INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

OceanLitter Programme

Project Document: Plastic Reduction in the Oceans: Sustaining and Enhancing Actions on Sea-based Sources (PRO-SEAS)

PRO-SEAS Project Document: Plastic Reduction in the Oceans: Sustaining and Enhancing Actions on Sea-based Sources (PRO-SEAS)

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This Project Document is based on work conducted by the PRO-SEAS PPG Team, under the technical supervision and coordination of the OceanLitter Programme Coordination Unit based in IMO and the FAO technical team on pollution from fishing operations.

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Acronyms

AA	Administrative Assistant
ABNJ	Areas beyond national jurisdiction
ACEPESA	Central American Association for Economy, Health and Environment
AFMESI	African Marine Environment Sustainability Initiative
ALDFG	Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear
ALPESCAS	Alianza Latinoamericana para la Pesca Sustentable
AWP/B	Annual work plan and budget
BH	Budget Holder
BIMCO	Baltic and International Maritime Council
BPI	Blue Ports Initiative
CCAD	Central American Commission on Environment and Development
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CEGESTI	Center for Technological Management and Industrial Informatics
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP)
CI	Core Indicator (GEF)
CIMAR	Research Centre in Sciences of the Sea and Limnology
CIPA	Environmental Protection Research Centre
CLME	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem
CLME+	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CNFO	Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations
COCATRAM	La Comisión Centroamericana de Transporte Marítimo
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
COMITRAN	Council of Transport Ministers of Central America
CORIDO	Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CSO	Civil society organization
CTA/PM	Chief Technical Adviser
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD))
EA	Executing agency
ECMAR	Marine Biology Centre
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EOL	End-of-Life
EPR	Extended producer responsibility
ERACOMA	Environmental Research, Conservation and Management Organization
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and social standards

ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
ETP	Endangered, threatened and protected (species)
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAS	Financial and Accounting Specialist
FLO	Funding Liaison Officer
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FPMIS	Field Programme Management Information System (FAO)
FRP	Fibre-reinforced plastic
FSP	Full Sized Project (GEF)
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCFI	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GGGI	Global Ghost Gear Initiative
GIA	Global Industry Alliance (IMO)
GISIS	Global Integrated Shipping Information System (IMO)
GloLitter	GloLitter Partnerships Project (IMO)
GPML	Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (UNEP)
GTA	Gender-transformative approach
GTO	FAO GEF Technical Officer
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres; 0.01 square kilometre)
HQ	Headquarters
IA	Implementing Agency (GEF)
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILBI	International legally binding instrument
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INAMU	National Women's Institute
INC	International Negotiating Committee
INCOP	Pacific Port Authority
INCOPESCA	Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (Costa Rica)
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPDS Ltd	Ifira Ports Development Service Ltd
ISSF	International Sustainable Seafood Foundation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing),
IW	International Waters (GEF)

JAPDEVA	Caribbean Port Authority
JET	Jamaica Environmental Trust
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KM	Knowledge Management
KMC	Knowledge Management and Communications
LAC	Latin American and the Caribbean
LC/LP	London Convention/London Protocol
LDC	Least Developed Country
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LPC	Lead Partnering Country (IMO)
LPIR	Legal, policy and institutional reforms
LTO	Lead Technical Officer
MARPLASTICC	Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MED	Marine Environmental Division (IMO)
MEPC	Marine Environment Protection Committee (IMO)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAE	Ministry of Environment and Energy
MinSalud	Ministry of Healt
MOPT	Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
MPL	Marine plastic litter
MTO	Medium-term Outcome
MTR	Mid-term review
NAP	National Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFI	Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (FAO)
NFIFO	Fishing Technology and Operations Team (FAO)
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental organization
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NPD	National Project Director
NSWMA	National Solid Waste Management Authority (Jamaica)
NTE	End-of-project date (FAO)
NTF	National Task Force(s)
OCBD	Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (FAO)
OED	Office of Evaluation
OFP	Operational Focal Point (GEF)
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OP	Operational Partner
OPA	Operational Partner Agreement

OSEAN	Our Sea of East Asia Network
OSPESCA	Central America Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization
PC	Partnering Country (IMO)
PC/PM	Project Coordinator/Project Manager
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PM	Policy Markers
PMC	Project Management Costs
POLP	Pacific OceanLitter Project
POP	Persistent organic pollutants
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPR	Project Progress Report
PRF	Port Reception Facility
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTF	Project Task Force
PWMP	Port Waste Management Plan
PY	Project Year
RAPMaLi	Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter Management
RegLitter	Regional Litter Project
RCO	Regional Coordinating Organization
RFB	Regional Fishery Body
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
RSN	Regional Fishery Body Secretariats' Network (FAO)
SAP	Strategic Action Programme (of an LME)
SBMPL	Sea-based sources of marine plastic litter
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDPAP	Subdivision for Partnerships and Projects (IMO)
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SICA	Central American Integration System
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNG	National Coast Guard Service
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSF	Small-Scale Fisheries
SST	Sustainable Seas Trust
SWIOFC	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
TA	Technical Assistance (GEF)
TCID	Technical Cooperation and Implementation Division (IMO)

TE	Terminal Evaluation
TEC	Costa Rica Technology Institute
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNA	National University of Costa Rica
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNGC	UN Global Compact
UPOP	Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants
USD	United States Dollar
VGMFG	Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (FAO)
VMSA	Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission
WG	Working Group
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WOMESA	Women in the Maritime Sector in East and Southern Africa
WMU	World Maritime University
WWF	World-Wildlife Fund

General Project Information

Project title:	**Plastic Reduction in the Oceans: Sustaining and Enhancing Actions on Sea-based Sources (PRO-SEAS)**		
Parent programme (if IP):			
Region:	Global	GEF project ID:	11166
Country(ies):	Global Costa Rica Jamaica Kenya Vanuatu	Type of project	
Lead agency:	FAO		
Lead agency project ID (FAO entity number):	737402	FAO project symbol:	GCP/GLO/11166/GFF
Other GEF Agency(ies):		Other GEF agency(ies) ID:	
Project executing entity(s) and type:	International Maritime Organization (IMO)		
GEF focal area(s):		Type of trust fund:	
Implementation start (expected EOD):		Implementation end (expected end-of-project date (NTE))	
Project duration:	48 months		
Project budget:	$7,105,936	Co-financing:	$67,007,327
Total project budget (including co-financing)	$74,113,263		
Project tags:	☐CBIT ☐NGI ☐SGP ☐Innovation		
Project sector (CCM only)			
Rio markers			
– Climate change mitigation	☐No contribution (0) ☐Significant objective (1) ☐Principal objective (2)		
– Climate change adaptation	☐No contribution (0) ☐Significant objective (1) ☐Principal objective (2)		
– Biodiversity	☐No contribution (0) ☐Significant objective (1) ☐Principal objective (2)		
– Land degradation	☐No contribution (0) ☐Significant objective (1) ☐Principal objective (2)		
Environmental and Social Risk Classification:	☐low risk ☐moderate risk ☐high risk		
Gender Marker:	☐GM 0 ☐GM 1 ☐GM 2		
Contribution to FAOs Strategic Framework: (indicate as appropriate)	a. Programme priority area(s) (PPA/s): b. SDG target(s): c. Country outcome(s): d. Country programming framework(s) output(s): e. Regional initiative/priority area:		

The OceanLitter Programme summary

The GloLitter Partnerships Project (GloLitter) has been the catalyst for establishing the OceanLitter Programme, housing the following projects:

- GloLitter;
- the Regional Litter Project (RegLitter); and
- the PRO-SEAS Project.

All OceanLitter Programme projects address sea-based sources of marine plastic litter (SBMPL) and all the projects are designed as per the priorities identified by the countries on the national and regional level with a global outreach in mind.

PRO-SEAS Project summary

SBMPL arising from the shipping and fisheries sectors contributes substantially to total amounts of marine plastic litter (MPL) globally, with serious adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts. Several key barriers continue to hinder measures to address SBMPL, which represents a major gap in the global response to MPL. These are:

1 inadequate implementation of SBMPL policy and regulatory frameworks;

2 inadequate information, tools and systems available to effectively manage SBMPL, including a lack of environmentally sound waste management systems for plastic waste generated at sea and recovered SBMPL;

3 lack of incentives and practical opportunities to reduce use of plastic materials used in the shipping and fisheries sectors and to promote a circular economy for plastics; and

4 poor knowledge and awareness among key stakeholders on SBMPL and potential solutions.

The $8 million PRO-SEAS Project aims to address these key barriers to develop transformative long-term solutions to prevent and reduce SBMPL from the shipping and fishing sectors, particularly in selected Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs).

The project has a global scope with focused activities in four countries (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) spanning three LMEs (Caribbean Sea LME, Pacific-Central American Coastal LME and Somali Coastal Current LME). These four countries were selected as centres of transformation on the SBMPL issue due to their exhibited leadership and ownership around SBMPL initiatives at national and regional levels during GloLitter, including in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and Caribbean Sea, and their respective LMEs, as well as their expressed interest and commitments to this project, and sharing lessons learned regionally and globally, including providing support for and collaboration with other countries in their LME(s). The global scope of this project is needed in order to address SBMPL issues in a meaningful way, due to the transboundary nature of the problem.

Project components that support the project objective to reduce SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors, include:

1 Strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks to align with international instruments addressing SBMPL, including the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex V on Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships; the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (i.e. London Convention) and its 1996 London Protocol; and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG). Project components also support the implementation of SBMPL National Action Plans (NAPs) including facilitating national, regional and global coordination and collaboration mechanisms for SBMPL management. In the context of the PRO-SEAS Project, "SBMPL management" includes reducing, reusing, recycling, repurposing and responsible disposal of SBMPL.

2 Improving the availability and adequacy of systems, facilities, tools and information required to effectively manage SBMPL at sea and onshore. This includes measures to strengthen operations of Port

Reception Facilities (PRFs), develop or improve Port Waste Management Plans (PWMPs), and develop tools and technologies and provide training to improve SBMPL monitoring and assessment.

3 Promoting practical opportunities for and incentivizing environmentally sound SBMPL management among the fishing and shipping sectors, including identifying and supporting gender-responsive SBMPL-business ventures and engaging the private sector through a Global Industry Alliance (GIA) on SBMPL.

4 Increasing knowledge and awareness of solutions to prevent, reduce and eliminate SBMPL among key stakeholders, with project experiences, results, and lessons learned documented, disseminated, and promoted.

The project supports Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) through facilitating the reduction and prevention of SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors which, in turn, reduces adverse impacts on the marine environment, including but not limited to:

- reduced entanglement and death of marine wildlife including threatened and endangered species;
- reduced ingestion by marine biota of SBMPL including the bioaccumulation of plastics and harmful chemicals in the marine food chain;
- reduced losses of target and non-target fisheries species through ghost fishing;
- reduced damage to fragile marine habitats including benthic habitats such as coral reefs or seagrass beds; and
- reduced introduction of invasive species.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) intervention will address a major gap in the global response to MPL, targeting SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors, which have not been sufficiently addressed by previous interventions. The project will contribute to several GEF-8 Core Indicator (CI) targets, principally those related to the GEF International Waters (IW) Focal Area. These are:

- GEF CI 5 – Area of marine habitat under improved practices, covering approximately 4,875,100 hectares (ha) through providing capacity and tools on SBMPL management in areas where most of the coastal fisheries of the four target countries operate and where there is a concentration of shipping lanes including around ports;
- GEF CI 7 – Number of shared water ecosystems, under new or improved cooperative management, contributing to three LMEs (Caribbean Sea, the Pacific-Central American Coastal and the Somali Coastal Current) through integration of project results into LME-wide planning and management processes, with, e.g. information and guidance on managing SBMPL provided to national and regional implementation of Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) associated with each LME; and
- GEF CI 8 – Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels, amounting to an estimated 24,550 tonnes through introduction of gear marking systems in the fisheries of Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu.
- The project will also yield co-benefits under GEF CI 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, with an initial goal to generate direct benefits to 1,600 males and 1,120 females (total 2,720) across the four participating countries through various capacity building and small business development activities.
- In addition, the PRO-SEAS Project will contribute to the Biodiversity Focal Area through helping to reduce ALDFG impacts, particularly “ghost fishing” of endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species, fisheries target and non-target species, and to the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area (contributing the GEF CI 9 – Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced, through removal of an estimated 6,000 metric tons of harmful waste plastic from the marine system.

