact with track records of initiating its activities. – Securing industry contribution (GIA Fund) within GloLitter and use of funds for supporting GloLitter work plan. – Engagement of at least one additional donor in support of GloLitter. – Established award in recognition of the late Joanna Toole. – Seed funding of at least two small pilot projects with fishermen associations on SBMPL. – SBMPL work streams between UNEP, FAO and IMO are integrated and complement each other.	The verification of achieving the targets is done via: – The GIA / Global Compact formation MOUs. – The GIA meetings and minutes. – GIA/Global Compact Fund with cash or in-kind input by industry. – Bilateral Agreements / MOUs developed or evidence of financial / in-kind donations to GloLitter programme. – Report of events / activities organized under GIA and their relevant publicity. – Details of Joanna Toole recognition scheme and events. – Details of fishermen pilot projects that are seed funded.	Data for verification can be gathered from the reports: – Data on GIA membership, and their financial contribution. – Report of events organized with support from GIA. – Report of Joanna Toole award activities/projects. – Report of pilot projects by fishermen associations.	Industry may not be willing to participate in GIA. This risk is moderate. To mitigate this risk: – Time will be spent by PCU to develop a sound business case to justify the industry involvement. – Large multi-national industries with significant maritime activities with developing countries will be targeted to ensure a more positive reception of ideas. – GIA formation activities will be started early in the project to ensure that enough time is available for consultation and convincing. – The GIA Industry Task Force (ITF) may not be able to develop an effective work plan: – PCU will take part in ITF and would provide logistical support to ITF Chairperson to ensure planning will take place smoothly. Thus, attention will be made to the right choice of the ITF Chairperson.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 6. An effective programme management and governance system is in place to ensure that the project achieves its intended outcomes	The project teams at global and national levels are fully in place and functional: – All LPCs have in place a NFP and NTF. – All PCs have appointed an NFP. – At LPC levels, the maritime administration, maritime port authority and fishery authority work with each other on SBMPL. – The PCU and GPTF are established and conduct their meetings according to project work plan. – The GIA's ITF is formed and functional. – The project teams effectively coordinate the project. – The project objectives are met and outputs completed in time and within budget.	The baseline is represented as follows: – At country levels, there is no coordinated action between maritime administration, maritime port authority and fishery authority work on SBMPL. – At national levels, there is no dedicated commission, institute or task force for driving / steering / promoting the reduction of SBMPL. – IMO and FAO have not had a coordinated project-based intervention on SBMPL.	Specific targets include: – Setting up the “project governance structure” at global, regional and country levels. – “National management elements” is in place including NFP and NTF at LPCs and NFP for each PC. – IRPs are selected and effectively supported the project. – PCUs at IMO and FAO are organized and functioning – GloLitter work plan, deliverables and management reports delivered according to schedule and on budget. – All aspects of the project including lessons learnt are documented.	The following data and information could be used for verification purposes: – Approved Project Inception Report – Record of project staff at all levels of governance structure. – Report of NTFs meetings. – Records of GPTF meetings – Records of GIA membership and report of their meetings. – Project financial information. – Project progress reports. – Project mid-term and final report.	Data will be collected from various records as named and described under “Means of Verification”.	Selection of LPCs, PCs, IRPs and SPs will take place during the first six months of the project. Ideally, all elements of the project should be in place by the sixth months. The risk is that this may not happen and cause some delays for the project delivery. This risk is moderate and will be mitigated via: – The selection process for LPCs and PCs will start immediately after the contract is granted. – To speed up the transparent process of selection, IMO will issue a circular and invite countries to respond with some time limits. – Main criteria for choice of countries have already been developed and are included in this project document to speed up the process later on.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 6. <i>cont.</i>						Setting up of the national level governance structure may be delayed. This risk is moderate and will be mitigated via: – As part of country selection, the issue of the need for NFPs and NTFs will be highlighted. – No decision will be made on the country unless they propose their NFP and NTF where applicable. Setting up of the global and regional level governance structure and capacity may be delayed. This risk is low and will be mitigated via: – The staff selection and setting up of IMO and FAO PCUs will start immediately after the granting of the contract.

Results (Impact and Outcomes)	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Data Collection Method / Frequency	Risks and their mitigation
Outcome 6. <i>cont.</i>						– The choice of IRPs will require further regional consultation and also more deliberation between IMO, FAO and other regional organizations. To avoid possible delays, this activity will start immediately after the signature of the contract. – To avoid delay in choosing IRPs, IMO and FAO will compile a list of candidate IRPs in the early days of project implementation

5 Project governance, communication and visibility

5.1 Governance structure

GloLitter will be executed by IMO in close partnership with FAO. IMO will be the principal implementing partner with reporting responsibilities. IMO will conclude an inter-agency agreement with FAO to allocate FAO with funding for the implementation of project activities that are within the core competency and mandate of FAO. FAO will be fully responsible for administering these funds in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures, and administrative instructions in accordance with the common UN practices related to inter-UN agreements.

