

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
ON MARINE PLASTIC LITTER FROM
SEA-BASED SOURCES**

INDONESIA



2023 - 2024

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Acronyms

API	<i>Alat Penangkapan Ikan - Fishing Gear</i>
ABPI	<i>Alat Bantu Penangkapan Ikan - Fishing Aids</i>
APBD	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah - Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget</i>
APBN	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara - State Budget</i>
BAKAMLA	<i>Badan Keamanan Laut - Maritime Security Agency</i>
BAPPENAS	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional - National Development Planning Agency</i>
BATAN	<i>Badan Tenaga Nuklir Nasional - National Nuclear Energy Agency</i>
BPPT	<i>Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi - Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology</i>
BRIN	<i>Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional - Indonesian Research and Innovation Agency</i>
BUP	<i>Badan Usaha Pelabuhan - Port Business Entities</i>
CMMAI	<i>Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment</i>
EPR	<i>Extended Producer Responsibility</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>
IMO	<i>International Maritime Organization</i>
Jakstranas	<i>Kebijakan dan Strategi Nasional - National Policy and Strategy</i>
KaBAKAMLA	<i>Kepala Badan Keamanan Laut - Head of Maritime Security Agency</i>
Keppres	<i>Keputusan Presiden - Presidential Decree</i>
LP	<i>London Protocol</i>
LIPI	<i>Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia - Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>
LPC	<i>Lead Partner Countries</i>
LPIR	<i>Legal, Policy and Institutional Reforms</i>
MARPOL	<i>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships</i>
Mendagri	<i>Menteri Dalam Negeri - Minister of Internal Affairs</i>
Mendikbud	<i>Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan - Minister of Education and Culture</i>
Menhub	<i>Menteri Perhubungan - Minister of Transportation</i>
Menkes	<i>Menteri Kesehatan - Minister of Health</i>
Menkeu	<i>Menteri Keuangan - Minister of Finance</i>
Menkomarves	<i>Menteri Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi - Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment</i>
Menkominfo	<i>Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika - Minister of Communication and Informatics</i>
Menkop	<i>Menteri Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil Menengah - Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises</i>

MenKP	<i>Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> - Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Menlu	<i>Menteri Luar Negeri</i> - Minister of Foreign Affairs
MenLHK	<i>Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i> - Minister of Environment and Forestry
Menparekraf	<i>Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif</i> - Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy
Menperin	<i>Menteri Perindustrian</i> - Minister of Industry
MenPPN/BAPPENAS	<i>Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> - Minister of National Development Planning
MenPUPR	<i>Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i> - Minister of Public Works and Housing
Menristek	<i>Menteri Riset dan Teknologi</i> - Minister of Research and Technology
MOT	Ministry of Transportation
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MPWH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MPL	Marine Plastic Litter
MSWM	Municipal Solid Waste Management
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NAP	National Action Plan
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OP	<i>Operator Pelabuhan</i> - Port Authorities
Perbup	<i>Peraturan Bupati</i> - Regent's Regulation
Permen	<i>Peraturan Menteri</i> - Ministerial Regulation
Perpres	<i>Peraturan Presiden</i> - Presidential Regulation
Perwali	<i>Peraturan Walikota</i> - Mayor's Regulation
PP	<i>Peraturan Pemerintah</i> - Government Regulation
PPN	<i>Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara</i> - Archipelagic Fishing Port
PPP	<i>Pelabuhan Perikanan Pesisir</i> - Coastal Fishing Port
PPS	<i>Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera</i> - Oceanic Fishing Port
RAN PSL	<i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Penanganan Sampah Laut</i> - National Action Plan for Marine Litter Handling
RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i> - National Medium Term Development Plan
RPP	<i>Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah</i> - Draft of Government Regulation
SBMPL	Sea-Based Marine Plastic Litter

Satgas	<i>Satuan Tugas</i> - Task Force
SIPSN	<i>Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional</i> - National Solid Waste Management Information System
Sekcab	<i>Sekretaris Kabinet</i> - Cabinet Secretary
SIJATU	<i>Sistim Informasi Jaring Hantu</i> - Ghost Gear Information System
SNI	<i>Standar Nasional Indonesia</i> - Indonesian National Standard
SNPP	<i>Sertifikat Nasional Pencegahan Pencemaran</i> - National Pollution Prevention Certificate
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SW	Solid Waste
TKN PSL	<i>Tim Koordinasi Nasional Penanganan Sampah Laut</i> - National Coordination Team for Marine Litter Handling
TPA	<i>Tempat Pemrosesan Akhir</i> - Landfill
TPS	<i>Tempat Penampungan Sementara</i> - Temporary Disposal Site
VGMFG	Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear
WPPNRI	<i>Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia</i> - State Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia

1. Introduction

Indonesia participates in the GloLitter Partnerships Project (GloLitter) as a Lead Partnering Country (LPC) through the submission of a statement of interest in May 2020 by the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment (CMMAI) together with the Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Coordination by CMMAI is carried out through various meetings and correspondence with other ministries/agencies that are members of the National Coordination Team for Marine Litter Handling (Tim Koordinasi Nasional Penanganan Sampah Laut or TKN PSL) which are:

- Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment (Menkomarves, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Environment and Forestry (MenLHK, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Internal Affairs (Mendagri, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Foreign Affairs (Menlu, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Finance (Menkeu, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Industry (Menperin, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Transportation (Menhub, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MenKP, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (MenkopUKM, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Public Works and Housing (MenPUPR, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Health (Menkes, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Education and Culture (Mendikbud, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Research and Technology (Menristek, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Communication and Informatics (Menkominfo, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of National Development Planning (MenPPN/BAPPENAS, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy (Menparekraf, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Cabinet Secretary (Sekcab, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)
- Head of Maritime Security Agency (KaBAKAMLA, by its acronym in Bahasa Indonesia)

GloLitter is funded by the Government of Norway through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The project is implemented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The project assists developing countries in preventing, reducing and controlling sea-based marine plastic litter (SBMPL) from the shipping and fisheries sectors to reverse the negative environmental impacts of plastic discard and loss. The project strengthens government and port management institutional capacities in addressing marine plastic litter (MPL) issues and supports legal, policy and institutional reforms (LPIR) at the country level.