Without the GEF intervention, the above contributions to GEB will not accrue, and SBMPL will continue to accumulate and increasingly degrade and destroy marine habitats and species, with potentially devastating impacts on the marine ecosystem as well as on human health for many decades to come.

The project will directly contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, particularly targets 14.1 and 14.c. The project will additionally help prepare beneficiary countries and regions for the implementation of the international legally binding instrument (ILBI) on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment currently being negotiated by the United Nations Member States.

PRO-SEAS Project description overview

Project objective and indicator targets:	**Objective:** To reduce SBMPL from the global shipping and fisheries sectors, particularly in target LMEs, leading to the reduction of direct and indirect impacts from plastics in the marine environment.				
Project components (and type)	**Project outcomes**	**Project outputs**	**Trust fund**	**(in $)**	
				GEF Project financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: Strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks to reduce SBMPL, at national, regional and global levels (Technical Adviser (TA))	**Outcome 1.1:** Improved legal and policy frameworks to reduce and manage SBMPL in selected countries *Indicator 1: Number of beneficiary countries where draft and/or updated legal and policy frameworks instruments delivered under Output 1.1.2 were forwarded to the respective authorities for consideration* **Outcome 1.2:** Strengthened national and regional institutional frameworks and capacity for SBMPL management* *Indicator 2: [national level]: Progress on multistakeholder coordination to support implementation of the SBMPL reforms and/or initiatives* *Indicator 3 [regional level]: % of countries engaged in regional events*	**Output 1.1.1:** National Action Plans (NAPs) to address SBMPL in selected countries updated, with identification of activities and priorities that would benefit from project support for implementation in alignment with project components, outcomes and outputs **Output 1.1.2:** National SBMPL legal and policy frameworks instruments drafted and/or updated in line with existing international instruments governing SBMPL (including MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG) in selected countries **Output 1.2.1:** National cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for addressing SBMPL management established and operational **Output 1.2.2:** Regional coordination mechanisms to address SBMPL management established or facilitated		1,073,095	16,078,350

* In the context of the PRO-SEAS project 'SBMPL management' includes reducing, reusing, recycling, repurposing as well as disposal of SBMPL.

Project objective and indicator targets:	**Objective:** To reduce SBMPL from the global shipping and fisheries sectors, particularly in target LMEs, leading to the reduction of direct and indirect impacts from plastics in the marine environment.				
Project components (and type)	**Project outcomes**	**Project outputs**	**Trust fund**	**(in $)**	
				GEF Project financing	**Co-financing**
Component 2: Improving systems, facilities, tools and information to effectively manage SBMPL (TA)	**Outcome 2.1:** Environmentally sound management of SBMPL adopted at target ports *Indicator 4: Proportion of PWMPs ready for adoption* *Indicator 5: Proportion of external resource partners (International financial institution (IFI), and other) with interest in investing in PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL* **Outcome 2.2:** Improved information, tools and systems for planning and management of SBMPL in shipping and fisheries sectors *Indicator 6: National authorities' knowledge on adequacy of national PRFs* *Indicator 7: Pilot methodology to estimate the source and volumes of SBMPL*	**Output 2.1.1:** Port Reception Facility (PRF) gap analysis conducted **Output 2.1.2:** Port Waste Management Plans (PWMPs) developed in coordination with relevant competent authority to facilitate implementation **Output 2.1.3:** Technical-economic studies of the potential for investment to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in selected countries **Output 2.2.1:** Monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL that feed into management decision-making established in selected countries **Output 2.2.2:** Technologies and tools to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL identified and operational in target countries		3,339,475	16,078,350
Component 3: Developing and promoting practical opportunities and incentives for environmentally sound management of SBMPL (TA)	**Outcome 3.1:** Innovative gender-responsive incentives and opportunities for environmentally sound management of SBMPL developed and/or promoted *Indicator 8. Proportion of women with capacities, skills and/or opportunities to take an active role in addressing SBMPL issues on national (policymaking, entrepreneurship, sustainable management of marine resources, and other)* *Indicator 9: National authorities' knowledge on advantages of mainstreaming gender and/or promoting equality in shipping and fishery sectors*	**Output 3.1.1:** Incentives to support investment in addressing SBMPL identified and options communicated to stakeholders **Output 3.1.2:** Gender-responsive SBMPL business ventures identified and developed in selected countries		912,715	22,642,755

Project objective and indicator targets:	**Objective:** To reduce SBMPL from the global shipping and fisheries sectors, particularly in target LMEs, leading to the reduction of direct and indirect impacts from plastics in the marine environment.				
Project components (and type)	**Project outcomes**	**Project outputs**	**Trust fund**	**(in $)**	
				GEF Project financing	**Co-financing**
Component 3: Cont.	**Outcome 3.2:** Improved engagement of business sector in addressing SBMPL at global level *Indicator 10. Total annual contributions in US dollars from shipping and fishing industry GIA members*	**Output 3.2.1:** Projects to address SBMPL identified and under implementation under the Global Industry Alliance (GIA) on SBMPL			
Component 4: Increasing knowledge and awareness of SBMPL and potential solutions to reduce and eliminate SBMPL among key stakeholders (TA)	**Outcome 4.1:** Increased knowledge of measures, options and incentives to effectively manage, reduce or eliminate SBMPL increased among key stakeholder groups (fishing and shipping industry) *Indicator 11: National authorities' knowledge on MARPOL Annex V and FAO VGMFG*	**Output 4.1.1:** Project results, experiences, lessons learned and recommendations for successful implementation of effective SBMPL management measures documented, disseminated, and promoted, including development of a project Knowledge Management Communications (KMC) Plan, project visual identify, project-generated knowledge and communication products, and project road map for scaling up project results and successful solutions, and participation in IW:Learn activities and events		1,076,831	5,905,004
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	**Outcome 4.2:** Effective project implementation based on adaptive management and lessons learned *Indicator 12: % of mid-term review (MTR) recommendations fed back into project implementation*	**Output 4.2.1:** A gender-sensitive project M&E system designed and operational, including: establishment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC); organization of the inception workshop; enforcement of regular monitoring of project indicators; and reporting on project results **Output 4.2.2:** Independent MTR and Terminal Evaluation (TE) undertaken with results fed back to project management		365,447	2,952,503
Subtotal				6,767,558	63,656,962
Project Management Cost (PMC)				338,378	3,350,865
Total project cost				7,105,936	67,007,827

Project Outline

1 Project Rationale

1.1 Problem and threat

SBMPL arising from the shipping and fisheries sectors contributes substantially to total amounts of MPL globally, with serious adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts. For the shipping sector, this includes, among other plastic litter types, single-use plastics, often in the form of operational garbage such as packaging, bags, containers (e.g. for oils, chemicals and detergents), water bottles, and a variety of other plastic items; cargo wastes from cargo holds such as packaging materials, plastic sheets and boxes; pre-production plastic pellets, often referred to as "nurdles" which are often transported in shipping containers; and microplastics which can sometimes be found in ship's grey and ballast waters. The main types of SBMPL associated with the fisheries sector are abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) such as plastic fishing nets, lines, pots and traps, buoys and other gear items and associated components from large and Small-scale Fisheries (SSF) (see Box 1 and Annex 2.1) as well as operational garbage including a variety of plastic litter items such as water bottles, containers and packaging materials.

Box 1: Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear

Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) is defined by the FAO as:

- **Abandoned fishing gear** is fishing gear over which the operator/owner has control and that could be retrieved by owner/operator but is deliberately left at sea due to force majeure or other unforeseen reasons;
- **Lost fishing gear** relates to fishing gear over which the owner/operator has accidentally lost control and that cannot be located and/or retrieved by owner/operator; and
- **Discarded fishing gear** is fishing gear released at sea without any attempt for further control or recovery by the owner/operator.

FAO (2018). Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear. Committee on Fisheries (COFI) Thirty-third Session. Rome, Italy July 9-13 2018. (Issue May). http://www.fao.org/3/MX136EN/mx136en.pdf

Research studies have highlighted that the contribution to SBMPL from shipping varies substantially from country to country, from site to site, and between shipping areas and regions. In the Mediterranean, for instance, some 33% to 78% of MPL is attributed to merchant and recreational shipping[3][*], while in the Caribbean Sea around 9% and in Southeast Asia 8% of MPL[4][†] is attributed to shipping. Using data derived from the amount of garbage (including plastics) that are delivered to PRFs (see Box 2) it is estimated that only 27% of all ship wastes are delivered to land-based facilities with much of the remaining garbage either dumped

[*] GESAMP (2021). "Sea-based sources of marine litter", (Gilardi, K., ed.) (IMO/FAO/UNESCO-IOC/UNIDO/ WMO/IAEA/UN/UNEP/ UNDP/ISA Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection). Rep. Stud. GESAMP No. 108, 109 p.

[†] NOWPAP MERRAC (Marine Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response Regional Activity Centre the Northwest Pacific Action Plan), 2015. Best Practices in dealing with Marine Litter in Fisheries, Aquaculture and Shipping sectors in the NOWPAP region. Report of the Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP MERRAC), 60 pages. (http:// merrac.nowpap.org/merrac/publication/ select_marineLitter_list?PHPSESSID=fc677c58d8864165ec92b9551d273513)

at sea or incinerated[*]. Furthermore, data from the IMO Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) database[†], which lists PRFs suitable for plastic waste reception at ports in States which are party to MARPOL, indicates that such facilities in developing countries either do not exist or are largely under-resourced. This suggests that large volumes of plastic waste are not received at PRFs in many developing countries, and which, consequently, could be at risk of being discarded at sea.

While major global causes and impacts of ALDFG are understood, empirical information about the volume of ALDFG entering the world's oceans annually is limited. Some estimates for global amounts of plastic fishing gear losses and ALDFG correctly highlight the constraints and shortcomings of these estimates – which largely arise from the limited data available – and urge improved data collection and analysis through expanding the geographic scope and surveys. Other estimates, such as the often-cited, but discredited figure of 640,000 tonnes of ALDFG-annually, have misrepresented the ALDFG situation as they are outdated and limited in scope[‡]. More recently it has been estimated that nearly 2% of all fishing gear are lost to the ocean annually[§] and in a separate study, FAO estimated that 220,000 tonnes to 260,000 tonnes[¶] of plastics from fishing activity entered the marine environment annually. Yet another study estimated annual plastic fishing gear loss solely from worldwide industrial trawl, purse-seine and pelagic longline fisheries at 48,400 tonnes,[**] illustrating the limits of certainty of the amount of ALDFG entering our oceans every year.