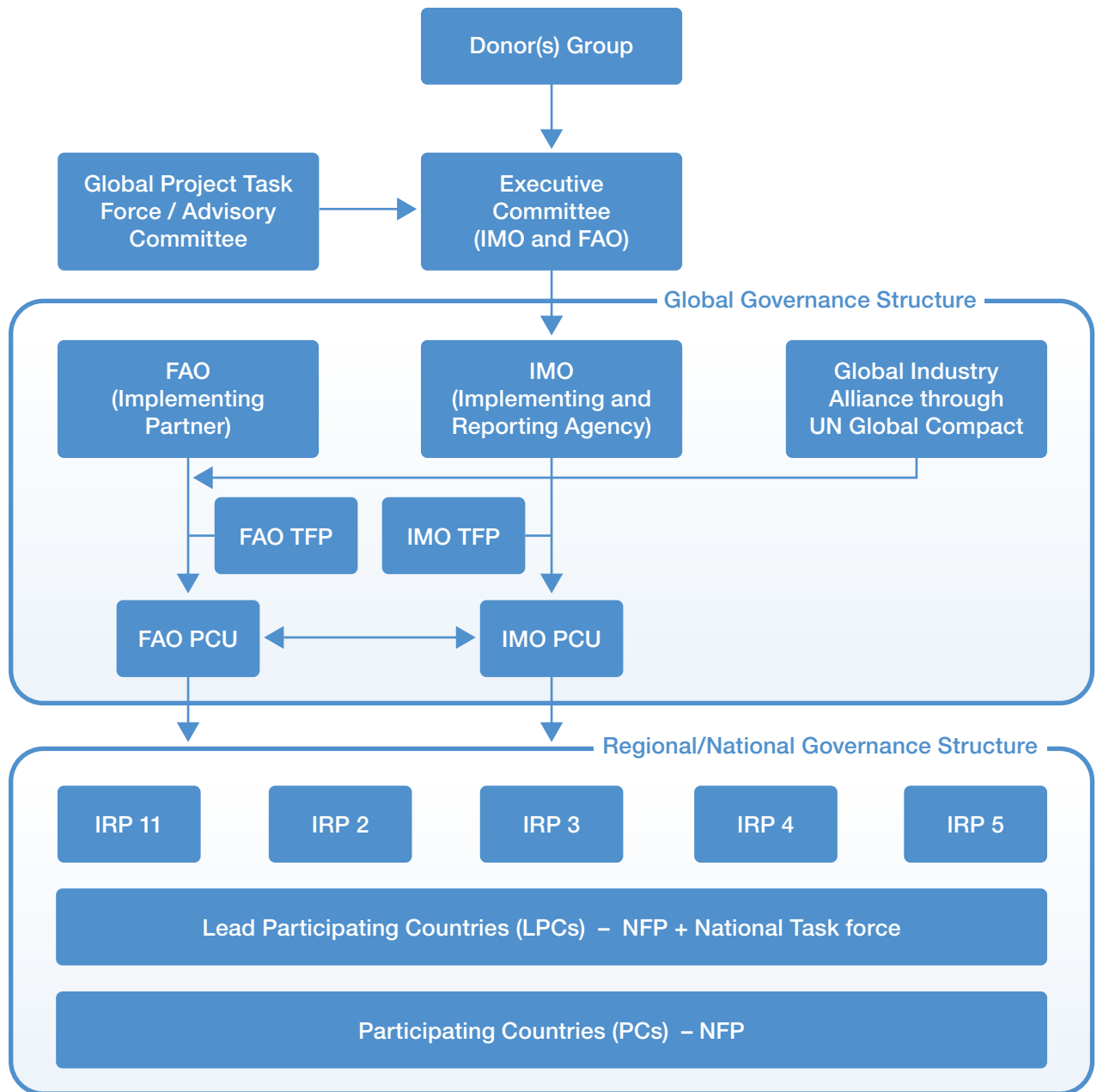
Major project decisions will be taken by an executive committee comprising of representatives of IMO and FAO. A Global Project Task Force (GPTF) will be established and will consist of senior representatives of donors (if they wish to do so), IMO, FAO, the LPCs, IRPs and any SPs or industry partners. The GPTF will provide advice and guidance on the project work plan and its major outputs.

The main Project Coordinator and Project Focal Point for Norad will be the Deputy Director (Major Projects) of the MED. Day to day management and coordination for the project will be provided by two Project Coordination Units (PCUs), one based at IMO HQ and the other at FAO. The IMO PCU will be under direct oversight and supervision of Deputy Director (Major Projects) of the MED. The FAO PCU will be under oversight and supervision of the Director of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (FIA) at FAO. Technical backstopping of the project will be provided by the respective technical divisions of IMO and FAO, namely the IMO Office of LC/LP and Ocean Affairs and FAO's Fishing Operations and Technology Branch (FIAO) who will bring substantial technical input to the project implementation.

For regional level governance, IMO will select IRPs to support regional coordination and activities. The selection of IRPs will be done during the GloLitter inception phase. The IRPs will be extensively used to assist in supporting the regional delivery of activities. In addition, FAO's Regional and Country Offices (where applicable) will play their support role for delivery of project activities, in particular with respect to the outputs for which FAO is the lead partner and for mobilizing the engagement of relevant RFBs and other fisheries stakeholders. The Secretariats of the UNEP RSPs and other implementing partners associated with existing regional marine litter action plans will also be brought on board to support the regional coordinating mechanisms and to support regional meetings and forums as appropriate.

At the national level, each LPC and each PC will nominate a NFP that will be responsible for project coordination and implementation at national levels. The NFP main responsibility will be to mobilize stakeholders and coordinate national level activities. Each LPC will also organize a NTF that will represent major stakeholders and will act as a national steering group for the project. The members of the NTF will be guiding as well supporting the NTF with its role. In the NTF, representatives of the Environment Ministry and/or International Affairs Ministry, Maritime Administration, Port Authority and Fishery Authority will be present as a minimum.

The governance structure of the project that follows the above description is shown in **Figure 3**.



TFP – Technical Focal Point
NFP – National Focal Point
IRP – Implementing Regional Partner
PCU – Project Coordination Unit

Figure 3 – Proposed project governance structure

5.2 Experience of Executing Partners

The project will have two executing partners that include IMO and FAO. IMO, as the top executing body of the project, will act as the main coordinating and reporting partner and the single point of contact with the project donor(s). As indicated before, FAO will be fully responsible for administering their allocated funds and delivery of allocated activities and outputs.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The MED as the executive agency and coordinator of the project has significant expertise in such types of multi-stakeholder international projects. Some of the experience that is relevant to this project includes:

- **Experience on capacity building:** As part of IMO Technical Cooperation activities, IMO regularly conducts capacity building workshops around the globe. IMO has conducted a variety of capacity building activities under several of its major projects, including GloBallast Partnerships Projects, IMO-KOICA initiatives, GloMEEP project, IMO-Norad Projects related to various IMO Conventions and so on. Thus, a significant expertise in coordination and delivery of capacity building activities exists at the IMO.
- **Experience on LPIR:** As part of promoting good environmental governance, IMO supports countries to develop their related policies and legislative framework. IMO have carried out extensive level of such activities under GloBallast Partnerships Projects and the GloMEEP project.
- **Experience in developing knowledge products:** IMO continuously, with financial support from donors, carries out technical, scientific and feasibility studies on subjects that are of most interest to its member countries. In addition, IMO widely disseminates such knowledge products in order to raise the level of global awareness on how environmental issues could be resolved.
- **Experience in GIA formation and working:** IMO, within two of its established projects has, set up very successful GIA partnerships with significant financial commitment by private industry. The latest GIA was formed under GloMEEP with 17 industry members and a total cash contribution of over USD 600,000, with significantly more in-kind contribution combined to ensure continued support for the activities beyond GloMEEP. This experience will be utilized under GloLitter.
- **Collaboration with Norad:** IMO in the past has successfully worked with Norad on various IMO Conventions. This includes the IMO-Norad Phase I projects in the East Asian region: IMO-Norad Project on PSSAs, IMO-Norad project on South Asia regional Oil spill agreement and IMO-Norad SENSREC Phase I project. Following the successful implementation of these projects, IMO continued to partner with Norway on three new projects, namely the IMO-Norad MEPSEAS project, IMO-Norway GreenVoyage2050 project and IMO-Norway MFA SENSREC Phase II project.
- **IMO Experience on MPL:** IMO is the competent international organization and global regulatory body for MPL from ships (MARPOL Annex V), and from dumping of wastes at sea (LC/LP). In addition to its technical cooperation and capacity building efforts to promote the ratification and strengthen the implementation of these treaties, IMO has a global framework of experts on these matters in the relevant regions, as well as partner organizations with mandates at regional/national level. IMO is also the secretariat for GESAMP, a key partner in GloLitter. Furthermore, IMO is co-leading the work globally on sea-based sources of marine litter with FAO through the GPML.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FAO, as a technical agency within the UN framework, plays a unique role in addressing common global fisheries and aquaculture issues. Given its extensive technical expertise and experience in fisheries and aquaculture, the multidisciplinary nature of its staff and wide geographic representation, FAO is widely recognized as an impartial authoritative body and a facilitator for issue resolution.