The project will develop mechanisms for the sustainability and enhancement of regional cooperation with other countries that are associated with the project with a view of supporting the transition of the shipping and fisheries sectors to a future with less SBMPL. GloLitter achieves its objectives by focusing on some of the areas outlined in the IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from

Ships and on follow-up actions outlined by FAO, including support for established Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG) and ghost fishing gear, among others.

GloLitter is implemented at three levels, with the participation of global, regional and national partners representing governmental, non-governmental and industry organizations. Private sector engagement is achieved through the creation of a global industry alliance (GIA) in collaboration with the United Nations Global Compact and promoting public-private partnerships.

GloLitter has the main elements which include:

- 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;
- The preparation of countries' national status, policies, and action plans in tackling SBMPL as a basis for undertaking Legal, Policy and Institutional Reforms (LPIR) at national levels;
- The delivery of capacity building activities to enhance the enforcement of MARPOL Annex V, London Protocol (LP), and relevant FAO instruments including the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG) as well as port waste management including port reception facilities;
- The development of regulatory and best practice guidelines and tools to prevent and reduce ghost fishing by the reduction of fishing gears' plastic litter;
- Establishment of public-private partnerships to spur the development of cost-effective SBMPL management solutions, promotion of women empowerment in dealing with SBMPL; and
- Setting up an effective project management and governance system to ensure that the project achieves its intended outcomes.

To successfully participate in the GloLitter project, Indonesia involved the National Coordination Team for Marine Litter Handling (Tim Koordinasi Nasional Penanganan Sampah Laut - TKN PSL) which had been formed through the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2018 concerning the Handling of Marine Litter to reduce 70% of marine litter by 2025.

Data regarding sea-based marine plastic litter (SBMPL) in Indonesia was collected through the 2020 Indonesian Marine Litter Reduction Calculation Study¹ conducted by the National Coordinating Team for Marine Litter Handling. This study aimed to measure the development of plastic waste management in Indonesia, especially those plastic wastes that leak into sea waters. In this study, the waste that leaks into the sea is derived from activities on land (land-based) and activities at sea (sea-based). The calculation is obtained from the differences between wastes generated and handled waste as well as allowing for waste that does not enter water bodies and waste that does enter water bodies. The waste is classified based on the type of waste, such as organic waste, plastic, metal, and other types. The focus of the calculation in this study is on plastic waste, which is the dominant waste material, and which can result in damage and harm in the marine environment.

The results of the analysis show that leakage of plastic waste from anthropogenic activities in Indonesia into the ocean has decreased by 15.3% from 2018 to 2020. The amount of plastic waste leaking into the ocean in 2018 had the highest number of 615,674.63 tons, both from land-based waste and sea-based waste (passenger ship activities and fishing boat activities), compared to 2019 (566,074.94 tons) and 2020 (521,540.67 tons).

¹ Laporan Perhitungan Pengurangan Sampah Laut Indonesia, 2020 – TKN PSL

Indonesia through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has issued Ministerial Regulation Number 18 of 2021 which regulates the use and placement of fishing gear and fishing aids. In the regulation, there are at least 10 technical rules regarding types and groups of fishing gear, including regulating selectivity and technical capacity in their operation. The regulation limits the provisions on the size of fishing gear so that they are not easily damaged and do not cause 'ghost fishing'. Ghost fishing is what happens when old fishing gear is lost or abandoned at sea. It gets dragged around the ocean by currents and storms, killing fish and damaging marine habitats. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries also regulates the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for fishing gear raw materials so that they are not easily damaged when used.

The Government of Indonesia is committed to managing the marine environment properly through the issuance of various laws and regulations to improve the management of fisheries and aquaculture activities that contribute to promoting sustainable economic growth, providing quality job opportunities, and encouraging development in coastal communities.

Indonesia has ratified the MARPOL Convention but not the London Protocol. Various derivative regulations to support the ratification have been issued and implemented through the relevant ministries, in this case the Ministry of Transportation.

2. Objectives of the National Action Plan (NAP)

The purpose of this NAP is to establish a guiding framework containing concrete actions to support the country in improving sea-based marine plastic litter (SBML) management from shipping and fisheries as identified in the Country Status Assessment developed with the support of the GloLitter project.

3. Country Context

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that is astronomically located between 6° 04' 30'' North latitude and 11° 00' 36'' South latitude, and between 94° 58' 21'' and 141° 01' 10'' East longitude, and lies on equator line located at 0° latitude line.

The country of Indonesia, which consists of 34 provinces located on five major islands and four archipelagos, with a population in 2021 reaching 272,683,000 people² (Central Bureau of Statistics – BPS 2022), is geographically located between the continents of Asia and the continents of Australia. Indonesia lies in the intersection between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, one of the very important shipping lanes in the world with an estimated 40% global shipping passing through the Indonesian international sea lanes.