Box 2: Port Reception Facilities

A PRF refers to any fixed, floating or mobile facility capable of receiving MARPOL wastes/residues from ships and which are fit for that purpose. The use and provision of PRFs is fundamental to the overall success of the MARPOL in its objective of reducing and ultimately eliminating intentional pollution of the marine environment by ships. According to the IMO Guidelines for Ensuring the Adequacy of Port Waste Reception Facilities[††], adequate facilities can be defined as those which fully meet the needs of the ships regularly using them; do not provide mariners with a disincentive to use them; and contribute to the improvement of the marine environment. Additionally, the Guidelines specify that the reception facilities must "… allow for the ultimate disposal of ships' waste to take place in an environmentally appropriate way".

SBMPL causes widespread direct and indirect damage and degradation to the marine environment, including to ETP species such as marine mammals, sharks, marine turtles, seabirds and corals, damage to fragile marine habitats including benthic environments, the introduction of invasive species and presents a significant transboundary threat. Impacts on marine life are wide-ranging, and include, among others, entanglement, and death in ALDFG, ghost fishing of target and non-target species, slow starvation or poisoning through ingestion of plastic litter by marine biota, and bioaccumulation of plastic and harmful plastic-associated chemicals in the food chain, which may ultimately pose a risk to human health (especially through human food sources). SBMPL also threatens the sustainable use of marine natural resources and continued development of the

[*] See - 2018 Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal for an EU Directive on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships (repealing Directive 2000/59/EC and amending Directive 2009/16/EC and Directive 2010/65/EU); MARWAS (Annex 9-IV waste); Annex V waste estimates are based on Eunomia (2016). A model applied in the context of the Impact Assessment support study (Ecorys 2017), that calculated volumes of waste generation onboard vessels and estimates of expected waste delivery volumes at 29 ports, which together represent 35% of the throughput of all EU merchant ports located across the EU. The European Commission (DG ENV) study "to support the development of measures to combat a range of marine litter resources" (Eunomia 2016). The studies/models above are mentioned in the GESAMP report which estimated that only between 60,000 and 300,000 tonnes, i.e. 7% to 34% of the total to be delivered annually in Europe.

[†] https://gisis.imo.org/Public/Default.aspx

[‡] Richardson, K., Wilcox, C., Vince, J., & Hardesty, B. D. (2021). Challenges and misperceptions around global fishing gear loss estimates. Marine Policy, 129, 104522. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2021.104522

[§] Richardson, K., Hardesty, B. D., Vince, J., & Wilcox, C. (2022). Global estimates of fishing gear lost to the ocean each year. Science Advances, 0135(October), 1–9.

[¶] FAO, 2024. Marine Plastic Pollution and Fisheries and Aquaculture. Working paper for the 36th session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, 8-12 July 2024, Rome, https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/meeting/41443

[**] Kuczenski, B., Vargas Poulsen, C., Gilman, E. L., Musyl, M., Geyer, R., & Wilson, J. (2022). Plastic gear loss estimates from remote observation of industrial fishing activity. Fish and Fisheries, 23(1), 22–33. https://doi.org/10.1111/faf.12596

[††] MEPC 83 44 (imo.org)

global blue economy with the fisheries and coastal tourism sectors particularly adversely affected. It also presents hazards to navigation and safety at sea, such as by fouling vessel propellers, clogging engine intakes or posing physical hazards to navigation. Indeed, SBMPL is widely recognized as a major threat to both the marine environment and human society. This includes LMEs where SBMPL impacts on coastal communities and ecosystems may be acute due to the density of vessel traffic. Indeed, pollution in the form of MPL is identified as a priority for action in most LME SAPs. However, it should be stressed that the problem is truly global in nature as plastic items taken on board a ship in one country, such as plastic bottles and containers, can often be disposed of in another country or region of the world.

There are documented global geographic data gaps and a recognized need to better understand the type, quantity and impact of SBMPL in most areas of the world, as well as a need to further develop capacity for assessing data on SBMPL using common approaches[*]. However, the sheer number of potential sources indicate a significant problem. For instance, an estimated 1.89 million seafarers currently serve the world merchant fleet operating over 74,000 vessels around the globe (most recent figures for 2020)[†], and there are an estimated 4.1 million fishing vessels and 61.8 million fishers fishing globally (most recent figures for 2022). Together, these represent a considerable number of sources of SBMPL.

The oceans play a key role in facilitating the global economy with maritime transport being crucial for international trade and the global economy. Over 50% of the value and 80% of the volume of international trade is carried by sea (UNCTAD 2021, quoted in Ferrari, Christidis and Bolsi (2023)[‡]) . However, given a growing global merchant fleet and increased number of vessel movements between developing and developed countries, especially with renewed global growth in trade following the Covid-19 pandemic, the amount of plastics entering the oceans from the shipping and fisheries sectors and the threats this SBMPL presents will only increase in the absence of targeted interventions. Indeed, the amount of plastic waste entering aquatic ecosystems (and eventually into the oceans) is predicted to nearly triple from some 9 million tonnes to 14 million tonnes per year in 2016 to some 23 million tonnes to 37 million tonnes per year by 2040[§].

1.2 Baseline

A brief overview of the (currently limited) baseline covering the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and management of SBMPL in shipping and fisheries sectors is presented below. More detailed accounts of the national baselines related to SBMPL-related policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and SBMPL management in each of the four countries participating in the PRO-SEAS Project (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) are presented in Annexes 2.2 to 2.5.

1.2.1 *Relevant policy and legal frameworks*

Although there have been recent policy and global initiatives (including GEF-funded projects) to address MPL originating from land-based sources, SBMPL has not been sufficiently addressed, especially in developing countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The current baseline largely rests on international regulatory frameworks and voluntary instruments targeting all vessels (merchant and fishing) that prohibit the disposal of SBMPL at sea and ensure ships bring waste generated at sea to ports where they can be delivered to and treated through specific PRFs. These include several international instruments developed by IMO and FAO, which are the two main international bodies with the mandates to undertake actions and interventions to address SBMPL. These include:

– IMO MARPOL[¶], delineates specific responsibilities concerning the provision of port waste reception facilities; MARPOL Annex V on the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships (which entered into force in 1988) includes the complete ban on discharge of plastic into the

[*] http://www.gesamp.org/site/assets/files/2213/rs108e.pdf gesamp.org/site/assets/files/2213/rs108e.pdf

[†] The BIMCO ICS Seafarer Workforce Report: The Global Supply and Demand for Seafarers in 2021. https://www.bimco.org/products/publications/titles/seafarer-workforce-report/

[‡] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590198223002324

[§] UNEP 2021 - From Pollution to Solution: A global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution. https://www.unep.org/resources/pollution-solution-global-assessment-marine-litter-and-plastic-pollution

[¶] https://www.imo.org/en/about/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx

marine environment. The "Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972", the "London Convention" for short, is one of the first global conventions to protect the marine environment from human activities. The Convention has been in force since 1975. Its objective is to promote the effective control of all sources of marine pollution and to take all practicable steps to prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes and other matter. In 1996, the "London Protocol" was agreed to further modernize the Convention and, eventually, replace it. Under the Protocol, all dumping is prohibited, except for possibly acceptable wastes on the so-called "reverse list". The London Protocol entered into force on 24 March 2006.

– IMO Strategy and Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships[*], which set out ambitions to reduce MPL generated from, and retrieved by, fishing vessels; reduce shipping's contribution to MPL; and improve the effectiveness of port reception and facilities and treatment in reducing MPL. The Strategy also aims to achieve further outcomes, including: enhanced public awareness, education and seafarer training; and targeted technical cooperation and capacity-building. The Strategy and Action Plan supports the IMO commitment to meeting the targets set in the United Nations 2030 SDG 14 on the oceans.

– The VGMFG, developed and adopted by FAO, support provisions of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), assist 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 (EOL) gear.

Other key recent SBMPL-relevant policy actions include the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDG 14.1 that seeks to significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, including marine debris, by 2025. In addition, the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5) (March 2022) agreed to establish a new ILBI on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment to address plastic production, use and waste management (Resolution UNEA 5/14), which is often referred to as the "Global Plastics Pollution Treaty". This instrument is still in the negotiation phase[†] with UNEA convening five sessions of the International Negotiating Committee (INC) between November 2022 to December 2024[‡].

In terms of practical actions, IMO and FAO have instigated several cooperative activities to support and facilitate alignment, implementation and compliance with the above-mentioned frameworks. Principal among these is the joint IMO-FAO GloLitter (see Box 3), which is strongly aligned with the IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships, and complements actions for the fisheries sector identified by FAO, including supporting the provisions of the FAO VGMFG. These initiatives have made some in-roads in addressing SBMPL globally. For instance, with the support from GloLitter, 10 Lead Partnering Countries (LPCs) (Brazil, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria and Vanuatu) developed Country Assessments and NAPs to address MPL from shipping and fisheries which could have regional and LME-wide impacts as well as national benefits to prevent, reduce and mitigate impacts from SBMPL. NAPs are comprised of five sections, with actions related to:

1 legal, policy and institutional reforms (LPIRs);

2 institutional capacity and reforms;

3 education and outreach;

[*] https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/MediaCentre/HotTopics/Documents/marine%20litter/STRATEGY%20TO%20ADDRESS%20MARINE%20PLASTIC%20LITTER%20FROM%20SHIPS.pdf

[†] https://www.unep.org/inc-plastic-pollution

[‡] The INC4 met in Ottawa in April 2024, following the first three sessions of the committee in Punta del Este (1st Session, November 2022), Paris (2nd Session, May 2023) and Nairobi (3rd session, November 2023). At INC4 it was proposed to move fishing gear from Part 9 (waste management) to Part 8 (emissions) of the future instrument, which would address the full-life cycle of plastic pollution in the marine environment. The current (April 2024) draft text includes several references to the FAO and IMO, including voluntary instruments adopted by the FAO and mandatory instruments adopted by IMO, such as listed above. The negotiations are ongoing. It is clear that the important roles of IMO and FAO in the prevention and reduction of SBMPL are recognized in the INC process.

4 regional and global cooperation; and

5 private sector engagement. In the case of Costa Rica for instance, the NAP identifies several areas for action, including the need to draft and enforce relevant waste management policies; upgrading or provision of facilities for SBMPL in ports; identification and registration of vessels and fishing gear with advanced technologies/systems; preparation and implementation of regulations and guidelines on the management of SBMPL and promotion of public-private partnerships to design, promote and execute programmes related to the circular economy, blue economy and actions related to SBMPL.