The work of FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department is guided by COFI, constituting the only global inter-governmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture problems and issues are examined and in which global agreements and non-binding instruments, such as the VGMFG, can be developed or negotiated. A core area of work of FAO is normative work, including the development and implementation of support for global agreements and non-binding instruments as well as technical guidelines for use by FAO members.

The VGMFG complement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) that was endorsed by FAO Member States in 1995. The CCRF has become the key global reference document on fisheries and aquaculture and is reflected in regional and national policies across the world.

By turning technical, legal and policy knowledge into action, FAO links the field to national, regional and global initiatives in a mutually reinforcing cycle. By joining forces, FAO facilitates partnerships for food and nutrition security, fisheries, agriculture and rural development between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.

The comparative advantages of FAO in the field of capacity building on normative matters in fisheries, as well as fishing technologies and related social and economic issues, are demonstrated in the many resource partner funded projects that FAO has in its portfolio. The extensive network of offices and formal linkages with most of the RFBs enables FAO to deliver its information, capacity building and technical and legal/policy assistance efficiently and timely to the countries that participate in GloLitter.

5.3 Role of various partners

IMO:

- Project coordination and liaising with Norad
- Project monitoring and reporting for the IMO side of activities
- Project planning and implementation of IMO component
- Capacity building
- Technical support
- Selection of partnerships
- Coordination of all activities
- Analysis and lesson learning
- International engagement
- Financial and management of budget assigned to IMO

FAO:

- Project planning and implementation related to FAO component
- Support provision to the overall project
- Project monitoring and reporting to Norad through IMO
- Coordination and liaising with fisheries industry and authorities
- Technical assistance with the above on fishing gears, fisheries operations, technology, fishing harbors and landing sites.
- Project support for communications and media
- Capacity building of project stakeholders in IRPs, LPCs and NFPs on fisheries-related subjects
- Financial management of budget assigned to FAO

LPCs:

- Political support
- Regional and national hosting of activities
- Implementation of national activities
- Communications and reporting to IMO/FAO PCUs
- Information sharing
- Analysis and lesson learning
- Supporting PCs in twinning arrangement and capacity building

PCs:

- Political support
- National hosting of activities
- Communications and reporting to IMO/FAO PCUs
- Information sharing on lessons learnt
- Work with LPCs in twinning arrangement to receive capacity building support

SPs:

- Political support
- Technical support
- Financial support (in-kind or cash)
- Support for capacity building and LPIR activities
- Hosting of forums

IRPs:

- Support for regional coordination and implementation
- Act as a regional hub for the project
- Regional information gathering and dissemination

NFP:

- Coordination of the project activities at national level
- Working with all national stakeholders to support project implementation
- Direct communication with IMO/FAO PCUs
- Reporting and information sharing
- Ensuring on-time and on-budget delivery of project's national activities (only LPCs)
- Convening relevant national meetings, in particular the meetings of NTF
- Close liaison with Maritime Administration as the main political backer of the project
- Ensuring that country representative takes part in GPTF

NTF:

- Represent all national stakeholders, in particular the Environment Ministry and/or International Affairs Ministry, Maritime Administration, Port Authority and Fisheries Authority
- Act as the project's steering group at the national level
- Instigate / promote national support for the project
- Ensure that the project agenda / plan is followed
- Oversee project to ensure compliance to national needs/policies

5.4 Communication, visibility and knowledge sharing

A detailed communication and visibility plan will be developed during the inception phase of the project in close consultation with donor(s) and FAO. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the intervention zones through the IMO Committee meetings, IMO Public Information Services, FAO meetings and the various regional networks. In addition, the project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects and for the second phase of this project, focusing on the roll out of pilot projects. The effort to identify and analyze lessons learned will be an ongoing process and represents one of the project's central contributions.

A major visibility, communication and information sharing tool will be the project website that will be established by IMO (tentatively GloLitter.imo.org). The website will provide the latest information on the project's progress and various tools developed through the project. The website will be designed in such a way as to act as a one-stop centralized knowledge management system for sharing and disseminating knowledge generated by the project. A separate project page will reside at the FAO website linking to the main IMO project web page.

The project will also establish a global conference series (GloLitter Forum) on MPL with a special focus on SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors with a view to promote latest solutions and project findings and to facilitate information exchange. In addition, IMO and FAO will use all opportunities to showcase the project's outcomes in the various global and regional conferences that IMO and FAO attend and that are relevant to the project.

6 Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Project monitoring and evaluation of project results are essential for learning, adjustments and reporting purposes. GloLitter monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established IMO and Norad procedures and will be implemented by the IMO, FAO and project partners. As leads, IMO and FAO will be independently responsible for carrying out the monitoring and evaluation of activities that are implemented by the respective parties. The project Results and Risks Framework (see **Sub-chapter 4.5**) provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification and the potential risks and risk mitigation measures. The indicators defined in the Results and Risk Framework as well as their risk factors will be monitored on a regular basis to report on the implementation of the project and the possible needs for adjustments if results are not produced as planned. This will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

Additionally, hands-on involvement in the project activities and systematic reporting on the same will inform the project management of the progress in most of the activities. The following hands-on and reporting methods will be used to closely monitor the project:

- NTF meetings every six months will provide LPCs with the opportunity to discuss the project's progress, agree to national level activities, make requests to IMO and input on activity plans.
- Project progress reports are to be published every six months to ensure that the project's latest progress is monitored for reporting purposes.
- The periodic regional and national capacity building activities will provide an opportunity for evaluating the project's progress between IMO Technical Advisors / Consultants and local authorities. This opportunity will be used to get intelligence on the project's status and its progress at regional and national levels.
- GPTF meetings will be used to review progress and endorsement of the plan of action. This global level monitoring will be augmented with informal meetings with countries' representatives who take part at MEPC meetings (during the course of GloLitter, IMO will have six MEPC meetings that could be used for a variety of purposes, including informal discussions with LPCs and PCs representatives, dissemination of project results, etc.).
- IMO and FAO PCUs' close liaising at executing partner level will be promoted in order to ensure coordinated planning and implementation of various activities and quality reporting to donor(s).
- The monitoring of the project at national level will be conducted on a regular basis in terms of the progress being made by countries to achieve the key milestones. A simplified and easy-to-understand "scorecard" system will be devised by IMO. This scorecard system has successfully been used by IMO in other projects (IMO-Norad projects) and was considered as an effective and simple way of communicating the progress to the senior level decision makers and to easily compare the progress among the countries. This scheme will be developed for GloLitter during the inception phase and will be rolled out to all partnering countries.