Indonesia's geographical boundaries in the north bordered by Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand, Palau, and the South China Sea; in the South Indonesia is bordered by

² BPS 2022

Australia, Timor Leste, and the Indian Ocean; in the West Indonesia is bordered by the Indian Ocean; and in the East with Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Ocean.

As the largest archipelagic country in the world, Indonesia has 17,504 islands connected by various straits and seas. Indonesia has an area of 8,300,000 km² with waters covering an area of 6,400,000 km² and a coastline of 108,000 km which is the second longest coastline in the world³. Indonesia's marine and coastal area ranks number 4 after Canada, United States, and Russia, and provides economic significance for 25% of Indonesian people.

The Indonesian sea has a very rich biodiversity where coastal and marine areas provide food security and livelihoods.

Indonesia's oceans resources contribute to more than US\$ 280 billion of economic activities annually, over a quarter. Indonesia is the world's second largest fishing nation, catching 6.1 million metric tons of marine fish annually. In 2018 the fisheries sector (including aquaculture) contributed around 2.6 percent of GDP and generated around US\$ 4 billion in export earnings, while supplying around 50 percent of animal-based protein in the national diet, making Indonesia one of the world's most fisheries-dependent nations.

Coastal and marine ecosystems directly contribute to fish stock, tourism industry, as well as the physical resilience of coastal communities. Seven out of ten priority tourism development sites feature key marine and coastal assets. Indonesia is home to the world's most biodiverse coral reefs with over 2,200 fish species and 590 coral species (73% of all coral species worldwide), estimated to be worth around US\$ 3.1 billion to Indonesia's tourism industry annually. Coastal ecosystems such as reefs and mangroves also provide an estimated value of around US\$ 387 million annually to Indonesia through reduced floods, storm surges, and coastal erosion. Spanning 3.4 million hectares, Indonesia holds the largest and most biodiverse mangrove forests in the world, 22 percent of the global total, storing around one third of global coastal carbon (around 3.14 billion metric tons).

Humanity has long used the ocean to dispose of goods and materials regarded as waste, either directly or indirectly (e.g. via run-off). Since the 1950s, when large-scale production of plastics began, an increasing proportion of solid waste in the ocean has consisted of this material, representing up to 80% of marine litter found in surveys (UNEP, 2016). This is a result of both land-based and sea-based human activities. Plastic litter is most obvious on shorelines, where litter accumulates due to current, wave and wind action, river outflows and by direct littering at the coast. Plastic litter also occurs on the ocean surface, suspended in the water column, on the seabed and in association with biota, due to entanglement or ingestion.

A comprehensive regulatory framework for the solid waste sector has been well developed by the Government of Indonesia through the issuance of the Waste Management Law no. 18 of 2008 as an umbrella for national waste management policies and practices for both the Central and Regional Governments in Indonesia. Plastic waste is regulated in various government regulations, including presidential level regulations. With increasing concern for plastic pollution, especially plastic packaging, it has encouraged many regions to issue regulations regarding plastic bans. The central

³ Statistics Indonesia – BPS, 2022

government of Indonesia has also formulated a regulation on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

Indonesia continues to make efforts to overcome the problem of marine litter by issuing regulation concerning the Handling of Marine Litter. The regulation is in the form of the National Action Plan for Marine Litter Handling (RAN PSL) as a follow-up to the Indonesian government's commitment to reduce 70% of plastic waste going to sea by 2025. Through the regulation, synergistic, measurable, and strategic strategies, programs and activities have been set and directed to reduce the amount of waste in the sea, especially plastic litter.

Indonesia took part in ratifying the declaration to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing) with member countries of the South East Asia Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), which is ASEAN member countries and Japan. Efforts that have been made by Indonesia to eradicate IUU Fishing include the establishment of the Task Force (*Satgas 115*) for the Eradication of Illegal Fishing, controlling ex-foreign fishing vessels operating in Indonesia, prohibiting transshipment, prohibiting trawlers, and sinking 176 fishing vessels involved in IUU fishing.

Indonesia has made several regulations, namely government regulations on the Implementation of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Sector, as well as ministerial regulations on the Placement of Fishing Gear and Fishing Aids which are part of the Implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear. However, Indonesia does not yet have a regulation that specifically handles plastic waste originating from shipping and fisheries activities.

Indonesia expressed its interest in becoming one of the GloLitter Lead Partnering Countries (LPCs) which demonstrated its commitment to developing and implementing the necessary laws to deal with marine pollution, such as by acceding to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Convention) and adopting the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and incorporating the international agreement into national legal regulations and their enforcement. Indonesia is also improving control over SBMPL management and promotes training aimed at public officials, citizens, private sector, NGOs, and volunteers with the aim of addressing global issues of SBMPL.

To fulfill the GloLitter project's objectives in handling and reducing marine litter from the shipping and fisheries sector, the Government of Indonesia has formed a National Task Force (NTF) involving relevant ministries/agencies to cooperate in preparing the National Action Plan document as a basis for identifying gaps and priorities in handling SBMPL.

Gaps and priorities were discussed together with NTF members who are representatives of ministries and institutions responsible for marine debris management and handling and the results were agreed upon by NTF members and included in the National Action Plan (NAP). All government entities involved in the NTF agreed to carry out each action, according to their competence, and to monitor the progress of its implementation, including CMMAI who acted as the NTF and National Focal Point (NFP) coordinator of this GloLitter project.