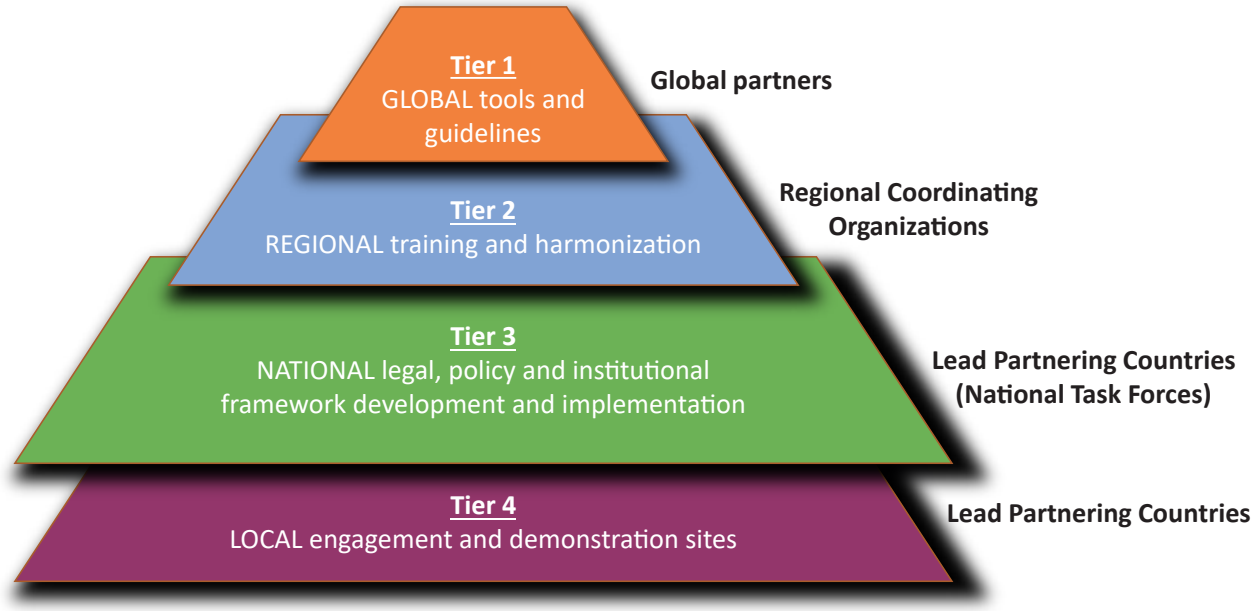

Figure 1: *IMO Glo-projects model*

Box 3: GloLitter – the Key Baseline Project for the PRO-SEAS Project

GloLitter is the first global initiative bringing the shipping and fisheries sectors together with the goal to prevent and reduce SBMPL originating from these sectors at the national and regional levels in line with international policies and regulations, including MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and the FAO VGMFG. GloLitter started in 2020, led by IMO and implemented in partnership with FAO, with seed funding from the Government of Norway through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). The project aims to prevent and reduce SBMPL through:

- Equipping participating countries with knowledge and tools to initiate LPIR in shipping and fisheries sectors to address the problems of SBMPL in line with international policies and regulations;
- Establishing public-private partnerships through engaging private industries to demonstrate best SBMPL management solutions;
- Engaging and empowering women in MPL management through a small grants programme and seed-funded pilot projects; and
- Facilitating regional and global partnerships between countries and organizations to have a greater impact.

Box 3: Cont.

GloLitter supports 30 developing countries, including SIDS and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) across 13 LMEs (Pacific Ocean Basin, Canary Current, Agulhas Current, Humboldt Current, Caribbean Sea and North Brazil Shelf, Bay of Bengal, Indonesian Sea, Sulu-Celebes Sea, Gulf of Thailand, North Australian Shelf (Arafura and Timor Seas), Red Sea, Gulf of Guinea Current and Pacific Central-American Coastal) to prevent, reduce and mitigate impacts from SBMPL (identified in Transboundary Diagnostic Analyses and associated SAPs).

With the support from GloLitter, 10 LPCs developed Country Status Assessments which identify SBMPL priorities and gaps in countries' capacities. To address the priorities and gaps, these assessments informed the development of 10 SBMPL NAPs. These NAPs identify short- and long-term national and regional priorities for addressing SBMPL from shipping and fisheries sectors. Most of the GloLitter LPCs have also initiated policy and regulatory activities to develop and/or amend national legislation to reflect international legal and policy provisions on SBMPL into domestic legal and regulatory frameworks.

To build the global capacity of maritime and fisheries stakeholders GloLitter has (among other accomplishments) published nine knowledge projects for use in capacity-building events addressing SBMPL from shipping and fisheries. Additional knowledge products and e-learning courses for capacity building globally are under development. GloLitter also facilitates regional partnerships between LPCs and Partnering Countries (PCs) through regional meetings and workshops, where international expertise is shared with participants around best practices in addressing SBMPL as well as global and regionally relevant SBMPL knowledge exchange. During these regional meetings and workshops, participating countries additionally identify shared regional priorities and develop activity proposals to address these priorities. One of the major regional partnership initiatives is led by Costa Rica, where countries in the Central American region, with support from GloLitter, are working together to develop a Regional Action Plan to address SBMPL that is expected to be presented during the next United Nations Oceans Conference in 2025. See – https://glolitter.imo.org/ and https://glolitter.imo.org/resources

1.2.2 *Current initiatives to address SBMPL*

Efforts are being made to prevent, reduce and mitigate impacts from SBMPL by the shipping and fishing sectors at the design and manufacturing stage for plastic items or items comprising plastics used by these sectors. Examples include trialling and integrating fishing gear modifications to reduce the risk of ghost fishing if gears become ALDFG, or to facilitate the recovery of ALDFG. This can include the replacement of some plastic gear components with biodegradable materials, or integration of biodegradable components into gears that prevent and reduce the ability of ALDFG to continue to catch, ensnare or entangle target and non-target species. It can also include marking fishing gear at the design, production and assembly stages to identify ownership and position in the water, ensuring that gear can be better tracked and managed during its use (i.e. better prevent or avoid losses) or more readily recovered and returned to its owner if it does become abandoned, lost or discarded to the marine environment. FAO is contributing to improving knowledge around, and availability of, alternative gear designs that prevent and reduce ghost fishing in developing countries through three pilot initiatives under GloLitter. These support the testing of gear modifications with biodegradable components in small-scale artisanal gillnet fisheries in Kenya, crab-pot fisheries in Indonesia and lobster-trap fisheries in Brazil. Consultations and awareness-raising activities around fishing gear losses and associated environmental and socio-economic impacts as a key source of SBMPL are being carried out simultaneously in the targeted fishing communities. FAO is also supporting a variety of activities that support implementation of the VGMFG, such as development of an e-learning course, surveys and a global database on ALDFG, knowledge product on fishing gear recycling with discussion around fishing gear marking at the design, production and assembly stages and considerations of circularity for fishing gears, national legal support to select countries to implement the VGMFG into national fisheries regulatory frameworks, among others. Together, these support a systems approach to fishing gear marking, including at the design, production and assembly stage, as a key measure to prevent, reduce and mitigate impacts from ALDFG.

In terms of the shipping sector, it is worth noting that section 2 on the Management of the IMO 2017 Guidelines for the Implementation of MARPOL Annex V presents recommendations for (and encourages) ship owners, governments, port operators and others to minimize the amount of plastic used on board that can potentially become garbage and provides a list of practical actions that can be employed to support these recommendations.

The PRO-SEAS Project builds on the baseline achieved through GloLitter (see Box 3). GloLitter is implemented by IMO in partnership with FAO and funded primarily by the Government of Norway through Norad, with additional funding support from the Governments of Australia and Saudi Arabia. GloLitter supports 30 developing countries from five regions around the world in identifying opportunities to prevent and reduce SBMPL within the shipping and fisheries sectors. GloLitter is the first global initiative that addresses SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors with a focus on implementation of the IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships, and support to countries to nationally implement relevant SBMPL LPIR in line with MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and the VGMFG. The private sector has been engaged through the OceanLitter Programme GIA on Marine Plastic Litter. The PRO-SEAS Project will support implementation of existing NAPs to address SBMPL that were developed under GloLitter, including establishing environmentally sound SBMPL management systems in selected ports and SBMPL monitoring and reporting schemes.

PRO-SEAS also builds upon baselines and related work developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML), with IMO and FAO supporting activities and knowledge sharing around SBMPL such as SBMPL contributions to its global digital platform and data hub, and development of SBMPL components of an MPL massive open online course and efforts to address ALDFG as a key type of SBMPL by the GGGI.* The PRO-SEAS Project will build on lessons learned during the implementation of these projects and partnerships across partner countries. PRO-SEAS will also closely coordinate with the newly initiated Regional Litter-Asia (RegLitter) Project implemented by IMO in partnership with FAO to share knowledge and experiences.

The PRO-SEAS Project will build on this established baseline, extending it further in critical areas to address the key remaining barriers listed below. Other relevant initiatives are listed in Table 5, a review of key initiatives that address the reduction, recycling and repurposing of plastics in the shipping and fisheries sectors is given in the preparatory phase.

1.3 Barriers

Despite the above-mentioned global and national frameworks and initiatives, several key barriers continue to hinder measures to address the management of SBMPL† and efforts to reduce SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors. These are:

- weak or inadequate implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks on SBMPL at national and regional levels;
- a lack of, or, where they do exist, poorly developed systems, processes, tools and information to effectively manage SBMPL;
- lack of practical opportunities for environmentally sound disposal of SBMPL and incentives to reduce the use of plastic materials and promote a circular economy for plastics used in the shipping and fisheries sectors; and
- poor knowledge and awareness among key stakeholders of the problems created by SBMPL and potential solutions to reduce SBMPL.

* Masterclass on Unnecessary, Avoidable and Problematic Plastic Products and Polymers Section 6 includes sea-based sources with 6.2 on ALDFG.

† In the context of the PRO-SEAS project 'SBMPL management' includes reducing, reusing, recycling, repurposing as well as disposal of SBMPL.

Barrier 1: *Weak or inadequate implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks on SBMPL at national and regional levels*

Barrier 1 is caused by countries' inadequate institutional expertise and human and financial resources to incorporate international SBMPL and SBMPL-related regulations, guidelines and best practices into national and regional legislative and regulatory frameworks. For example, many countries continue to lack national maritime and fisheries legal experts who are qualified and experienced in international maritime and fisheries law that can be recruited to work on and develop national legislation related to SBMPL.

Also, the SBMPL Country Status Assessments developed by many GloLitter LPCs identify either a lack of SBMPL-specific or related national maritime and fisheries regulations and laws related to the existing international instruments addressing SBMPL, including MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, and the VGMFG. In limited circumstances where such a legal or regulatory framework exists, a lack of implementation and enforcement often exists for the existing framework(s). In the specific case of the VGMFG, which is a relatively new international guidance document to address ALDFG as a key type of SBMPL, given its formal adoption in 2018 and publication in 2019, no country in the world has yet developed a national legal and regulatory fisheries framework to facilitate the implementation of a full fishing gear marking system as outlined in the Guidelines. Table 1 summarizes the status of the integration of these key SBMPL-related international instruments in the four identified PRO-SEAS countries (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) as well as their national-leadership to address this topic through the development of their SBMPL Country Status Assessments, NAPs and National Task Forces (NTFs) under GloLitter.

In terms of the four countries participating in the PRO-SEAS Project, all four also need to update their SBMPL Country Status Assessments and NAPs (see Table 1) considering the progress made in the countries on the implementation in both shipping and fisheries sectors, identifying short-, medium- and long-term priorities, including new dates for the NAPs validity and implementation as in the case of Costa Rica, Vanuatu and Jamaica. The revised NAPs will need to also take into consideration and incorporate linkages to the national waste management operations, which has not been addressed before, and ongoing relevant SBMPL-related regional activities funded by other organizations.