In addition to the continuous monitoring, a formal mid-term review and a terminal project evaluation will be conducted by an external and independent party to ensure external feedback and verification on the progress of the project. The party to conduct this assignment will be recruited through a tender process, conducted and in line with IMO processes. The mid-term review and terminal evaluation will cover both IMO and FAO related components and activities.

6.2 Quality assurance

The activities and management of the project will be subject to several mechanisms to assure a high level of technical and administrative quality. The quality assurance of the project and its activities will be secured by adhering to the following mechanisms:

- **Feedback from regions:** The countries' NFPs, NTFs and IRPs will provide feedback to implementing partners that would include their needs and experiences with the project's implementation. These interactions will create a feedback loop and influence implementation quality at country and regional levels.
- **Quality technical advice:** The GESAMP team, with its international and regional experts, will be carefully selected to provide technical advice to implementation partners as well as regional IRPs and NFPs to ensure that technical standards are observed with regards to the project's technical activities.
- **Engagement with donor(s), SPs and potential donors:** Regular dialogue will be established with donor(s), SPs and other contributors in the work to reduce SBMPL in the region in order to make the project and its results known, but also to get feedback on its achievements (or lack of) so that corresponding actions may be taken. Wider funding will continue to be explored and developed via demonstration and advocacy of project progress and achievements.
- **Quality of capacity building activities through cooperation with knowledge organizations:** Cooperation will be explored with other relevant international institutes that can support with training activities, such as PSC, national legislative developments, PRFs techno economic aspects, circular economy and recycling of SBMPL. This will not only provide more insightful capacity building activities but will also build their wider support and collaborative base.
- **Evaluation of capacity building activities:** The quality of organizing and delivering all capacity building activities will be formally evaluated by receiving feedback from participants. This feedback will be analyzed, documented and reported.
- **Report to IMO and global oversight by IMO and FAO:** The IMO and FAO as implementing partners will have ongoing oversight of the project to make sure it fulfils the quality requirements as specified in the project document and by the donor(s). To this end, the IMO MEPC and the LC/LP governing bodies will be informed on a regular basis on the progress and challenges of the project so as to inform Member States of the project's progress, all of which would add to transparency of project activities and would support quality assurance.
- **Periodic reporting to donor(s):** As specified under project governance and monitoring, regular reporting to donor(s) will be carried out, which will contribute to quality assurance of the project.
- **Use of a project results framework:** Project results framework gives details of indicators for various outcomes and specifies how these indicators will be monitored. During project implementation, a project results framework will be used as the main monitoring instrument to ensure quality assurance of the project.
- **Use of a project scorecard with clear milestones:** The monitoring of the project at the national level will be conducted on a regular basis in terms of the progress being made by countries using the simplified "scorecard" that will be developed during the inception phase.
- **Mid-term review and terminal evaluation:** The mid-term review and project terminal evaluation will be formal reviews of the project's progress and quality of its implementation. This will be another feedback loop for improving the quality of the project implementation using the reports' findings. The mid-term review and terminal evaluation will also guide the development of a second phase of the project, as well as inform the preparation and implementation of other projects in support of GloLitter.

7 Risks and their mitigation method

For IMO and FAO purposes only.

8 Cross-cutting issues

8.1 Anti-corruption

Maritime regulations and legislation and the rights of Port States to inspect foreign ships could potentially provide opportunities for unethical practices. While nothing suggests that the marine environmental conventions and the related domestic regulations are promoting any such practices, the project will use the opportunities to train PSC inspectors on the Code of Good Practice for PSCs being promulgated by IMO and PSC MoUs.¹⁶

Although the subject of the project makes the likelihood of corruption very low, IMO and FAO will nevertheless impose a zero-tolerance approach for corruption within its project implementation structure. The project will be implemented in reference to Norad's anti-corruption guidelines, and all IMO and FAO staff will operate according to their respective internal ethical guidelines. Specific strategies that will be employed include:

- Zero tolerance for economic corruption and corrupt practices.
- Use of a transparent procedure in selecting LPCs, PCs and all other project partners.
- Transparency in management and accounting with regular reporting to donor(s), IMO, FAO and so on.

8.2 Environmental protection

The project will have significant positive impacts on marine environments due to the nature of the project in reducing SBMPL which is the most harmful form of marine debris for our ocean and the life within it. As indicated in the introduction to the project, fighting SBMPL will provide significant environmental benefits in reducing ghost fishing, damage to coral reefs and ship propellers due to lost or dumped fishing gears, reduction in transfer of IAS due to long distance movement of MPL, negative aesthetic impacts on coastal and beach areas and thus tourism and the health of ecosystems and so on. In addition, protection of coastal and marine ecosystems from macro and micro-plastic and reduction of ghost fishing via reducing the dumping of fishing gear will have a strong positive impact in terms of protection of the marine environment and relevant marine resources.

At the project implementation level, and in order to support environmental protection via more sustainable project-level practices, the following measures will be considered:

- Minimizing travel via planning and the use of videoconferencing and webinars.
- Emphasizing sustainability as an important criterion in the purchase and hire of goods and services, where relevant.
- Using environmentally friendly infrastructure and training project staff in environmentally friendly practices.
- Reducing waste in any way possible via limiting the level of garbage produced (for example discouraging the purchase of plastic drinking bottles when running activities) in project activities such as various project meetings and workshops as well as energy, water and material conservation, wherever applicable.

8.3 Human rights

The project aims to contribute to the sustainable use of the ocean by protecting the marine environment and safeguarding the resources that people rely on for their livelihoods and food security. This is especially relevant in the case of developing regions, such as Southeast Asia where over 75% of the population lives and relies on

¹⁶ For example, the "Harmonization of Procedures and Improvement of PSC: Implementation of the Code of Good Practice- Measures Against Corruption" will potentially provide the basis of such training.

marine resources. The other selected regions in the project are also strongly reliant on marine resources. The project therefore has a strong positive impact in terms of protecting the rights of the people in these regions by reducing the pollution/dumping caused by international shipping as well as fishing vessels. The project advocates institutional reforms, training and capacity building, all of which would contribute to create a level playing field for individuals and protect the environment that is an essential element of the public's human rights. The reduction of litter, the advocacy of recycling and circular economy, along with the full, fair and proper PSC measures, all help with the protection of public rights in sensitive marine environments that are represented by the selected regions in this project.

8.4 Women's participation and gender equality

The previous IMO-Norad projects have seen an unprecedented level of participation of women in all of their activities. GloLitter will aim to strengthen the involvement of women in project activities and policy developments.

The project will aim to integrate with IMO's longstanding programme on the "Integration of Women in the Maritime Sector" and will encourage its participating Member States to open the doors of their GloLitter governance and activities to enable women to take part or train alongside men and so acquire the high level of competence that the maritime industry demands. This will be achieved by ensuring that the choice of trainees for the regional and national training activities within the project takes into account the criterion of gender balance.