4. Principles and approaches of the National Action Plan

Indonesia clearly follows:

- The Precautionary Principle,
- The "*polluter pays*" Principle,
- The ecosystem approach,
- Public and Private participation,
- Responsible consumption and production as well as applied best available knowledge and practices.

The principles are stated in Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, and Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

The precautionary approach in the management of plastic waste originating from marine transportation activities is an important part of the 5 marine litter management strategies implemented in the National Action Plan (RAN) for Marine Litter Management, one of which is in fisheries management to ensure the sustainable use of fish resources. Regarding the implementation of MARPOL Annex V for sea transportation, it is regulated in the Minister of Transportation Regulation No. 29 of 2014 Maritime Environment Pollution Prevention.

The polluter pays principle is regulated in Article 104 in conjunction with Article 60 of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, namely dumping and/or materials into environmental media without a permit. This law formulates the polluter pays principle not only as a preventive measure but also as a repressive measure for environmental law enforcement. The law also states that "Every person in charge of a business and/or activity who commits an unlawful act in the form of pollution and/or destruction of the environment is obliged to pay compensation and/or take certain actions".

The ecosystem approach is contained in Article 2 letter *b* of Law No. 32 of 2009 which explains the "*principle of sustainability and continuity*" that everyone bears obligations and responsibilities to future generations and to each other in one generation by making efforts to preserve the carrying capacity of the ecosystem and improve environmental quality.

The ecosystem approach has been established as a national development policy by the Indonesian National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) in 2016 related to Goal 14 "Marine Ecosystems" in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that Indonesia "*by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce all types of pollution oceans, in particular from land-based activities, including marine litter and nutrient pollution*".

Article 2 letter *k* of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009 explains that every member of the community is encouraged to play an active role in the decision-making process and implementation of environmental protection and management, either directly or indirectly.

Indonesia involves the public and the private sector in various activities for marine litter handling, especially plastic, among others with cooperative groups in Labuan Bajo and Nusa Lembongan as well as with fishing groups in conducting trials of handling ALDFG in Pekalongan, Central Java.

Through Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, Indonesia understands and realizes that sustainable waste management is needed to achieve various targets, especially sustainable development. Sustainable waste management is a form of responsibility for consumption and production that has been carried out. This refers to SDG 12, so that Indonesia also applies the available knowledge and best practices.

5. Specific Actions, responsible authorities/agencies/ institutions, and timelines

5.1 Structure of the National Action Plan

The National Action Plan is organized along 5 sections:

- Actions related to the legal, policy and enforcement reforms
- Actions related to institutional capacity and reforms
- Actions related to education and outreach
- Actions related to regional and global cooperation
- Actions related to private sector engagement

The NAP was prepared based on Gaps and Priorities of the Country Status Assessment. TKN includes all priorities related to the approval of conventions and laws that will facilitate the implementation of MARPOL Annex V; London Protocol (LP) and FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG) into the NAP under the section "*Actions related to law, policy and law enforcement reform*".

In the same way, all Priorities related to training enabling the implementation of MARPOL Annex V, LP and FAO VGMFG and other appropriate secondary legislation, are included under the section "*Actions related to education and outreach*". The section related to "*Actions related to regional and global cooperation*" focuses on the actions required for international cooperation to achieve the objectives of the NAP.

5.2 Summary of Priorities identified in the Country Status Assessment

1. MARPOL Annex V implementation and drafting of domestic legislation for its implementation into the national laws and its effective enforcement.

Priorities:

- 1.1 Clarify the flow of marine litter from the ship to its final handling.
- 1.2 Carry out good data collection on the number of ships that carry out waste handling, especially plastic.

- 1.3 Carry out proper data collection on the amount of waste, especially plastic collected from ships.
2. Ports and Maritime Transport Policy Addressing Marine Litter

Priorities:

 - 2.1 Maximizing data recording regarding temporary waste processing and storage on board by increasing the number of ships that have the National Pollution Prevention Certificate (SNPP).
 - 2.2 Increase the number of receiving facilities in the form of waste collection and storage facilities, including the management system at each port.
3. Port reception facilities to receive any kind of garbage, MARPOL Annex V training, exercise the full role of Port State Control on port reception facilities according to MARPOL Annex V Provisions

Priorities:

 - 3.1 Build reception facilities at all PPS and PPN ports
 - 3.2 Build waste handling facilities and infrastructure at each Coastal Fishing Port (PPP) and Fish Landing Base (PPI)
 - 3.3 Perform ISO 14001 certification on all PPS and PPN
 - 3.4 Perform ISO 14000 certification on all PPP and PPI
 - 3.5 Socialization of waste management procedures for passengers by ship crews when the ship is about to sail
 - 3.6 Dissemination of waste disposal procedures to port administrators and relevant stakeholders at ports
 - 3.7 Integrate the presentation of waste handling data in a centralized manner.
4. Rules of garbage management onboard domestic fleet

Priorities:

 - 4.1 Carry out certification of all ships.
 - 4.2 Implement Ministerial Regulation No. 29 of 2014 concerning the Prevention of Pollution of the Marine Environment.
 - 4.3 Monitor the implementation of Ministerial Regulation No. 29 of 2014 concerning the Prevention of Pollution of the Marine Environment.
5. SBMPL mandates, competencies, and capacities according to London Protocol

Priorities:

 - 5.1 The government needs to consider accessing the LP especially to deal with SBMPL.
6. Implementation of FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG) to address ALDFG problems

Priorities:

 - 6.1 Clarify derivative rules from existing regulations to relevant stakeholders.
 - 6.2 Improve monitoring especially in the field implementation by involving other relevant agencies.