Table 1: *Status of integration of international SBMPL-related instruments: MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, and the VGMFG, and national SBMPL Country Status Assessments and National Actions Plans*

Country	SBMPL Country Status Assessment	SBMPL NAP	MARPOL Annex V and LC/LP	VGMFG	SBMPL NTF
Costa Rica	Completed November 2021	2022 to 2024 Under implementation. First Progress Report July 2023 and Second Progress Report January 2024. Needs update with revised implementation dates and bringing in national waste management component to ensure required treatment of plastic coming from shipping and fisheries.	Not yet adopted, however, a process exists for adoption. Some national laws address topics of relevance to MARPOL Annex V.	Not fully adopted but some related legal obligations have been taken including: Board of Directors Agreement of Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) AJDIP-115-2016 on the Marking of Fishing Equipment of Medium-scale and Large Commercial Vessels, and the Record Book of Fishing Operations that they must fill out, which must be reported for the loss of devices.	Constituted in early 2021 with meetings conducted at least three times per year

Country	SBMPL Country Status Assessment	SBMPL NAP	MARPOL Annex V and LC/LP	VGMFG	SBMPL NTF
Jamaica	Completed December 2022	2022 to 2023 Adopted by Government but not yet implemented. Needs update with revised implementation dates and bringing in national waste management component to ensure required treatment of plastic coming from shipping and fisheries.	Legislation has been drafted but has not yet been adopted. Currently there is no specific time frame for adoption.	The Draft Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2015) has been prepared, however, to strengthen provisions for the marking, documentation and accounting of all fishing gear, the Draft Policy needs to be updated and then finalized	The NTF was established in June 2021 under GloLitter. In September 2023, to facilitate PROSEAS, the Task Force membership was updated to include the National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA)
Kenya	Completed December 2022. However, there have been substantial relevant recent SBMPL-related activities so an update is required.	Completed December 2022. Covers period 2023 to 2032. Needs update with revised implementation dates and bringing in national waste management component to ensure required treatment of plastic coming from shipping and fisheries.	Not adopted. Kenya is developing regulations to operationalize MARPOL Annex V, but needs support to complete this, as well as to implement and raise awareness around these regulations.	Not adopted. There is a need for support to build awareness on the VGMFG, provision of technical support in developing VGMFG guidance specifically for Kenyan fisheries, and piloting of VGMFG in some selected fisheries.	Established during GloLitter in 2020 but is currently not active due to financial constraints to support meetings. Support is needed to reactivate the NTF and support meetings (at least quarterly) to provide guidance and monitoring on implementation of NAP

Country	SBMPL Country Status Assessment	SBMPL NAP	MARPOL Annex V and LC/LP	VGMFG	SBMPL NTF
Vanuatu	Completed May 2023	Completed May 2023 Needs update with revised implementation dates and bringing in national waste management component to ensure required treatment of plastic coming from shipping and fisheries.	Ratified the MARPOL Convention. Vanuatu needs support to operationalize MARPOL Annex V to implement and raise awareness. Regulation 3.1 (a) the disposal into the sea of all plastics, including but not limited to synthetic ropes, synthetic fishing nets, plastic garbage bags and incinerator ashes from plastic products which may contain toxic or heavy metal residues, is prohibited‡.	There is a need for support to build awareness on the requirements of MARPOL Annex V and the VGMFG. There is a need for provision of technical support in developing VGMFG guidance	Appointed 2022. Since then, only Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority (VMSA) and Fisheries are actively mainstreaming activities into work plans.

Barrier 2: *A lack of, or, where they do exist, poorly developed systems, processes, tools and information to effectively manage SBMPL*

MARPOL requires governments of each party to the Convention to ensure the provision of waste reception facilities according to the needs of ships using its ports, terminals or repair ports. Under MARPOL, the discharge of all plastics from ships (including fishing vessels) into the sea is prohibited. This includes all garbage that contains plastic in any form, such as synthetic ropes, synthetic fishing nets, plastic garbage bags and incinerator ashes from plastic products. However, the capacity of ships to comply with the MARPOL discharge requirements is dependent on the availability of adequate PRFs and their effective operation.

Of the four countries participating in the PRO-SEAS Project, Costa Rica ports lack PRFs and there has been no mapping of ship waste entering or leaving its ports. To date, only "stations" for collecting shipping and fishing waste have been established near the Port of Caldera in the Gulf of Nicoya, the primary Pacific port, under GloLitter. Jamaica also lacks PRFs and no assessment has been conducted to evaluate the specific resource gaps and needs of PRFs in Jamaica. Kenyan ports similarly lack PRFs or functional PRF systems that encompass SBMPL collection, treatment, or environmentally sound disposal, including recycling (although there have been proposals to establish a PRF at Liwatoni Fishing Port), and mapping of vessel and waste traffic into and out of the ports has not been carried out. While Vanuatu has some PRFs, none encompass SBMPL collection, treatment or environmentally sound disposal, including recycling (indeed garbage from international ships is collected by garbage trucks or private contractors and disposed of at landfills). In addition, strategic placing and development of PRFs in cargo ports and fisheries landing sites has been identified as a priority to reduce and prevent SBMPL in the NAPs for Jamaica and Kenya.

‡ Republic of Vanuatu. (2020). Vanuatu National Plastics Strategy (2020-2030). Draft for comment (31/01/2020).

In addition, reliable information on the quantity of the SBMPL produced and adequate monitoring tools and solutions to address SBMPL are essential to effectively manage SBMPL but are largely lacking. For instance, the GESAMP Working Group (WG) 43 identified that no global assessment of the quantities or categories of total MPL originating from shipping and fisheries sectors has been undertaken, and this is the case at a national level for all four countries participating in the PRO-SEAS Project. Specifically, in terms of ALDFG, FAO has developed standardized fisher surveys designed to gather information about ALDFG causes and extent, plastics, and EOL management from fisheries of all scales (FAO Global ALDFG Surveys), which have been applied in some fisheries in Jamaica and Vanuatu in collaboration with GGGI. None of the four countries, however, has any official registry or data repository on ALDFG.

Barrier 3: *Lack of practical opportunities for environmentally sound disposal of SBMPL and incentives to reduce use of plastic materials and promote a circular economy for plastics used in the shipping and fisheries sectors*

Another key barrier to effective action is the lack of opportunities, incentives and benefits to reduce and prevent SBMPL, including a lack of incentives for establishing and utilizing PRFs, monitoring SBMPL and incentivizing the use of technology to manage SBMPL (combined with a lack of knowledge of what does exist). Market-based opportunities, such as payment schemes for return of ALDFG (buy-back schemes) and potential new business ventures centred around reuse, recycling or repurposing SBMPL are under-explored, and those that exist tend to be small-scale. Broader fiscal and economic incentive schemes aimed at the general public and private sector, such as increased taxes on single-use plastics to reduce their use and tax breaks to encourage plastic recycling businesses, are promoted to differing degrees in the four participating countries but are not targeted at SBMPL. There is a particular lack of incentives and market-based opportunities to address ALDFG from SSF although models do exist that could be expanded. Costa Rica, e.g. will introduce two financial incentive programmes: one, spearheaded by INCOPESCA, involves utilizing government funds to provide a form of payment for environmental services to fishers, the other initiative, led by the NGO ONE SEA[*], aims to acknowledge fishers who actively collect more nets and other fishing gear (this initiative is titled "Recognition of Leaders Who Protect and Preserve Our Oceans"). More information on current financial and market incentives to address SBMPL, including ALDFG, in Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu is presented in Annexes 2.2 to 2.5.

Barrier 4: *Poor knowledge and awareness among key stakeholders of SBMPL and potential solutions*

There is also a general lack of awareness within the shipping and fishing sectors, as well as the wider public and government decision makers, on the environmental, economic and social impacts caused by SBMPL, including effective approaches and practical solutions to address the problem, along with poor knowledge of existing opportunities and benefits derived from environmentally sound disposal of SBMPL. In addition, sources of information on best practices for addressing SBMPL are generally scattered and often difficult to access.

Furthermore, there is limited capacity within the various government agencies in Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu with responsibility for aspects of SBMPL management to communicate to actors in the shipping and fisheries sectors (e.g. limited number of staff trained in effective communication channels and platforms such as social media and a lack of resources to fund awareness and outreach campaigns), and similarly most civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs in these countries have very limited resources and are usually dependent on external funding for such activities.

The need to urgently address increasing SBMPL and its management, particularly the design and introduction of appropriate practical measures, represents a significant gap (the "missing element") in the global response to MPL, especially in LMEs where threats from SBMPL are considered acute. The goal of this project is to address this gap through measures to overcome the key barriers outlined above. The project's long-term aim is to prevent, reduce and eventually eliminate SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors, contributing to achieving a healthy, resilient, plastics-free global marine ecosystem that supports a globally sustainable blue economy. If sources of SBMPL are not sufficiently addressed and effective practical solutions and incentives

[*] OneSea | "Conectando Vidas al Océano"

to better manage SBMPL within the shipping and fisheries sectors identified and implemented, then MPL will continue to accumulate in the oceans, seas and coasts. This will continue to adversely impact marine biota and degrade the marine ecosystem and have increasing negative socio-economic impacts on ocean users, particularly those coastal communities highly dependent on marine resources for their livelihood and food security, along with presenting human health risks related to threats from bioaccumulation and risks to human food sources.

1.4 Selection of project in preference to other potential options

The project has been designed to address the main barriers that hinder the prevention and reduction of SBMPL through approaches, interventions and solutions that have been identified as priorities at global, regional and national levels (including in agreed NAPs to address SBMPL). The project aims at reducing and preventing the amount of plastic that enters the marine environment from maritime and fisheries activities as well as addressing SBMPL already in the oceans originating from these sectors. Sustainable and resilient project interventions and actions include:

- developing effective monitoring tools; building institutional and port management capacities;
- developing incentives (e.g. financial, market) and opportunities to improve SBMPL treatment measures and to reduce and prevent entry of plastic litter into the marine system from shipping and fishing activities;
- supporting SBMPL LPIR to ensure that these interventions are well-integrated into national regulatory and management frameworks;
- as well as filling key information gaps on SBMPL needed for SBMPL management and supporting markets for recovered, repaired, repurposed or recycled SBMPL products.

Alternative approaches, such as increasing efforts to enforce current regulations addressing illegal dumping of marine plastics at sea (e.g. through fines) are not considered as cost-effective. Efforts to ensure compliance with regulations while boats are at sea are expensive, reactionary in approach, require earlier investments in regulatory reforms, building institutional capacity, training and awareness raising, and are unlikely to induce long-term behavioural change among stakeholders to support transition of the shipping and fisheries sectors towards a low MPL future.

PRO-SEAS will be a global project bringing together lead agencies for shipping (IMO) and fisheries (FAO) to address the global problem of SBMPL in coordination with environment, port and waste management authorities to holistically address this issue across all relevant sectors both at sea and onshore. It offers the four countries the opportunity to receive assistance in implementation of NAPs developed under GloLitter, and look at the management of SBMPL at the national level. The project builds on the baseline results and achievements of GloLitter and the strong working relationships established in the target countries under the project. Importantly, the four target countries (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) in the PRO-SEAS Project have demonstrated their full commitment to SBMPL LPIR and other SBMPL prevention, reduction and mitigative interventions since the inception of the GloLitter initiative and consistently exhibited leadership on this issue through the project's lifetime. These four countries expressed their commitment and readiness to engage in the PRO-SEAS Project as they are being increasingly exposed to and adversely affected by transboundary SBMPL inputs and impacts and are particularly dependent on marine resources for their sustenance, food security and livelihoods.

1.5 Stakeholders and their roles

Engaging all relevant stakeholders including government authorities, regulators, the private sector, NGOs, civil society and researchers in project activities at the national, regional/LME and global levels is critical to delivering project's proposed system-wide interventions and ensuring a holistic response to deliver GEBs arising from the effective reduction of SBMPL. At the national level these stakeholders include: maritime administrations, ports authorities, fisheries authorities, environment authorities, waste management entities (public and private), SBMPL researchers the business community addressing locally produced and relevant alternatives to the use of plastic in the shipping and fisheries sectors, and the private sector engaged in SBMPL reduction, reuse, repair,

repurposing and recycling. Other stakeholders such as individual ports (public and private), and local shipping and fishing companies will be engaged. Regional bodies and programmes concerned with the governance and management of SBMPL and LMEs are a key stakeholder at the regional level, including regional seas bodies/programmes due to their involvement in related MPL activities and awareness raising, and Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs), including Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and Arrangements due to their mandate to issue binding and voluntary recommendations governing fisheries management and fishing gears use in specific fisheries.