The training packages developed by the project will include specific materials that will aim to promote gender equality. The project will promote the participation of representatives of regional and national women's associations in the national and regional meetings and will include in its work plan a dedicated Output with specific activities to enable fuller engagement and empowering of women in specific areas aimed at reducing SBMPL (see the three activities listed under output 5.3 aimed at women empowerment and engagement in the fight against MPL).

9 Sustainability and exit strategy

9.1 General aspects of sustainability

Sustaining the benefits of GloLitter beyond the life of the project, including instilling an action plan in the event that donors cease to fund future phases of the project, must be addressed. Environmental protection interventions are envisaged to be sustained through government funding should third party donors be unable to continue support activities mid-project. Additionally, institutional reforms and behavioral changes are part of such developments and take several years to take root in society. Thus, social and institutional sustainability, in terms of keeping up the momentum and incentives for change, need to be addressed.

GloLitter aims to enhance capabilities and cooperation capacities between maritime authorities, port authorities and fisheries authorities, at both national and regional levels, to create a truly public-private sector partnership in the area of SBMPL. Experience shows that the maintenance of such cooperative modes of work between national authorities and public-private sector stakeholders is not easy to sustain in view of sectoral demarcations and the prevailing sectoral thinking attitudes.

Thus, the aim of GloLitter would be to create the momentum to reduce SBMPL in such a way that capacities, mechanisms, processes and structures created are robust and maintainable over time and that financial resources for the continuation of the efforts can be secured. This chapter discusses how GloLitter intends to do this. Also, this chapter defines the exit strategy for those donors who may consider in the future reducing their level of contributions to funding GloLitter.

9.2 GloLitter strategies for project sustainability

The GloLitter strategy for project sustainability is based on the following premises:

- **Promotion of regional and national ownership of the SBMPL activities and efforts:** This strategy will aim to give the ownership of the efforts to the region and LPCs as much as possible so that any lack of central support could be compensated by regional stakeholders. For this purpose, actions such as consolidating the project's regional and national governance structures (e.g. NTFs, capacitating IRPs, regional cooperation through countries' twinning, etc.) and mechanisms (e.g. information exchange, joint decision-making), networking, learning from each other, planning of operations and so on will be given priority.
- **Capacity building and awareness raising and empowering:** The public awareness and sensitivity to MPL would lead to political and public support for the continuation of efforts and thus their sustainability. Likewise, development of expertise and experience by professional bodies, in addition to relevant institutional capacities, could provide intellectual input to regional and national debates. To achieve these, emphasis will be given to developing the technical capacities of LPCs / PCs (e.g. analysis of fisheries and shipping SBMPL data and information), strong information sharing and exchange mechanisms, communication platforms such as the GloLitter website and empowering activities, such as capacitated technical experts, empowering of women in SBMPL and awareness raising via general publicity.
- **Public-private partnership:** Shipping, ports and fisheries operations are generally privately run businesses and thus the engagement of the private sector in GloLitter will not only bring the end players into the SBMPL reduction efforts, but through proactive engagement, they would act as future "change agents" that would help the sustainability of the project. IMO has few successful experiences in this area, the latest being the GloMEEP¹⁷ Project GIA that is now acting as the private sector driving force for the promotion of low carbon shipping. In addition, FAO has been closely collaborating with the GGGI alliance of which 50% of its membership consists of large corporate fisheries-related stakeholders.

¹⁷ <http://glomeep.imo.org>

- **Policy and intergovernmental support:** This ensures that IMO member states are fully aligned to the project's objectives and provide political support for the project's success. This strategy is based on the premise that IMO, FAO and its member States have sufficient institutional capacity and financial resources to maintain the GloLitter-created mechanisms operational in case some donors decide to withdraw support from future projects. Thus, keeping GloLitter activities fully in-line with international efforts would satisfy strong policy support for the project.
- **NGOs and CSOs:** Every effort will be made to include NGOs and CSOs in project efforts so as to ensure sustainability at grassroots levels, especially among the fishing communities. FAO, through its partnership with a range of NGOs and alliances, including the GGGI, will be able to engage an appropriate range of expert NGOs and local partners who have a long-standing history of working on ALDFG to support the delivery of activities. Moreover, FAO has traditionally worked closely with fisherfolk organizations in developing countries, strengthening these organizations to increase sustainable use of coastal marine resources. It is foreseen that within this project the CSOs in fisheries will actively participate and continue some activities after the project's termination.

In summary, the sustainability of the project will be concentrated on developing regional ownership, alignment to international and regional requirements, engagement of multi-donors in the project and private engagement in support of SBMPL reduction activities.

9.3 Institutional sustainability

The expected outcome of GloLitter is for participating countries to have built the necessary human and institutional capacities to effectively implement and enforce the key IMO marine environmental conventions and the best practices and guidelines from FAO dealing with SBMPL through exercising their flag and port state responsibilities effectively.

Assuming that the participating countries undertake the necessary actions to build up their capacities in terms of their legal framework, flag State implementation, PSC enforcement, legal responsibilities and the establishment of PRFs, including PRFs linked to national waste management systems, then they will strongly support the maintenance of these established capabilities through the project.

GloLitter will use stakeholder meetings and various task forces as foreseen under the project's governance to communicate effectively on the need for countries to continue to sustain the impacts without further interventions from the project once the project is completed.

Consequently, GloLitter would have:

- Strong formally established IRPs and NTFs, for the purpose of the project's implementation of GloLitter.
- Capacitated national authorities including maritime, port and fishery authorities through training and institutional reform.
- Developed national implementation action plans that would include national budgetary support.
- Developed and approved administrative procedures for implementation that would provide enough confidence and ownership for the countries to sustain the activities of the project.

To achieve the above, the project will focus on strengthening regional communication and cooperation led by IRPs and strengthening national authorities' cooperation through NTFs. The project offers a number of opportunities for the national and regional authorities to further develop capacities, structures, mechanisms and processes that aim to strengthen the long-term sustainability of the GloLitter approach.

The most important ones are:

- **Confidence building:** Capacity building in the context of the project aims to generate full awareness of the technical and environmental issues and how they can be resolved. The capacity building activities involving individuals will aim to give the participants new insights and knowledge and

enable them to work in collaboration with other relevant institutions at the national and regional level. This will help with the main strategy for sustainability that relates to ownership and good governance. Only a fully capacitated and confident group of experts and officials will be willing to take the ownership, and this will be the aim of GloLitter at regional and national levels. The project will also include capacity building activities using a “Train the Trainer” modality with knowledge being shared more widely beyond workshop/meeting participants.