- 6.3 Increase the operational budget allocation for equipment/fleet for the implementation of field monitoring.
 - 6.4 Strive to use fishing gear made of materials that are not easily damaged through standardization of basic materials.
 - 6.5 Intensify training for fishing communities on fishing gear management to avoid ghost fishing.
 - 6.6 Intensify the implementation of regulation that has been made related to the marking of fishing gear.
7. National or local fishing gear best management practices or guidelines for fishers
Priorities:
 - 7.1 Application of cultivation principles in accordance with Good Fish Cultivation Practices (CBIB).
 - 7.2 Preparation of SOP regarding actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.
 - 7.3 Trial of the concept of SOP related to actions in the case of nets being dumped, snagged, or released at sea.
 - 7.4 Conduct dissemination of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.
 - 7.5 Implement SOPs regarding actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.
 - 7.6 Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.
8. Other Issues
Laws/regulations on SBMPL with specific reference to Shipping and Fisheries
Priorities:
 - 8.1 The government needs to consider making regulations that specifically regulate the handling of SBMPL, especially those from ship transportation and fisheries activities.
9. The most frequently found plastic litter objects found from ships
Priorities:
 - 9.1 The government through the relevant ministries needs to consider characterizing the waste that is unloaded from public transportation vessels and fishing vessels.

5.3 Relationship between NAP actions and Priorities identified in the Country Status Assessment

Description		Country Status Assessment Priorities
1	<i>Actions related to the legal, policy and enforcement reforms</i>	
Action 1.1	Build a well-integrated and centralized information system for monitoring and handling of marine litter, especially plastic waste.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.7
Action 1.2	Monitor the implementation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 18 of 2021 on the path and placement of fish catching and fishing aids.	6.1, 6.2, 6.3
Action 1.3	Application of the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for fishing gear raw materials so that they are not easily damaged when used.	6.4
Action 1.4	Supervision and law enforcement on marine and fishery activities that have the potential to cause pollution and damage to fish resources and the environment (garbage in marine waters).	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
Action 1.5	Certification and implementation of ISO 14000:2015 Environmental Management System in each PPS and PPN.	3.3
Action 1.6	Certification and implementation of ISO 14001 International Environmental Management for waste and waste management in every public port.	3.3, 4.1
Action 1.7	Monitoring of the implementation of the Minister of Transportation Regulation Number 29 of 2014.	2.2, 4.2, 4.3
Action 1.8	Build waste handling facilities and infrastructure at each PPS and PPN.	3.1
Action 1.9	Build TPS or recycling centers on the coast and small islands.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
Action 1.10	Application of cultivation principles in accordance with Good Fish Cultivation Practices.	7.1
Action 1.11	Preparation of SOP regarding actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	6.5, 6.6, 7.2
Action 1.12	Trial of the concept of SOP related to actions in the case of nets being dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	7.3

Action 1.13	Conduct dissemination of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	7.4
Action 1.14	Implement SOPs regarding actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	7.5
Action 1.15	Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	7.6
Action 1.16	Intensify the implementation of regulations that have been made regarding the marking of fishing gear.	6.6
Action 1.17	Provision of waste handling facilities and infrastructure at each Coastal Fishing Port (PPP) and Fish Landing Base (PPI).	3.2
Action 1.18	System Development and Implementation of Fishing Port Environmental Governance.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
Action 1.19	Collection and handling of waste originating from activities in the fishing port land work area.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
Action 1.20	Monitoring waste collection, especially plastic waste originating from fishing activities[1].	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
2	<i>Actions related to institutional capacity and reforms</i>	
Action 2.1	Prepare considerations related to making regulations that specifically handle SBMPL originating from shipping and fisheries activities.	8.1
Action 2.2	Prepare considerations related to the accession of LP which specifically handles SBMPL.	5.1
Action 2.3	Dissemination of waste management procedures in the form of placing placards and providing explanations according to regulation 10.1 Annex V for passengers by ship crews when the ship is about to sail.	3.5
Action 2.4	Dissemination of waste disposal procedures to port administrators and relevant stakeholders at ports.	3.6, 9.1
3	<i>Actions related to education and outreach</i>	

Action 3.1	Organize a national movement to promote the use of plastics that are safe for health and the environment, easily biodegradable, and can be recycled.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
Action 3.2	Conduct Waste Management Training.	6.5, 9.1
Action 3.3	Organize the “Indonesian Maritime School” program.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
Action 3.4	Submission of campaign and educational materials and materials as local content about waste care (online and/or off line) in coastal schools.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
Action 3.5	Organize a national movement to clean beaches and seas.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
4	<i>Actions related regional and global cooperation</i>	
Action 4.1	Encourage funding schemes for plastic waste management through Public Private Partnerships, Corporate Social Responsibility grants, public funds, and other legal sources of funds in accordance with statutory regulations.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.
5	<i>Actions related to private sector engagement</i>	
Action 5.1	Encourage the upstream industry to produce biodegradable and recyclable plastic which can also be used for fishing gear at a price that consumers can afford.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.

