



OceanLitter Programme

Support developing countries in preventing
and reducing marine plastic litter from sea-
based sources



INTERNATIONAL
MARITIME
ORGANIZATION



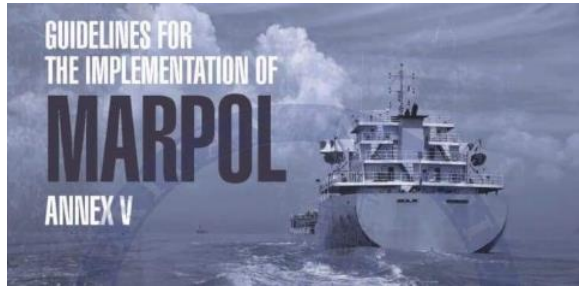
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



OceanLitter Programme: Objectives

MARPOL Annex V

(Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships)



London Convention London Protocol



Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear



IMO Action Plan to Address Marine
Plastic Litter from Ships



OceanLitter Programme Geographical



Some countries may be in more than one project under the OceanLitter Programme.

GloLitter Partnership Project: Brazil, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, India, Nigeria, Indonesia, Vanuatu, Argentina, Senegal, Cabo, Verde, Solomon Islands, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Ecuador, Sudan, The Gambia, Republic of Tanzania, The Mozambique, Thailand, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste, Panama, Togo, Peru, Tonga, The Philippines, Viet Nam

RegLitter Project: India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, The Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam,

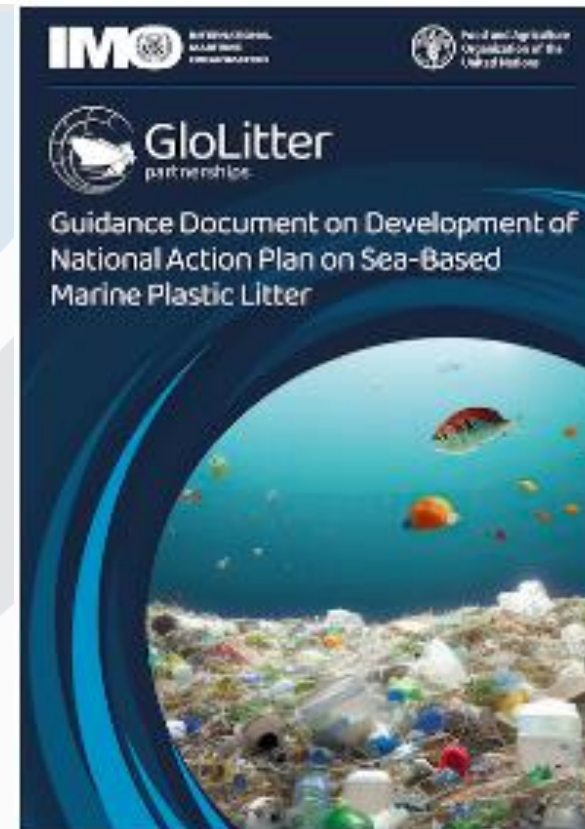
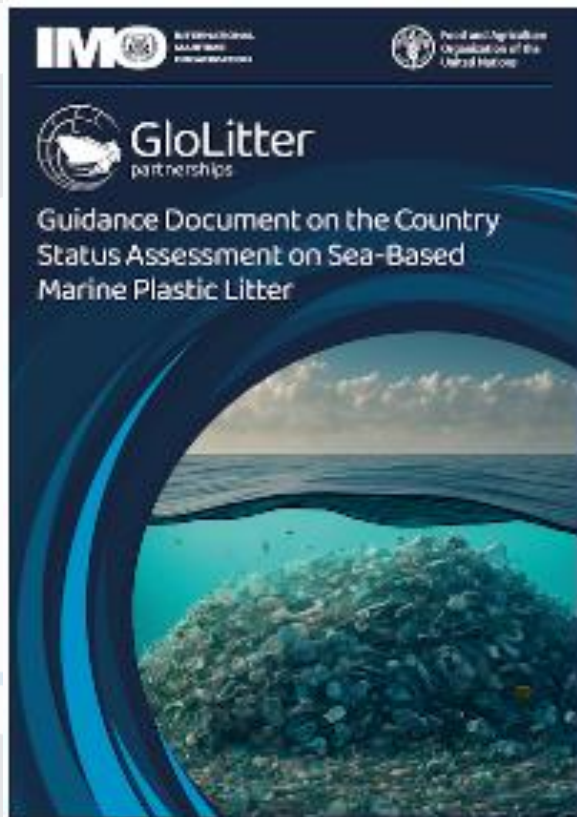
PRO-SEAS Project: Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya, Vanuatu