- **Institutionalization:** In line with the Theory of Change, GloLitter will work closely with participating partners and SPs on issue of institutional reform and capacities. Combined with securing leadership and support from top level maritime, port and fisheries authorities, the aim is to promote an environment and inter-agency relationships that could support the sustainability with dealing with SBMPL issues over the longer term. As key institutions across the region improve their capacities and approach over time, this will promote change within countries’ governance of maritime and fisheries issues towards the project’s alternative scenario targets of zero SBMPL objectives.
- **Guidance toolboxes for long term use:** Within the project, participating countries will be provided with relevant guidance documents in order to be able to analyze the level of SBMPL, rapid assessment of the country, policy making and action planning. Combined with training to ensure the capabilities to use them, these toolboxes are expected to be useful far beyond the project’s lifetime and the immediate participants in the workshops/meetings in the first three years of the project.
- **Knowledge network and information exchange:** The project facilitates the improvement of collaboration between domestic maritime, ports and fisheries agencies with new open channels of communication, information and knowledge exchange that will be further formalized with the aim that the regions themselves assume responsibility to support and sustain their respective functions with regards eliminating SBMPL.
- **Regional collaboration on enforcement:** A truly regional approach to enforcement of international regulations and regional initiatives with effective international support is crucial for the effectiveness of SBMPL reduction strategies. The proposed IRPs, multi-country twinning approach and capacity building on PSC and PRFs would help in establishing regional ties, not only for information exchange but also for coordinated action against the dumping of SBMPL. As these networks are strengthened and participants realize their effectiveness, this will provide good reasons for their maintenance.

9.4 Financial sustainability

GloLitter is considered an origin project and thus the current assumption is that there will be one more funding opportunity by donors into Phase II of the project at a future stage. In the future, in Phase II of the project, more in-depth and replicated capacity building activities will be planned in addition to pilot projects that will demonstrate how the interventions carried out under Phase I of the project worked in practice. Through the successful setting up, in Phase I of the project, of the GloLitter project structure and organization, groundwork studies will be prepared, tools developed and capacity built so that Phase II will aim to consolidate the established institutions and capacities and concentrate more on pilot projects.

To ensure financial sustainability of GloLitter, the following will be built into the project’s definition and its economic sustainability aspects:

- **Cost-efficient project practices:** The core mechanisms of the GloLitter information sharing and governance will be established in a cost-efficient way that will include aspects such as the use of online communications platforms, in-kind use of host country facilities for meetings, reduced international travel via the use of online meetings to the extent possible, and an advanced informative website to be used by all participating countries.
- **Member State engagement:** Seeking funding, either from IMO Member States or from on-going or future projects in various regions will be advocated. Member States will therefore be the focus of advocacy and fundraising efforts, as national authorities are believed to be increasingly able to improve their earnings. At national levels, policies for fundraising will be investigated

that may consider using the principle of the “Polluter Pays Principle” and EPR through revenue-neutral mechanisms under which any fine, if any, will be directed toward sustainability of marine protection action.

- **Private sector engagement:** As indicated before, the engagement of the private sector is seen as a strategic approach to the future sustainability of GloLitter. GloLitter will establish such partnerships as defined under the project outputs and activities and private sector engagement is expected to financially contribute to the future sustainability of the project.
- **Collaborations with international financial institutions:** GloLitter will actively seek to collaborate with IFIs during Phase I of the project where some techno-economic feasibility of infrastructure requirements for SBMPL will be undertaken. The project will organize discussions with potentially interested IFIs during Phase I so that enough interest is generated among the financing community to develop and support such investment projects in Phase II and beyond.

9.5 Exit approach and strategy

The main approach to the Exit Strategy is to ensure that project sustainability as discussed above is adhered to and maintained. To support the process, in particular with regards to shifting ownership to regions, the project will make sure that the selected IRPs for each region is sufficiently capacitated and gradually assumes overall leadership of the GloLitter interventions and toolkits developed under the project for their region. This entails a regional approach to project implementation and the establishment of strong regional networks with LPCs at the leading edge of driving the regional agenda of the project.

This strategy for implementation is built into the GloLitter project governance and will be implemented with devolution of responsibilities for regional governance as soon as the selected IRPs are ready, most likely during Phase II of the project. This is possible due to previous experience gained by IMO under the GMN MTCC project where most of the project activities were devolved to regional MTCCs, with IMO playing mainly a strategic support role in the organization of MTCCs. Learning from the GMN project, the IRPs will carry out similar roles as MTCCs under GMN project but with IMO playing an active coordinating role with regard to GloLitter activities and IRPs playing more as the regional implementation agencies under contract by IMO. Under Phase II of GloLitter, IRPs will be given more coordinating roles as they demonstrate their capacities to undertake more responsibilities.

IRPs will be expected to work closely with regional and NTFs to deliver the project. From this perspective, the financial sustainability of the IRPs will be given priority so that they can continue catalyzing the intervention in case major donors, such as Norad, were to leave the project. This will be made possible thanks to the development of the IRPs human resources towards the end of this project as well as logistical support provided by the hosting LPCs.

Another aspect of the exit strategy relates to IMO, UN agencies, the large number of countries that are Parties to IMO Conventions and the large number of delegations that take part in IMO meetings. This access to Member States and their officials puts IMO in a strong position to request funding from member states as donors for the continuation of GloLitter if a major donor ceases to support the project. Thus, combining the technical achievements with high level political support by IMO Member States will ensure support from other donors for the continuation of the project. It is believed that continued involvement, awareness raising and advocacy at decision-making level will allow securing the required political will for institutional and financial sustainability to be possible.

The above exit strategy provides options if a major donor or multiple donors decide to exit from GloLitter towards the end of Phase II, since it will take more than a short-term gap to see the full impacts of intervention. In any case, a full exit from donor interventions in the longer-term can be envisaged when the following conditions are met:

- Most of the IMO member States have ratified MARPOL Annex V and are enforcing the convention with appropriate backing of legislations, policies and relevant FAO instruments and institutional arrangements.

- Adequate PRFs are made available by the Member States in key ports and that the industry is satisfied with the adequacy.
- IFIs and the private sector are significantly engaged and support infrastructure development.
- A scientific study establishes that SBMPL in developing countries is reduced significantly (a study is currently ongoing, in close collaboration with CSRIO and the University of California, to estimate the size of ALDFG in about 10 developing countries worldwide, which may provide some baseline figures in 2020 to make this judgement).

10 Project budget and schedule

10.1 Future finances and search for more donor(s)

Due to the project lending itself to a programmatic approach, subject to further funding, it is anticipated that a first phase of core activities, as foreseen in this project document, will be followed by one or more phases, building on the foundation put in place in this first phase.

Some additional activities and outputs are being anticipated for deployment in Phase II. The list of such activities/outputs is given in **Annex 3**. Some of the activities, particularly those not associated with pilot projects, may be implemented already in Phase I, if additional donors join the project. These activities deal partly with horizontal scaling of Phase I of the project's activities/experiences, and to a lesser degree to vertical scaling into pilot implementation and pilot projects that have been specifically left for Phase II of the project.