Globally, the key United Nations organizations addressing MPL are IMO, FAO and UNEP (including through the GPML and GRID-Arendal), each with existing policies and programmes to address SBMPL (IMO with shipping activities, FAO with fisheries activities, UNEP with the intersection of land-based management and coastal zones).

The PRO-SEAS Project will also develop strong partnerships with the private sector. Private-sector involvement and investment is especially needed to move towards greater adoption of reduced plastic options in shipping and fisheries sectors (e.g. repairing, repurposing or recycling fishing gears) and more effective SBMPL management, and importantly for the scaling up and sustainability of PRO-SEAS Project successes. Specifically, the project will engage the private sector through the GIA, bringing together private companies involved with shipping and fisheries activities.

A detailed stakeholder analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) are presented in Annex 10.

1.6 Fit within the current landscape of investments, country priorities and lessons learned from previous projects

The PRO-SEAS Project will complement the current landscape of (limited) investments in addressing SBMPL and help stimulate further (targeted) investments to address SBMPL, and fits with global, regional and national priorities related to minimizing the impacts of SBMPL.

At the global level, the PRO-SEAS Project helps to implement the IMO (2018) Action Plan on Marine Plastic Litter through addressing inter alia:

1 the limited availability and low functionality of PRFs;

2 the need to mark fishing gear (to support monitoring of disposal and recycling of old gear);

3 the need to increase awareness of the impact of MPL among seafarers; and

4 the call to strengthen international cooperation particularly with FAO and UNEP. Similarly, the roject helps meet the call by FAO COFI to undertake work to quantify the impacts of ALDFG and develop and document best practices for addressing ALDFG, including the recovery and recycling of gear and the use of biodegradable gear to minimize marine plastic pollution, and to support implementation of the VGMFG, which offers comprehensive guidelines to prevent, minimize and recover ALDFG.

COFI members called for an agenda item on Marine Plastic Pollution and Fisheries and Aquaculture for its thirty-sixth session in July 2024, showing the interest among fisheries authorities in this subject. Moreover, the forty-third session of the FAO Conference in July 2023 requested FAO to develop a Voluntary Code of Conduct for the sustainable use and management of plastics in agriculture, which is under preparation and is likely to include a section on plastics in fisheries.

At the national level, the PRO-SEAS Project has been specifically designed to support the implementation of priorities identified in each of the NAPs to address SBMPL (NAPs) in Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu, developed under GloLitter. These include priorities and actions around the development of LPIR to domesticate and implement relevant SBMPL-related international instruments; capacity building for the development of PWMPs and equipping PRFs to effectively manage SBMPL; implementation of gear marking systems to prevent, reduce and recover ALDFG; and the need for guidance on fishing gear recycling best practices. See Annexes 2.2 to 2.5 for more on national policy and legal frameworks covering SBMPL management. These priorities are reflected in the design of the PRO-SEAS Project. The project focuses on countries that exhibited leadership and ownership around SBMPL-initiatives at national and regional scales under GloLitter, who have

expressed interest and commitment to the to continue to progress actions to address SBMPL and share lessons learned and progress regionally and globally, including providing support for and collaboration with other countries in their LME(s).

1.7 Coordination and cooperation with ongoing initiatives and project

The project will collaborate with several ongoing initiatives, building on their achievements and ownership, particularly those where IMO or FAO are already actively involved. These include cooperation with the following ongoing initiatives and projects.

GloLitter (see Box 2) is implemented by IMO in partnership with FAO and funded primarily by the Government of Norway through Norad, with additional funding support from the Governments of Australia and Saudi Arabia. GloLitter supports 30 developing countries from five regions around the world in identifying opportunities to prevent and reduce SBMPL, within the shipping and fisheries sectors. GloLitter is the first global initiative that addresses SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors with a focus on implementation of the IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships, and support to countries to nationally implement relevant SBMPL LPIR in line with MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and the VGMFG. The private sector has been engaged through the OceanLitter Programme GIA on Marine Plastic Litter. The PRO-SEAS Project will support implementation of existing NAPs to address SBMPL that were developed under GloLitter, including establishing environmentally sound SBMPL management systems in selected ports and SBMPL monitoring and reporting schemes.

The Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) will provide scientific advice to the PRO-SEAS Project, particularly through GESAMP WG 43 on sea-based sources of marine litter which is co-sponsored by IMO and FAO and aims to build a broader understanding of SBMPL, particularly from the shipping and fishing sectors.

GPML is multi-stakeholder partnership that seeks to prevent and reduce MPL by bringing together all the actors working on marine litter and plastic pollution. GPML provides a platform for cooperation and coordination, knowledge and idea sharing and identification of MPL gaps and emerging issues. It also harnesses the expertise and resources from the many different stakeholders. IMO and FAO contribute leadership and information specifically around SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors. UNEP acts as the GPML Secretariat.

GGGI is the only cross-sector stakeholder alliance focused on addressing the problem of ALDFG worldwide. FAO and IMO have partnered with GGGI on several initiatives, including carrying out the FAO Global ALDFG Surveys, a pilot project on gear marking in SSF, and, under GloLitter, the implementation of a small grants programme to support women-led projects that address and manage SBMPL, particularly in the form of ALDFG.

The Regional Seas Programme of United Nations Environment. The PRO-SEAS Project, in collaboration with UNEP and through GPML, will complement efforts to address SBMPL through the Regional Seas Convention Secretariats, including harmonization with existing MPL Regional Action Plans.

The Regional Fishery Body Secretariats' Network (RSN) includes all RFBs (and RFMOs). Through this Network, the PRO-SEAS Project will disseminate information on the use of plastics in fisheries, ALDFG and ghost fishing, options to reduce plastic waste generated from fishing operations, and measures to increase collection and repair, recycling and repurposing of EOL/obsolete gears and plastic waste from fishing activities.

The project will also link with the FAO Blue Ports Initiative (BPI) through its activities related to PRFs, and a variety of partner CSOs and NGO such as the Alianza Latinoamericana para la Pesca Sustenible (ALPESCAS), particularly through connecting with its fishing net collection and recycling programmes as well as fishing gear management and circularity initiatives.

The project will also collaborate with the FAO-GEF Common Oceans Program[*], which promotes the sustainable use of marine resources and biodiversity conservation in the ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ). The PRO-SEAS Project will particularly link with the elements of the Common Oceans Program that are seeking to improve tuna and deep-sea fisheries management and reduce their environmental impact, which involve the RFBs and RFMOs associated with tuna and deep-sea fisheries, as well as the element focused

[*] https://www.fao.org/in-action/commonoceans/en/

on capacity building of experts and stakeholders on issues such as illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, seabed disturbance, marine and land-based pollution and climate change.

More detail around the level of involvement of the above key partners and other projects that will be engaged during the project is given in Annex 10, which presents the SEP.

1.8 Policy Markers

The OECD DAC Policy Markers, or simply Policy Markers (PMs), are policy objectives, or intended objectives of an investment. These policy objectives are the Rio Markers (Biodiversity, Climate change mitigation, Climate change-adaptation, Desertification), Gender equality, Nutrition and Disaster risk reduction. Aside from the DAC PMs, FAO also introduced two PMs for internal use – Food Security and Rural Development.

For PRO-SEAS, the following PMs have been identified as relevant:

- Biodiversity PM (OECD-DAC: 5) (2 – Principal objective). The Biodiversity PM indicates that this project promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. PRO-SEAS contributes to the conservation of biodiversity through the prevention and reduction of the impacts associated with plastic pollution.

- Food Security PM (FAO) (1 – Significant objective). This PM relates to a cross-sectoral objective covering all activities and sectors aimed at improving food security. PRO-SEAS will indirectly contribute to food loss reduction through the reduction of ALDFG impacts, in particular, the reduction of ghost fishing of commercial species.

- Rural Development PM (FAO) (1 – Significant objective). This is a cross-sectoral objective covering all activities and sectors aimed at developing rural areas, defined as non-urban areas with human population. This marker is linked to PRO-SEAS component number 3, which includes an important element of empowerment of rural women (notably in coastal communities involved in the project).

2 Short Project Description (Theory of Change)

2.1 Project approach and Theory of Change

The overall project objective is to "reduce SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors". The project's Theory of Change (set out in Figure 2) rests on overcoming the key barriers (identified above) that prevent long-term solutions to the prevention, reduction, management and environmentally safe disposal of SBMPL, which will address the threats posed by SBMPL to the marine environment, sustainable blue economy and human health.

The project's overall approach is to support implementation of respective major international instruments, regulations, action plans and guidance, which provide the best available approaches and international guidance to reduce, prevent and mitigate impacts from SBMPL. This notably includes provision of support to PRO-SEAS Project countries to implement MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, the IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships and the FAO VGMFG. It also includes support to PRO-SEAS Project countries and regions, including LMEs, to create regional and global partnerships, knowledge development and capacity building that will facilitate common and effective regional approaches to address SBMPL.

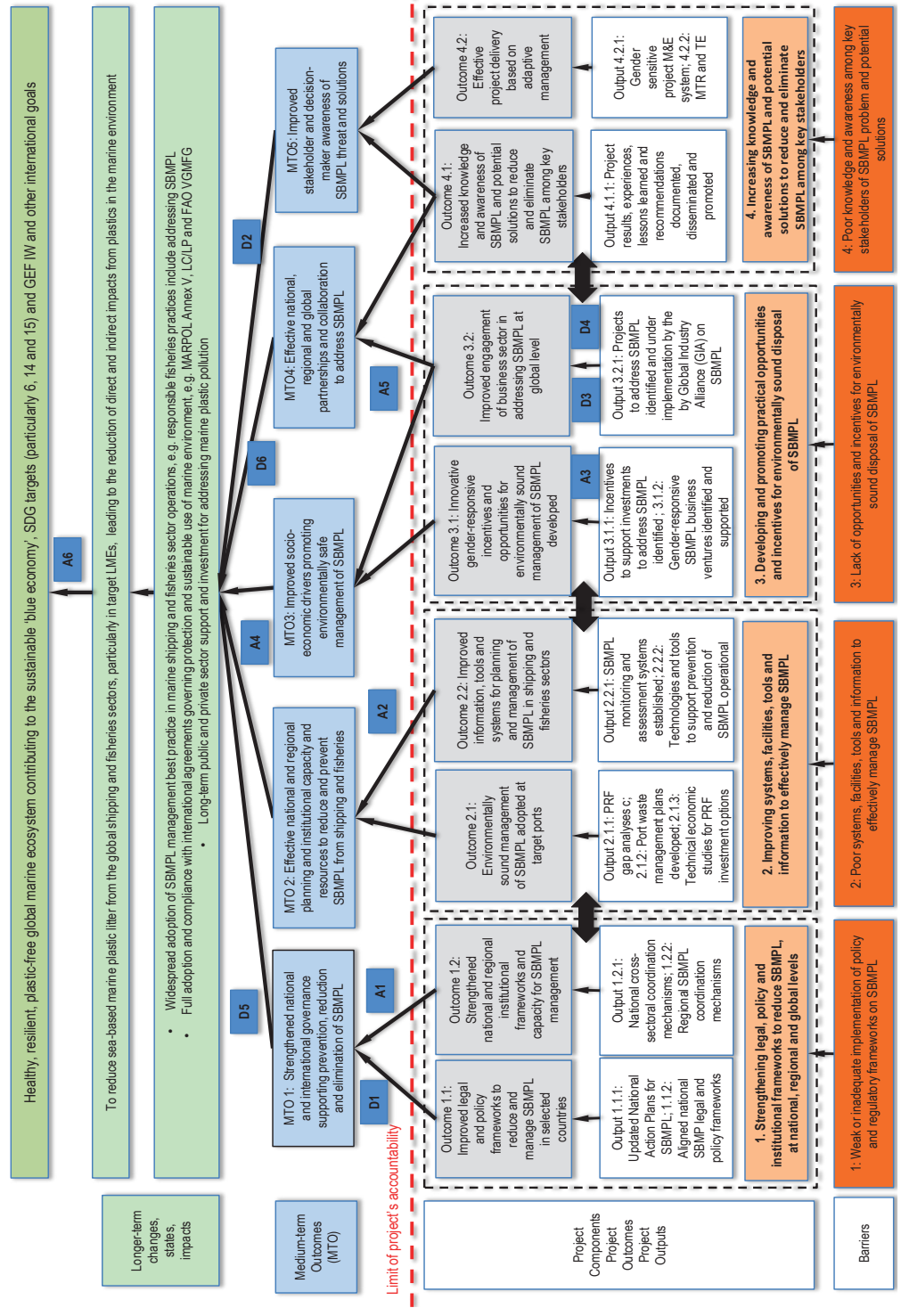

Figure 2: *Theory of Change for the PRO-SEAS Project*[*]
(A = Assumption; D = Driver – see Annex O for key to figure)