OceanLitter Programme at a glance

<u>Project</u>	GloLitter	RegLitter	PRO-SEAS
<u>Goal</u>	<i>To prevent and reduce marine plastic litter from sea-based sources</i>		
<u>Participating countries</u>	30	7(Asia)	4
<u>Implementation Period</u>	2019 – 2026	2023 – 2027	2025 – 2029
<u>Donors</u>	The Governments of Norway, Australia, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	The Republic of Korea	The Global Environment Facility
<u>Total Budget</u> <i>(Subject to currency fluctuations)</i>	Approx. 6m USD	Approx. 5.5m USD	7.1m USD

Developing CSA and NAP

- Guidance Document on Developing a Country Status Assessment (CSA) on Sea-based Marine Plastic Litter
- Guidance Document on Developing a National Action Plan on Sea-Based Marine Plastic Litter (NAP)
- Publicly available on oceanlitter.imo.org



Port Waste Management Plans



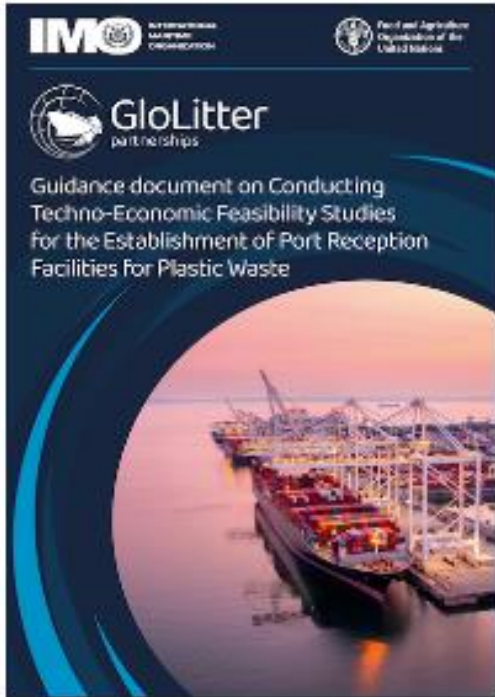
Guidance Document on Developing Port Waste Management Plans (PWMPs), including a model port waste management plan completed

Using this guidance document trainings organized webinars and in-person trainings, to train experts from OceanLitter Programme project partnering countries.

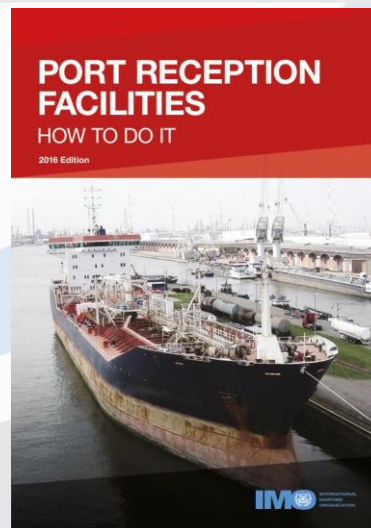
4 PWMPs developed for selected ports in Brazil, Jamaica, Madagascar and Vanuatu