IMO, FAO and Norad will jointly engage in the mobilization of additional funding (cash and/or in-kind) during Phase I of the project to bring in some additional activities from **Annex 3** into Phase I. Furthermore, as part of this additional funding, it is recognized that the budget could be added to some of the project's activities, including those involving regional capacity building (where the number of workshops could be increased), the international forum planned by FAO (foreseen in Phase II) and activities that can be expanded if additional donor(s) are identified. At the end of Phase I, activities that have not been implemented may be moved to Phase II of the project. The list in **Annex 3** serves as a starting point only and may be revised as experience is gained during the implementation of GloLitter.

Annexes

Annex 1

IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships versus GloLitter activities

No.	IMO Action plan	Parent / Asso. Org.	GloLitter Work Plan
Outcome: Reduction of marine plastic litter generated from, and retrieved by, fishing vessels			
1	Consider making the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme mandatory for all fishing vessels over 24 metres in length through an amendment to the Cape Town Agreement once it enters into force. Encourage the ratification of the Cape Town Agreement.	MSC / MEPC	N/A
2	Consider making mandatory, through an appropriate IMO instrument (e.g., MARPOL Annex V), the marking of fishing gear with the IMO Ship Identification Number, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).	MEPC / FAO	GloLitter Phase II
3	Further investigate logging of the identification number for each item of fishing gear on board a fishing vessel.	MEPC / FAO	N/A (no activities foreseen under GloLitter Phase I)
4	Preparation of a circular reminding IMO Member States to collect information from their registered fishing vessels regarding any discharge or accidental loss of fishing gear.	MEPC	N/A
5	Consider the development of best management practice to facilitate incentives for fishing vessels to retrieve derelict fishing gear and deliver it to port reception facilities, in collaboration with FAO.	MEPC / MSC / FAO	GloLitter Phase I
6	Consider the issue of waste that has been collected during fishing operations, building on experience gathered from established projects.	MEPC	GloLitter Phase I
7	Review the application of placards, garbage management plans and garbage record-keeping (regulation 10, MARPOL Annex V), for example making the Garbage Record Book mandatory for ships of 100 GT and above.	MEPC	N/A
8	Preparation of a circular reminding Member States to enforce MARPOL Annex V on fishing vessels through PSC measures. Encourage port State control MoUs to develop PSC procedures that include fishing vessels.	MEPC	The second item could be addressed under the joint capacity building activities in relation to the PSMA Programme
Outcome - Reduction of shipping's contribution to marine plastic litter			
9	Review the application of placards, garbage management plans and garbage record-keeping (regulation 10, MARPOL Annex V), for example making the Garbage Record Book mandatory for ships of 100 GT and above.	MEPC	N/A (MEPC will deal with this)
10	Consider the establishment of a compulsory system of formatted declarations of the loss of containers and the means on board to easily identify the exact number of losses. Also, consider establishing an obligation to report through a standardized procedure the loss of containers.	MSC / MEPC	N/A
11	Consider ways to communicate the location of containers lost overboard based on additional information to be provided by interested parties.	MEPC	N/A

No.	IMO Action plan	Parent / Asso. Org.	GloLitter Work Plan
12	Consider the most appropriate instrument to address the responsibility and liability for plastic consumer goods lost at sea from ships.	LEG / MEPC	N/A
13	Consider enhancing the enforcement of MARPOL Annex V, including, where possible, through a risk-based approach.	MEPC	N/A (under Phase II, risk-based approaches will be considered)
Outcome: Improvement of the effectiveness of port reception and facilities and treatment in reducing marine plastic litter			
14	Consider the requirement for port reception facilities to provide for separate garbage collection for plastic waste from ships, including fishing gear to facilitate reuse or recycling.	MEPC	GloLitter Phase I
15	Consider mechanisms to enhance the enforcement of MARPOL Annex V requirements for the delivery of garbage to reception facilities.	MEPC	GloLitter Phase I
16	Consider the development of tools to support the implementation of cost frameworks associated with port reception facilities, taking into account the need to not create disincentives for the use of port reception facilities, the potential benefits of cost incentives that provide no additional fees based on volume and identifying waste types that can be reduced, reused or recycled through schemes that identify waste revenue.	MEPC	GloLitter Phase I
17	IMO to encourage Member States to effectively implement their obligation to provide adequate facilities at ports and terminals for the reception of garbage, as required by regulation 8 of MARPOL Annex V. Consider facilitating the mandatory use of port waste management plans to ensure the provision of adequate waste reception facilities. Encourage Member States to address the entire process of plastic garbage handling and ensure that landed garbage is managed in a sustainable manner ashore. Identify information from the port waste management plans that can be shared via the Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS). Take into consideration work being undertaken under the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (London Convention or LC) and its 1996 Protocol (London Protocol or LP) (LC/LP) on this issue.	MEPC	GloLitter Phases I and II
18	Further consider the impact on Small Island Developing States and on remote locations such as polar regions when planning for the disposal of waste to land-based facilities.	MEPC	GloLitter Phase II
Outcome: Enhanced public awareness, education and seafarer training			
19	Consider ways to promote the work of IMO to address marine plastic litter generated from ships.	MEPC	GloLitter Phases I and II
20	Consider tasking the HTW Sub-Committee with reviewing chapter III of STCW-F (Basic safety training for all fishing vessel personnel) to ensure that all fishing vessel personnel, before being assigned any shipboard duties, receive basic training on marine environment awareness oriented on marine plastic litter including abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG).	MEPC	N/A
21	Consider how the model course "Marine Environmental Awareness 1.38" could be amended/revised to specifically address marine plastic litter. Further consider how to ensure familiarization of all seafarers within the existing STCW (International Convention on Standards and Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers) minimum requirements and taking into account existing best practice, guidelines and programmes.	MEPC	GloLitter Phase I Second item under Phase II

No.	IMO Action plan	Parent / Asso. Org.	GloLitter Work Plan
Outcome: Improved understanding of the contribution of ships to marine plastic litter			
22	Consider extending the reporting requirement in regulation 10.6 of MARPOL Annex V to include reporting data on discharge or accidental loss of fishing gear by the flag State to IMO via GISIS or other means if appropriate.	MEPC	Capacity within FAO is insufficient to take up this task in the near future. The global vessel record is FAO's priority; gears reporting could be taken-up and promoted at RFMO level first. Could be something to include in GloLitter Phase II.
23	Encourage Member States and international organizations that have conducted any scientific research related to marine litter to share the results of such research, including any information on the areas contaminated by marine litter from ships.	MEPC	GloLitter Phase I bi-annual forum and the work of GESAMP
24	Conduct a study on marine plastic litter, including macro and microplastics, from all ships.	MEPC LP/PC	The GESAMP WGs are dealing with these matters and are supported by the GloLitter
25	Invite Member States and international organizations to undertake studies to better understand microplastics from ships.		GESAMP will deal with this as above
Outcome: Improved understanding of the Regulatory framework associated with marine plastic litter from ships			
26	Consider the development of a regulatory framework matrix for the purpose of a gap analysis.	MEPC	N/A (already been done by MEPC)
Outcome: Strengthened international cooperation			
27	Make information available to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA).	MEPC LP/PC	This will be mainstreamed under all GloLitter phases
28	Continue work with other United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as with international fora, which are active in the matter of marine plastic litter from shipping, such as through the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML).	MEPC LP/PC	GloLitter Phase I
Outcome: Targeted technical cooperation and capacity-building			
29	Address implementation issues related to the action plan to address marine plastic litter from ships in the context of IMO technical cooperation and capacity-building activities.	MEPC TCC	N/A
30	Consider the establishment of externally funded major projects under the auspices of IMO in support of the action plan to address marine plastic litter from ships.	MEPC	GloLitter funding and intervention satisfies this