5.4 National Action Plan (specific actions)

	Description	Priority Level (H, M, L)	Responsible authority	Start Date	End Date	Resources required (staff, tech, etc.)	Progress indicators	Methods of verification
1	<i>Actions related to the legal, policy and enforcement reforms</i>							
Action 1.1	Build a well-integrated and centralized information system for monitoring and handling of SBMPL.	H	CMAI	Jan-23	Dec-23	<p><u>Staff:</u> Person in Charge to compile data presented from related agencies in a complete and synergistic manner.</p> <p><u>Bureaucracy:</u> Uncomplicated and integrated inter-ministerial/institutional coordination.</p>	Availability of a well-integrated information system to obtain accurate results of monitoring and handling of SBMPL.	Data on monitoring and handling of SBMPL is available accurately through one centralized waste management system.
Action 1.2	Monitor the implementation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 18 of 2021 on the path and placement of fish catching and fishing aids.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Human resources from related directorates.	The implementation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 18 of 2021 on the path and placement of fish catching and fishing aids.	The Ministerial Regulation is implemented properly with continuous supervision of the stakeholders.

Action 1.3	Application of the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for fishing gear raw materials so that they are not easily damaged when used.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Person in Charge for Coordination with the National Standardization Body related to standard implementation procedures.	The Indonesian National Standard (SNI) is applied on raw materials for fishing gear.	The obtained SNI standard number along with the explanation.
Action 1.4	Supervision and law enforcement on marine and fishery activities that have the potential to cause pollution and damage to fish resources and the environment (garbage in marine waters).	M	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Staff Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management; Directorate General of Capture Fisheries	Implementation of supervision and law enforcement on marine and fishery activities that have the potential to cause pollution and damage to fish resources and the environment (garbage in marine waters).	List of trips and supervision activities carried out. (Targeted 140 activities in 2023, Total 420 activities until 2025).
Action 1.5	Certification and implementation of ISO 14000:2015 Environmental Management System in each PPS and PPN.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Human resources as implementing certification from the relevant agencies.	ISO 14000 certification is applied in each PPS and PPN	A total of 22 PPS and PPN to be certified, of which 6 have received certification.

Action 1.6	Certification and implementation of ISO 14001 International Environmental Management for waste and waste management in every public port.	H	MOT	Jan-23	Dec-23	Human resources as implementing certification from the relevant agencies.	ISO 14001 Certification applied in every Public Port.	The total number of ports to be certified is 67, of which 27 have received certification. The Directorate General of Sea Transportation is currently preparing Technical Guidelines on Ecoport, targeted to be completed and published by the end of 2022.
Action 1.7	Monitoring of the implementation of the Minister of Transportation Regulation No. 29 of 2014.	H	MOT	Jan-23	Dec-23	Human resources from related directorates.	The implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. 29 of 2014.	Record all data related to the prevention and control of maritime environmental pollution carried out by stakeholders to ensure the implementation of the Ministerial Regulation goes well.

Action 1.8	Build waste handling facilities and infrastructure at each PPS/PPN.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Costs for manufacture, equipment, and training related to the operation of the facility at each PPS/PPN.	Availability of waste handling facilities and infrastructure at each PPS and PPN.	List of waste handling facilities and infrastructure built at PPS and PPN. (Targeted 7 ports by the end of 2023).
Action 1.9	Build TPS or recycling centers on the coast and small islands.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Costs for manufacture, equipment, and training related to the operation of the facility at each site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of TPS or recycling centers on the coast and small islands; - The quantity of 'open dumping' waste is reduced. 	List of TPS built (Targeted 5 ports in 2022 ⁴). Several targeted locations experienced delays due to diversion of funds for handling Covid-19 so that construction will resume in 2023.

⁴ The purpose of this activity is that with the availability of Temporary Waste Disposal Sites and Recycling Centers, there will be no open dumping.

Action 1.10	Application of cultivation principles in accordance with Good Fish Cultivation Practices (CBIB).	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Staff: Coordination among Directorate General of Aquaculture; Marine and Fisheries Research and Human Resources Agency; Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Fishery Product Safety Agency; Provincial and City/Municipal governments.	Number of Business Units that have implemented the CBIB principle.	Targeted 2750 Business Units in 2023.
Action 1.11	Preparation of SOP regarding actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Staff: Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management; Directorate General of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision.	Availability of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	Target 1 SOP in 2023

Action 1.12	Trial of the concept of SOP related to actions in the case of nets being dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Staff: Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management; Directorate General of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision.	Implementation of SOP concept trials related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	Target 3 Fisheries Ports' UPTs (PPS, PPN, and PPP) in 2023.
Action 1.13	Conduct dissemination of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Staff: Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management; Directorate General of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision.	Socialization of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	Target 3 Fisheries Ports' UPTs in 2023.

Action 1.14	Implement SOPs regarding actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	H	MMAF	Jan-24	Dec-24	Staff: Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management; Directorate General of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision.	Implemented SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	Targeted 10 Fisheries Ports' UPTs in 2024.
Action 1.15	Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.	H	MMAF	Jan-24	Dec-24	Staff: Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management; Directorate General of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision.	Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of SOPs related to actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea	Target 10 Fisheries Ports' UPTs in 2024.
Action 1.16	Intensify the implementation of regulations that have been made regarding the marking of fishing gear.	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Staff: Directorate General of Capture Fisheries.	Regulations related to the marking of fishing gear are carried out smoothly and well in the field.	Monitor and ensure that permits issued related to fishing and marking of fishing gear as referred to in regulations are properly recorded and