[*] Note to the ToC: arrows in the graphic indicate a connection (linkage, relationship) between project components, and the direction of arrows indicates the how an element leads to, or contributes to, one or more others (which also illustrates how one element may be dependent on another being achieved). So, for instance, the arrows can indicate how direct results of the project (outputs) can combine to produce wider changes (immediate project outcomes) which themselves may combine and contribute to longer-term changes (mid-term and long- term changes in behaviour, systems and states). Arrows that point both left and right indicate a two-way flow of results from one component to another. For instance, information from components 1-3 feeds development of deliverables under Component 4. However, the causal flow of results in the ToC (from output to project outcome to wider, longer-term changes in state) also depends on a series of assumptions and drivers (indicated in the graphic) that may influence the linkage (relationship) between the elements of the ToC.

Simplified set of key assumptions and drivers

Assumptions

1 Continued public and private stakeholder buy-in and engagement in the target countries to implement SBMPL reforms

2 Sufficient continued government maritime and fisheries agencies' capacity (human and financial resources) to implement in SBMPL reforms

3 Social and cultural barriers do not prevent women and minority groups from effectively engaging in actions to address SBMPL

4 Markets and economic case for SBMPL can be sufficiently developed and investment maintained to provide long-term secure sources of income for businesses connected with environmentally safe disposal of SBMPL, particularly for the benefit of women (so low likelihood of an economic crash)

5 Countries continue to see the value of, and commit resources for, regional cooperation and collaboration on international arrangements to address SBMPL

6 Future climate change impacts do not irreversibly affect the structure and function of the LME targeted

Drivers

1 International policies and regulations governing marine pollution (e.g. MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG, UNEA resolution (5/14) and BBNJ process)

2 Increasing awareness among public and private sectors of the damage caused by marine plastic litter to the marine environment and national and global blue economies (particularly SIDS), the opportunities offered by the blue economy and need to manage coastal and marine resources sustainably, together with increased promotion of the value of marine ecosystems by number of global level initiatives such as the High-Level Panel on Sustainable Ocean Economy

3 Growing interest among private sector shipping and fisheries in environmentally responsible practices, innovation and business opportunities to reduce and recycle SBMPL

4 The maritime and fishing industries (particularly the industrial fisheries) is keen to reduce operational (ultimately financial) costs attributed to capture and entanglement with marine plastic litter

5 Fisheries sector specific - increasing global demand for premium certified fish from fisheries that seek to reduced ALDFG (Global Ghost Gear Initiative – GGGI)

6 Regional initiatives and forums, notably LME SAPs, promoting regional visions, building capacity and facilitating increased inward investment for addressing marine pollution, along with international commitments governing sustainable development, e.g. SDGs

The project has four components, with each component addressing a specific SBMPL-barrier:

1 strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks to reduce SBMPL at national, regional and global levels, including in LMEs;

2 improving systems, facilities, tools and information to effectively manage SBMPL[27][*];

3 developing practical opportunities and incentives for environmentally sound management of SBMPL; and

4 increasing knowledge and awareness of SBMPL and solutions to reduce and eliminate SBMPL among key stakeholders, which includes the project's M&E framework.

The types of ship that may be included in the project are:

1 marine transport vessels, including cargo ships and inter-island passenger ferries; and

2 fishing vessels, including from large and SSF, and industrial and artisanal fisheries.

[*] In the context of the PRO-SEAS project 'SBMPL management' includes reducing, reusing, recycling, repurposing as well as disposal of SBMPL.

Achievement of the immediate project outcomes above will contribute to wider changes and impacts over the longer term. Briefly, the outcomes associated with Component 1 will combine to strengthen national and international governance supporting the prevention, reduction and elimination of SBMPL (see Medium-term Outcome (MTO) 1, Figure 2). Outcomes under Component 2 will contribute to delivering more effective national and regional planning and institutional capacity and resources (including improved tools and systems) to reduce and prevent SBMPL from shipping and fisheries (MTO 2). Project outcomes under Component 3 will contribute to improving socio-economic drivers (such as economic incentives) that support environmentally safe disposal of SBMPL (MTO 3), as well as contributing to more effective national, regional and global partnerships and collaboration to address SBMPL (MTO 4). Project efforts to support Knowledge Management (KM) under Component 4 will improve stakeholder and decision-maker awareness of SBMPL threats and solutions as well as contributing to improved partnerships.

Combined with additional external inputs (such as other national and donor-funded initiatives involving other actors), the project's outcomes would be expected to lead to wider impacts. Specifically, these are the widespread adoption of SBMPL management best practice in marine shipping and fisheries sector operations (e.g. responsible fisheries practices address SBMPL) and full adoption and compliance with international agreements governing protection and sustainable use of the marine environment, notably MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and the FAO VGMFG. These will contribute to the project's ultimate long-term "situation sought" goal of a reduction and eventual elimination of SBMPL from shipping and fisheries sectors and consequently reduced impacts from plastics in marine environment. Together, these will contribute to the GEF IW Objective 1 to strengthen national and regional Blue Economy opportunities. However, the achievement of the immediate project outcomes and progress towards the project objective and longer-term impacts depends on several wider assumptions being met and impact drivers operating that may make progress along the causal chains more likely (see Annex O).

2.2 Project components

Component 1: *Strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks to reduce SBMPL at national, regional and global levels*

Component 1 aims to fill governance gaps of SBMPL management at national and regional levels. The strategy of Component 1 is that by strengthening existing weak or inadequate legal, policy and institutional frameworks (Barrier 1) this will reduce SBMPL at national, regional and global levels. This will be achieved by supporting the integration and implementation of international best practice and guidelines into these frameworks, such as through the implementation of the FAO VGMFG (being supported in all four components).

Outcome 1.1: *Improved legal and policy frameworks to reduce and manage SBMPL in selected countries*

The project will identify regulatory and policy gaps at the national level in the four participating countries and then provide assistance to implement policy and legal reforms with a focus on effective implementation of MARPOL Annex V and LC/LP, including promoting section 2 on the Management of the IMO 2017 Guidelines for the Implementation of MARPOL Annex V on practical measures to minimize the amount of plastic used on board ships that can potentially become garbage. In terms of addressing ALDFG from a policy perspective, the project's main approach will be through prevention and reduction, including the promotion of fishing gear marking systems in collaboration with relevant stakeholders in selected countries as recommended in the annex of the VGMFG and supplement 1 to the Guidelines. The Guidelines, besides helping to prevent and reduce ALDFG, can also support fisheries management frameworks providing a better control of the fishing effort and a means to prevent IUU fishing. This outcome has two associated outputs. More details of the specific activities to deliver these outputs to be undertaken in each of the four participating countries (identified as priorities for the PRO-SEAS Project by Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) are given in Annex 5.

Output 1.1.1: *NAPs to address SBMPL in selected countries updated, with identification of activities and priorities that would benefit from project support for implementation in alignment with project components, outcomes and outputs.*

A NAP identifies actions required to prevent and reduce MPL from sea-based sources, identifies responsibilities and priorities, and establishes a monitoring mechanism on implementation of those actions more effectively.

The project will guide target countries to further develop or update the NAPs that were developed under GloLitter to ensure they are specific in terms of goals, actions, time frames, roles and responsibilities and bring circular economy approach to addressing SBMPL, including cooperation with the national waste management authorities, and reflecting the need of engaging women and youth and other stakeholder groups that often do not have an opportunity to participate in the decision making in addressing SBMPL (see Table 1 above). Updating the NAPs, will involve a close working relationship between maritime administration, port authorities, fisheries and waste management authorities, shipping and fisher group representatives to agree to the developed policies, strategies and action plan. The NAP updates will also include identification of activities and priorities that would benefit from project support for implementation, in alignment with project components, outcomes and outputs.

Output 1.1.2: *National SBMPL legal and policy frameworks instruments drafted and/or updated in line with existing international instruments governing SBMPL (including MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG) in selected countries.*

The project will guide target countries in developing legislation and policy that is compliant with international regulatory frameworks and where appropriate will support their adoption of those at the national level. New regulations/amendments will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholder groups such as NTF with the support from the PRO-SEAS recruited consultants. Among other things, activities under this output will also include providing training and awareness courses on MARPOL Convention and the VGMFG to government agencies, legal support for the drafting of legislation to adopt Annex V Provisions of the MARPOL Convention and to develop lost fishing gear reporting requirements and integrate reporting into fisheries regulations.

Outcome 1.2: *Strengthened national and regional coordination for SBMPL management*

To effectively implement the national and regional agreements, policies and regulations there will need to be a close working relationship between relevant national authorities, e.g. through establishing or strengthening NTFs to agree on the development of policies, strategies and an NAP for SBMPL and ongoing implementation and monitoring. The project will provide support for improved, regular communication and coordination at the national level which will ensure key stakeholders (e.g. maritime transport, fisheries, coastguard and environment agencies, private sector) are effectively engaged in SBMPL management measures. Project activities will also strengthen regional body mechanisms to address SBMPL in coordination, particularly in relation to efforts by UNEA and UNEP GPML and others (Regional Seas, RFBs and LME bodies). This outcome has two associated outputs. More details of the specific activities to deliver these outputs to be undertaken in each of the four participating countries (identified as priorities for the PRO-SEAS Project by Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) are given in Annex 5.

Output 1.2.1: *National cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for addressing SBMPL management established and operational.*

The project will support the strengthening of a national cross-sectoral coordination body, such as NTF, that includes (senior) representatives from the maritime transport, fisheries, environment agencies, waste management authorities, and representatives from private sector shipping and fisheries groups, and encourage ongoing coordination within existing ocean policy and planning mechanisms. Activities will include capacity building and raising awareness for relevant stakeholders to support the implementation of relevant frameworks developed under Output 1.1.2, including on the MARPOL Convention, London Convention and the VGMFG.

Output 1.2.2: *Regional coordination mechanisms to address SBMPL management established or facilitated.*

The project will promote the inclusion of SBMPL within existing regional mechanisms and bodies. The regional bodies will be engaged to disseminate project results to other (non-project) countries in the region and to support collaborative efforts to address common challenges on SBMPL, including preparing and coordinating with the countries in their regions for more effective implementation of the relevant international regulatory frameworks through knowledge and information sharing during the PRO-SEAS organized regional meetings and workshops.