Annex 2

Criterion for selecting LPCs and PCs

IMO, during the inception phase of the project and in consultation with the donor and FAO, will identify robust criteria for choosing partnering countries. Some of these criteria would include aspects such as:

- All countries must be ODA eligible to be able to benefit from the GloLitter activities financed with Norwegian funds (i.e. countries must be eligible for ODA in accordance with the OECD/DAC framework for ODA¹⁸).
- Existing baseline within the country.
- Strong policy agenda by the country on environmental protection.
- The extent of political will and commitment in the country to implement sustainable fisheries management and to reduce SBMPL.
- Whether the country has high stakes in the maritime industry and maritime governance (e.g. ship ownership, ship building or flag registration, number of ports, fishery industry, fishing vessels, etc. and strong advocacy at the MEPC level).
- Countries that are highly vulnerable to depletion of marine resources (e.g. SIDS in the Pacific) and have openly requested support, in particular the African region, that receive a particular focus under the Norwegian Development Policy as well as the Asian region where about 75% of the global fishing fleet exists and most fishing gear is produced.
- Countries with large number of ports that are active promoters of more sustainable ports, PRFs, port waste management and so on.
- Countries with large number of fishing vessels and fishing industry that are active promoters of more sustainable use of marine resources and/or active in reduction of SBMPL from fishing vessels.
- Countries that host a potential IRP, such as those hosting for GMN MTCCs.
- Countries with strong regional dimensions, for example with track records in:
 - Hosting and facilitating regional maritime capacity building activities.
 - Evidence of liaison and cooperation with other regional stakeholders.
 - Track record of successful delivery of activities for internationally funded projects.
- General technical merit of the country that could help GloLitter with its plan of work.
- Previous / parallel capacity building activities, including participation in other projects and regional dimension/outreach and capacity building activities of projects, such as levels of engagement with the key SIDS/LDCs.
- Demonstration of political support for the project.
- Political situation, including sustainability of political decisions and stability.

Additionally, the selection of the LPCs and PCs will be based on existing support by the national Maritime Administration, Port Authority and Fisheries Authorities. The collective support of these national entities will be a strong signal for political and practical support from the country.

¹⁸ Eligible for official development assistance (ODA) as per the OECD list (<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/oda-trends-and-statistics.html>)

Annex 3

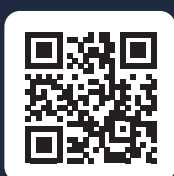
GloLitter follow-up activities that will be implemented subject to additional funding or under Phase II

No	Output / Activity
1	Development of PSC Procedures that include fishing vessels in partnership with PSC MoUs (IMO).
2	Development of Risk-based Decision Support Systems (DSS) to support enforcement of MARPOL Annex V and LC/LP (IMO).
3	Capacity building for national experts on Risk-based Decision Support Systems (DSS) to support enforcement of MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and relevant FAO instruments such as VGMFG (IMO).
4	Development of 'enhanced port-reception facility' model project to facilitate the re-use, recycling or sound waste management of plastic fishing gear, in collaboration with recycling industry partners and relevant organizations (FAO).
5	Establishment of further pilot projects to trial 'enhanced port-reception facility' in other locations if initial model is successful (as per activity 4) (FAO).
6	Pilot project(s) developed in different fisheries, representing different gear types and scales of fishery, in collaboration with relevant national fisheries authorities, relevant RFBs and local and international organizations to develop 'gear management best practice hubs' where fisheries stakeholders receive training and tailored support to implement best practice for fishing gear management to prevent and reduce ALDFG, in particular concerning the implementation of FAO's VGMFG and including developing and trialling incentives for reporting and retrieval of derelict fishing gear and delivery to PRFs in line with MARPOL Annex V (FAO).
7	Pilot testing of new and emerging technologies to support the fishing sector to transition towards lower plastic use, biodegradable materials and better management of fishing gear, including gear marking and tracking tools and retrieval technology, and the development of projects to support public-private partnerships in line with identified national needs (FAO).
8	Establishment of the IMO-FAO task team to ensure synergy between the project activities especially in relation to the use of PRFs and awareness raising among shipping/fishing communities at local level (IMO/FAO).
9	Establishment of Regional Industry Alliances (RIAs) on MPL in close collaboration with the UNGC (IMO).
10	Strategic partnerships developed between the project and relevant NGO initiatives and organizations, including the GGGI with areas for collaboration identified (FAO).
11	Gather relevant information on existing port waste management plans and incorporate them into GISIS (IMO).
12	Develop an E-learning course/MOOC on MPL management and best practices with potential features for possible linking to the GPML MOOC in collaboration with UNEP and/or WMU (IMO).
13	Organize a dedicated global knowledge sharing symposium and associated technical workshops to showcase examples and challenges of circular economy approaches to managing plastics within the fishing sector and associated socio-economic benefits, and to develop a guidance document to support industry and governments in best practices for re-use, recycling fishing gear and progressing towards circular economy models (FAO).
14	Production of case studies to be shared via Norwegian, IMO and FAO channels as well as through the GPML with an objective of disseminating best practices to the wider global community (IMO).
15	Train and raise awareness for key stakeholders on the implementation of national strategies, action plans and relevant proposed national and regional regulatory framework through regional and national training workshops (IMO).
16	Regional strategies for SMPL drafted to support uniform implementation of the national policies and legislations across the region and for promoting regional cooperation using UNEP regional seas conventions and respective regional marine fisheries organizations (RMFO) (IMO/FAO).
17	Test innovative methods to identify and retrieve ALDFG/ghost gear rapidly from the water and in an environmentally friendly and cost-effective manner (FAO).
18	Document and disseminate the findings and lessons learnt from the gear identification and retrieval tests (FAO).



This Project Document is part of the OceanLitter Programme Knowledge Product Series. The OceanLitter Programme is implemented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and houses the following projects: Plastic Reduction in the Oceans: Sustaining and Enhancing Actions on Sea-based Sources (PRO-SEAS), the Global Litter Partnerships Project (GloLitter) and the Regional Litter Project (RegLitter). All projects under the OceanLitter Programme assist developing countries in reducing marine plastic litter from the maritime transport and fisheries sectors.

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