								implemented by officers and fishing actors.
Action 1.17	Provision of waste handling facilities and infrastructure at each Coastal Fishing Port (PPP) and Fish Landing Base (PPI).	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	<u>Staff:</u> Coordination between the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries and Provincial Government.	Availability of waste handling facilities and infrastructure at each PPP and PPI.	Targeted 3 Fisheries Ports starting in 2023, up to 9 by 2025.
Action 1.18	System Development and Implementation of Fishing Port Environmental Governance ⁵	H	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	<u>Staff:</u> Human resources and training for both the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries and the Provincial and City/Municipal governments.	Availability of environmental performance information and implementation system at the center of the Fisheries Port' UPT.	Targeted 22 Fisheries Ports' UPTs in 2023.
Action 1.19	Collection and handling of waste originating from activities in the fishing port land work area.	M	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	<u>Staff:</u> Coordination between the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries and Provincial Government.	Availability of data on the amount of waste originating from activities in the fishing port land work area.	Targeted 12 Fisheries Ports' UPTs by the end of 2023.

⁵ This activity is related to the handling of SBMPL.

Action 1.20	Monitoring waste collection, especially plastic waste originating from fishing activities.	M	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	<u>Staff:</u> Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; Fishing business actors	Availability of data on the amount of waste, especially plastic waste brought from fishing activities by fishing vessels and reported at fishing ports.	Targeted 3 Fisheries Ports' UPTs in 2022, up to 22 by 2025
2	<i>Actions related to institutional capacity and reforms</i>							
Action 2.1	Prepare considerations related to making regulations that specifically handle SBMPL originating from shipping and fisheries activities.	H	CMAI	Jan-23	Dec-23	<u>Bureaucracy:</u> Inter-ministerial cooperation is needed in considering the making of regulations.	Drafting of considerations related to making regulations that specifically handle SBMPL originating from shipping and fisheries activities.	Availability of Draft of regulations that specifically handle SBMPL originating from shipping and fisheries activities.
Action 2.2	Prepare considerations related to the accession of LP which specifically handles SBMPL.	M	MOT	Jan-24	Dec-24	<u>Bureaucracy:</u> Inter-ministerial cooperation is needed in considering the making of regulations.	Coordination is carried out between related institutions in considering the preparation of LP accession which specifically handles SBMPL.	Coordination takes place between related institutions through the formation of a LP accession team.

Action 2.3	Dissemination of waste management procedures in the form of placing placards and providing explanations according to regulation 10.1 Annex V for passengers by ship crews when the ship is about to sail.	M	MOT	Jan-23	Dec-23	<u>Staff:</u> To continue to disseminate waste management procedures to the officer in charge of the ship (First Mate).	Every officer who is responsible for the implementation of waste management on the ship carries out his duties properly.	Monitor and ensure that the procedures carried out as referred to in the regulations are carried out properly and correctly by officials and stakeholders.
Action 2.4	Dissemination of waste disposal procedures to port administrators and relevant stakeholders at ports.	M	MOT	Jan-23	Dec-23	Relevant directorate's normal procedure to disseminate waste disposal procedures to port managers and related stakeholders at ports.	Waste disposal procedures are carried out properly at each port.	List of ports that have implemented solid waste management. ⁶
3	<i>Actions related to education and outreach</i>							
Action 3.1	Organize a national movement to promote the use of plastics that are safe for health and the environment, easily biodegradable, and can be recycled.	M	CMMAI	Jan-23	Dec-23	Coordination of the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2018 concerning the handling of marine litter.	Implementation of coordination in the context of implementing marine litter management.	Collect and record data from stakeholders regarding activities that have been carried out in

⁶ Currently there are 77 ports that have RF out of a total of 567 ports. Ports that have carried out waste management properly will be evaluated to be an example for other ports that have not carried out waste management or do not have waste reception facilities.

								the use of plastics that are safe for health and the environment, easily biodegradable, and can be recycled, so that the amount of plastic reduction in daily use can be calculated to achieve the reduction of plastic waste in the oceans by 70% by 2025.
Action 3.2	Conduct Waste Management Training.	M	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Staff for Training Team Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management; Directorate General of Capture Fisheries; Directorate General of Aquaculture	Implementation of training on marine litter management and sorting plastic waste at ports.	Officers at the port understand the types of waste, especially marine plastic waste originating from fishing vessel activities and know how to handle it properly. (Target of 20

								trainings by 2023).
Action 3.3	Organize the “Indonesian Maritime School” program.	M	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	<u>Staff:</u> Human resources to coordinate between the Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management and the Marine and Fisheries Research and Human Resources Agency.	Implementation of the Indonesian Maritime School.	List of schools established (Targeted 6 schools in 2023).
Action 3.4	Submission of campaign and educational materials and materials as local content about waste care (online and/or off line) in coastal schools.	L	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	<u>Staff:</u> Coordination among the Fish Quarantine, Quality Control, and Fishery Product Safety Agency, the Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management and the Marine and Fishery Research and Human Resources Agency.	Number of coastal schools that have received campaign materials and local content education about waste care (offline and/or online).	List of Coastal Schools that have received local content education materials. (Targeted 1000 in 2023, up to 2000 by 2025).