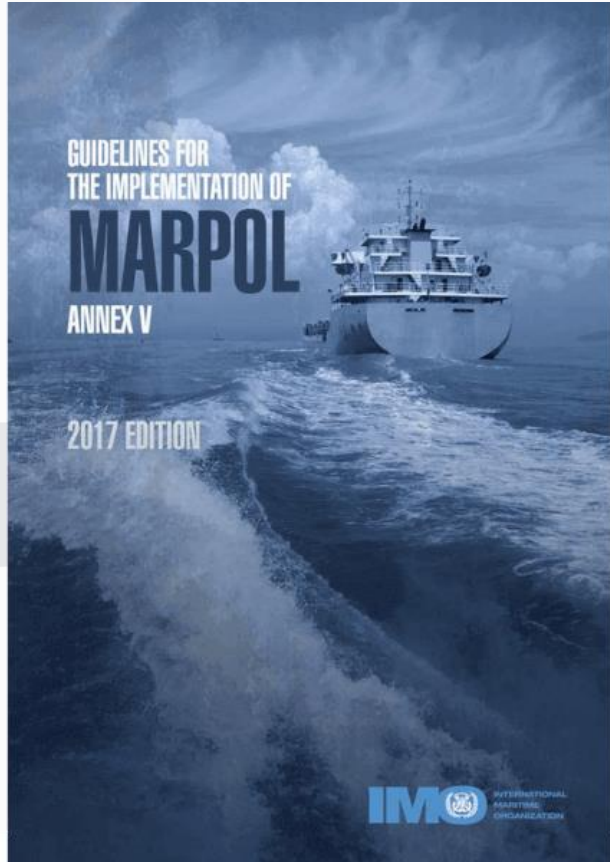
Port Reception Facilities (PRFs)



- IMO MARPOL Annex V: Adequacy of PRFs
- Guidance Document on Conducting Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for the Establishment of PRFs for Plastic Waste
- Draft Guidance Document on the Provision and Adequacy of PRFs for Fishing gear and ALDFG: a comprehensive overview of the elements related to the management, collection, and treatment of waste fishing gear and ALDFG, with a focus on the requirements and recommendations regarding the provision and adequacy of PRFs in fishing ports



Port State Control - MARPOL Annex V



Training on verification of compliance to MARPOL Annex V on-board ships:

- Garbage Management Plan,
- Placards,
- Garbage Record Book.

4 PSC trainings conducted (Brazil, Jamaica, Madagascar and Vanuatu)

Garbage type ¹	All ships except platforms ²		Regulation 5 Offshore platforms located more than 12 nm from nearest land and ships when alongside or within 500 metres of such platforms ³
	Regulation 4 Outside special areas and Arctic waters (Distances are from the nearest land)	Regulation 6 Within special areas and Arctic waters (Distances are from nearest land, nearest ice-shelf or nearest fast ice)	
Food waste comminuted or ground ²	≥3 nm, en route and as far as practicable	≥12 nm, en route and as far as practicable ³	Discharge permitted
Food waste not comminuted or ground	≥12 nm, en route and as far as practicable	Discharge prohibited	Discharge prohibited
Cargo residues ^{5,6} not contained in washwater		Discharge prohibited	
Cargo residues ^{5,6} contained in washwater	≥ 12 nm, en route and as far as practicable	≥ 12 nm, en route and as far as practicable (subject to conditions in regulation 6.1.2 and paragraph 5.2.1.5 of part II-A of the Polar Code)	Discharge prohibited
Cleaning agents and additives ⁵ contained in cargo hold washwater	Discharge permitted	≥ 12 nm, en route and as far as practicable (subject to conditions in regulation 6.1.2 and paragraph 5.2.1.5 of part II-A of the Polar Code)	Discharge prohibited
Cleaning agents and additives ⁵ in deck and external surfaces washwater		Discharge permitted	
Animal Carcasses (should be split or otherwise treated to ensure the carcasses will sink immediately)	Must be en route and as far from the nearest land as possible. Should be >100 nm and maximum water depth	Discharge prohibited	Discharge prohibited
All other garbage including plastics, synthetic ropes, fishing gear, plastic garbage bags, incinerator ashes, clinkers, cooking oil, floating dunnage, lining and packing materials, paper, rags, glass, metal, bottles, crockery and similar refuse	Discharge prohibited	Discharge prohibited	Discharge prohibited



Fishing Gear Recycling and Cost-benefit Analysis



- Section 1.3.3: Port reception facilities
- Section 1.3.4: Centralized and decentralized waste management infrastructure

Sala, A. & Richardson, K. 2023. Fishing gear recycling technologies and practices. Rome, FAO and IMO.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc8317en>

- Cost-benefit analyses (CBAs) undertaken in Costa Rica and Kenya for end-of-life fishing gear (EOLFG) and recovered abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) collection, repurposing and recycling



OceanLitter
Programme

Thank you!

Any questions?

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