Action 3.5	Organize a national movement to clean beaches and seas.	M	MMAF	Jan-23	Dec-23	Staff: Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management.	Implementation of the national movement to clean beaches and seas.	Targeted 40 locations ⁷ in 2023.
4	<i>Actions related regional and global cooperation</i>							
Action 4.1	Encourage funding schemes for plastic waste management through Public Private Partnerships (KPS), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) grants, public funds, and other legal sources of funds in accordance with statutory regulations.	L	CMMAI	Jan-23	Dec-23	- Plastic waste management funding scheme in accordance with statutory regulations; - An attractive and profitable plastic waste management funding scheme for partners (local government, private sector, and community).	The creation of a plastic waste management funding scheme through Public Private Partnerships It is targeted that 3 Public Private Partnerships can be formed.	It is targeted that 1 Public Private Partnership formed.
5	<i>Actions related to private sector engagement</i>							
Action 5.1	Encourage the upstream industry to produce biodegradable and recyclable plastic which can also be used for fishing gear at a price that consumers can afford.	L	MMAF	Jan-24	Dec-24	Support scheme for upstream industries to produce plastic that is biodegradable, recyclable and affordable by consumers.	The production of biodegradable, recyclable and affordable plastic by consumers.	It is targeted that 1 upstream industry can produce biodegradable plastic that is affordable to consumers.

⁷ The target locations for cleaning are in coastal areas and small islands which are indicated to be littered with plastic waste.

5.5 External support required

Action	Description	Country Status Assessment Priorities	GloLitter Support Options
1	<i>Actions related to the legal, policy and enforcement reforms</i>		
Action 1.1	Build a well-integrated and centralized information system for monitoring and handling of marine litter, especially plastic waste.	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.7	Training on an integrated and centralized information system for monitoring and handling of marine litter, especially plastic waste.
Action 1.2	Monitor the implementation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 18 of 2021 on the path and placement of fish catching and fishing aids.	6.1, 6.2, 6.3	Access to available studies regarding the suitability of the Fishing Equipment Capacity mentioned in the ministerial regulation in order to reduce ALDFG.
Action 1.3	Application of the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for fishing gear raw materials so that they are not easily damaged when used.	6.4	Access to available studies related to material standards for fishing gear that are not easily damaged.
Action 1.7	Monitoring of the implementation of the Minister of Transportation Regulation Number 29 of 2014	2.2, 4.2, 4.3	Training on best methods in waste management practices in ports.
Action 1.10	Application of cultivation principles in accordance with Good Fish Cultivation Practices (CBIB).	7.1	Access to studies on the best principles of cultivation in accordance with Good Fish Cultivation Methods; Training related to the best fish cultivation principles.
Action 1.11	Preparation of SOP regarding actions in the case of nets being dumped, entangled, or released at sea.	6.5, 6.6, 7.2	Access to the best studies on Standard Operating Procedures regarding actions in the event that nets are dumped, snagged, or released at sea.

Action 1.12	Trial of the concept of SOP regarding actions in the case of nets being dumped, entangled, or released at sea.	7.3	Access to the best studies on the implementation of SOP for handling nets that are dumped, snagged or released at sea.
Action 1.13	Conduct dissemination of SOP regarding actions in the case of nets being dumped, entangled, or released at sea at sea.	7.4	Training related to the dissemination of SOPs for the handling of nets that are dumped, snagged or released at sea.
Action 1.15	Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of SOP regarding actions in the case of nets being dumped, entangled, or released at sea.	7.6	Training related to monitoring and evaluating SOPs for the handling of nets that are dumped, snagged or released at sea.
Action 1.18	System Development and Implementation of Fishing Port Environmental Governance	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.	Training/short courses for personnel at fishing ports related to ecofriendly port management.
2	<i>Actions related to institutional capacity and reforms</i>		
Action 2.2	Dissemination of waste management procedures in the form of placing placards/signs or other media explaining regulation 10.1 of MARPOL Annex V to passengers and seafarers.	3.5	Training regarding the importance of preventing pollution from garbage and particularly from plastics used onboard vessels.
Action 2.3	Dissemination of waste disposal procedures to port administrators and relevant stakeholders at ports	3.6, 9.1	Training related to waste disposal procedures to port managers and relevant stakeholders at ports.
3	<i>Actions related to education and outreach</i>		

Action 3.1	Organize a national movement regarding the negative impacts of marine litter, especially plastic, on health and ecosystems, as well as socialization related to integrated waste management	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.	Expertise needed in national and international webinars regarding the role of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in marine litter handling.
Action 3.2	Organize a national movement to promote the use of plastics that are safe for health and the environment, easily biodegradable, and can be recycled	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.	Expertise needed in national and international webinars regarding the role of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in marine litter handling.
Action 3.3	Conduct Waste Management Training	6.5, 9.1	Training on marine litter management and sorting plastic waste by type that still has economic value.
Action 3.4	Submission of campaign and educational materials and materials as local content about waste care (online and/or off line) in coastal schools.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.	Expertise needed in a national webinar related to the role of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in marine litter handling.
5	<i>Actions related to private sector engagement</i>		
Action 5.1	Encourage the upstream industry to produce biodegradable and recyclable plastic which can also be used for fishing gear at a price that consumers can afford.	Result of meetings and deliberation with related institution.	Technology transfer related to the production of biodegradable, recyclable and affordable plastics.

6. Monitoring Progress

The NAP is prepared and coordinated through the NTF where all government agencies that are members of the team are formally involved and committed to implementing it. Therefore, the actions reflected in it automatically become tasks that must be carried out by the agency within a period of time according to a predetermined schedule and each agency will allocate its resources properly and correctly.

Ministries and Institutions within the NTF appointed by the Central Government including CMMAI who act as the NTF and NFP coordinators of the GloLitter Partnership Project will coordinate and monitor the progress of achieving the goals set under this NAP.