During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, discussions were held with several regional and global bodies/organizations that have ongoing or planned initiatives related to plastic waste management from

sea-based sources to explore possible collaboration (more details on consultations with these groups are given in SEP in Annex 10). These included:

- for Central America and the Caribbean: the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC), La Comisión Centroamericana de Transporte Marítimo (COCATRAM), Central America Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA), Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute and UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP), UNDP Costa Rica and ALPESCAS;
- for East Africa: Sustainable Seas Trust (SST);
- for the Pacific: SPREP and Our Sea of East Asia Network (OSEAN); and
- at global level: UNEP, GGGI, International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), World Maritime University (WMU), Catchgreen, and Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO).

During the project's implementation phase other joint collaborations will be established at regional level, depending on the regional activities agreed among the PSC. These may include:

- RFBs and RFMOs: WECAFC, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC); and
- strong linkages are also foreseen with other UNEP Regional Seas Programmes as the Nairobi Convention and civil society organizations including the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO), Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) together with intergovernmental bodies such as The Pacific Community, and academic bodies including AZTI and Dsolve Centre for Research-based Innovation.

The project will also explore collaboration in the implementation of regional plans where SBMPL has been identified as a priority. This will include the Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter Management (RAPMaLi) for the Wider Caribbean Region (RAPMaLi 2014)[28][*] and Western Indian Ocean Region (WIO-RAPMaLi 2019–2023) which were developed through the UNEP Regional Seas Programme in response to significant amount of litter accumulating in our oceans, as well as potential collaboration with the "Plastic Waste Minimization Project", which is also a UNEP-led initiative, to expand the activities of the project on SBMPL. COCATRAM/OSPESCA are developing a Central American Regional Action Plan for SBMPL 2024–2026 and it is expected to be under implementation from the end of 2024.

Several specific project activities have been identified that might be undertaken in some of the project countries/regions jointly with the above regional and/or global bodies. These include project activities to be considered in partnership with the ISSF, including:

- capacity-building workshops for skippers, fishing companies, managers and other stakeholders to address SBMPL in fisheries, which will focus on fisheries in the three LME regions and several RFMO regions covered by the project;
- Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) retrieval workshops to develop best practices for the design and management of FAD retrieval programmes, aiming to address SBMPL originating from FADs, targeted at PRO-SEAS participating countries, relevant RFMOs, fishing companies, FAD/buoy manufacturers, other NGOs working on FADs, scientists working on FAD retrieval, and fishing companies; and
- at-sea trials of biodegradable FADs which will help promote the uptake of biodegradable FADs as well as the implementation of policies that mitigate the impact of FADs on sensitive marine habitats, which would be particularly targeted at RFMOs, fishing and processing companies, FAD/buoy manufacturers and NGOs working on marine debris.

[*] https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/33364/CEP_TR_72-en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Component 2: *Improving systems, facilities, tools and information to effectively manage SBMPL*

The strategy of Component 2 is to provide sufficient capacity – technologies/tools, upgraded operations, more technically skilled personnel – to ensure that SBMPL is more effectively managed. Component 2 includes a focus on increasing availability and efficient operations of PRFs that can receive and sustainably dispose of SBMPL in close integration with national waste management policies and action plans. It also addresses the lack of information on volumes, types and impacts of SBMPL (the project will provide these through enhanced monitoring systems at ports in particular) that stakeholders need to make effective management decisions and develop targeted actions to address the management of SBMPL, including the potential for reduce, reuse, recycle and repurpose schemes for SBMPL.

Outcome 2.1: *Environmentally sound management of SBMPL adopted at target ports*

The focus of this outcome will be on PRF gap analysis, as well as building the capacity for effective management of the PRFs in target countries. Candidate sites have been identified but the final decision on which PRFs will be a focus for the project will be taken in the first three months of project implementation (see Annexes 5.1 to 5.4 for details). Activities include an assessment of the specific capacity and resource gaps and needs of PRFs in the target countries. Selected ports will be used to demonstrate how to develop effective PRF systems that can address SBMPL collection, treatment and environmentally sound disposal (including recycling where appropriate). More details of the specific activities to deliver these outputs to be undertaken in each of the four participating countries (identified as priorities for the PRO-SEAS Project by Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) are given in Annexes 5.1 to 5.4. Associated outputs are given below.

Output 2.1.1: *PRF gap analysis conducted.*

The project will conduct techno-economic studies related to improving the operations of existing or establishing PRFs and their connectivity to disposal options. The final selection of PRFs that will be the focus of the project will be agreed at the beginning of project implementation with the relevant country. Among the activities under this output are assessments of ship traffic, waste types and amounts generated, and disposal requirements, capacity and resource gaps, and needs of PRFs and fisheries landings sites to address SBMPL. In the analysis, specific attention will be given to decent employment issues, in particular in relation to occupational safety and health standards, working conditions and opportunities for employment creation. Data will need to be disaggregated by sex and age, to understand gaps and opportunities, including on protection, technical and skills gaps, occupational and safety hazards, risks of hazardous child labour, and facilitation of decent employment and green jobs for youth and women. Once this analysis is completed, national port-waste reception facilities plans and a cost recovery system, ensuring the maximum amount of MARPOL Annex V ship-generated waste is delivered to PRFs, can be designed.

Output 2.1.2: *PWMPs developed in coordination with relevant competent authority to facilitate implementation.*

To accept, store, treat and dispose of SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors PRFs need to have effective PWMPs in place. The PWMP will also include a decent work assessment, including a review of working conditions and occupational safety and health risks in managing waste. The project will help ports to improve their operations through developing PWMPs that meet international standards, including labour standards, with resource needs identified. This activity will require close cooperation with the national waste management authorities to ensure proper disposal of waste, as well as consultations with employers' and workers' organizations. To ensure this cooperation the NTF of the four countries that are partnering with the PRO-SEAS Project – Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu – will include representatives of all authorities mandated to address marine pollution and waste management (including the plastics industry). Among other activities, this output will include support for the drafting of manuals and plans for the effective implementation of waste reception facilities in ports according to Annex V of MARPOL and developing national guidelines for the implementation of onboard garbage management plans. The PRO-SEAS Project will also consider potential measures for waste management plans at fisheries landing sites used by smaller fishing communities where PRFs are not available. These plans will be developed with insights from fishers and local authorities through workshops or focused consultation with leaders of fisher organizations and local waste managers, with support from the project to develop the plans with commitment from all parties.

Output 2.1.3: *Technical-economic studies of the potential for investment to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in selected countries.*

In the four participating countries, responsibility for funding the construction of PRFs lies with the government (under ministry of public works, port authorities, blue economy or other relevant government ministries or agencies). However, the lack of government finance means that there are often concessionary arrangements with the private sector, who fund the cost of terminals through tariffs. The PRO-SEAS Project will support efforts to identify and facilitate financing for proposed PRFs building on feasibility studies undertaken under 2.1.1 including examination of the feasibility of establishing PRFs at selected primary and secondary ports, fishing ports and landing beaches. However, in order to best effectively assist with the mobilization of investments for these PRF developments and/or upgrades from relevant IFIs and the private sector, in collaboration with the relevant national government agency/ies, technical-economic feasibility studies are first required to realistically identify national needs and priorities for these investments, including what is practical, possible, and where efforts are most needed and/or best directed to specifically address SBMPL.

The project will assist in the development of these technical-economic studies of the potential for investment to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in the beneficiary countries. The project will support the countries in approaching IFIs and private sector bodies to support the establishment of sustainable, efficient SBMPL management systems. This activity will be executed in coordination with the BPI and the proposals will be presented to relevant government, private sector and IFIs in each project region (e.g. the African Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank) and/or potential bilateral donors (e.g. Norad, GIZ).

It is acknowledged that while governments in the four participating countries have responsibilities for construction of PRFs, these generally need to be funded through a blend of public and private-sector finance, often through concessions with the private sector or a public-private partnership, and various options will be examined for the targeted PRFs under the PRO-SEAS Project as part of the development of funding proposals. The project will also investigate the applicability of incentives, such as buy-back programmes and take-back schemes, to encourage the utilization of PRFs in fishing ports and landing beaches, and providing TA with the revision of funding proposals for selected PRFs.

Outcome 2.2: *Improved information, tools and systems for planning and management of SBMPL within shipping and fisheries sectors*

This outcome will improve a range of information, data tools and systems available to specific stakeholders to effectively manage SBMPL. It will address the currently limited SBMPL data collection and analysis systems and (global) monitoring schemes (for ports, vessels, small businesses based on SBMPL, and waste management operators). It will focus on improving planning and evidence-based decision-making for managing SBMPL in the shipping and fisheries sectors. The project will harness, expand and be supported by existing work by GESAMP and FAO on developing common methodologies to collect scientific, social and economic data on SBMPL, including the complementary and ongoing work by GESAMP WG on plastics and microplastics in the ocean (WG 40) and sea-based sources of marine litter (WG 43), as well as FAO global ALDFG surveys.

In addition, this outcome will include identification of areas of high potential risk of SBMPL, including attention also to decent work issues (e.g. working conditions, occupational safety and health, child labour, employment/green jobs creation). Mapping the location of PRFs and ship traffic into and out of ports in a target country, if combined with information on the capacity of each PRF and estimates of waste generated on board ships since their last port of call, will enhance the ability of relevant authorities to better manage SBMPL. Specifically, this information supports planning for the provision of adequate PRFs, including assessment of whether the locations of existing PRFs are optimal, and it supports evaluation of whether the volume of waste delivered by a ship is consistent with the number of days at sea prior to it calling into port. Such data is particularly useful in helping to identify sea areas and/or routes where there is a higher risk of illegal discharges to sea, thus enabling better targeting of monitoring and surveillance programmes to detect illegal acts of discharge. It could also be used to better identify plastics used by the shipping and fisheries sectors that could be reused, recycled, or repurposed at ports. Such mapping could eventually be expanded to a regional level or applied to groups of ports on established shipping routes (e.g. container ship or cruise ship routes), which would expand the utility of the mapping exercise by making it applicable not only to ships calling into ports of a single country but also to ships transiting a sea area of interest.

More details of the specific activities to deliver these outputs to be undertaken in each of the four participating countries (identified as priorities for the PRO-SEAS Project by Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) are given in Annexes 5.1 to 5.4.

Output 2.2.1: *Monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL that feed into management decision-making established in selected countries.*

This output will focus on developing and implementing specific methodologies to monitor and assess volumes and types of SBMPL (including single-use plastics on ships such as packaging, strapping, bags, utensils, containers, etc). Monitoring will follow the consolidated guidance for PRF providers and users provided by IMO[29]*. The project will help strengthen national-level databases hosting information on SBMPL (from shipping and fisheries sectors) but also supporting data reporting or assessments linking to the international IMO GISIS database such as the PRF database[30]†.

Activities under this output include:

- implementation of the FAO ALDFG surveys (with data entered into the associated database – see Box 4) and estimation of EOL fishing gear produced each year to inform the need for PRFs for fishing gear;
- development of lost fishing gear reporting requirements and integration of reporting into fisheries management data systems;
- measures to enhance collaboration between port waste transporters and government institutions tracking garbage movement from ships, and encourage data and information sharing from the private sectors;
- identification of best practices related to the inspection and reporting to guide and set up monitoring and assessment of sources and volumes of SBMPL to enhance the efficient management of SBMPL and assess strategies for marking, reporting, and retrieving ALDFG.

This output will also produce digital maps of the location of PRFs and ship traffic into and out of ports in a pilot country, supporting the estimation of the capacity of each PRF to handle the incoming plastic waste as well as helping to identify opportunities for small business development centred on reusing, recycling, or repurposing such waste and SBMPL at selected ports.

Box 4: FAO global survey on ALDFG and associated database

FAO has developed this survey to generate evidence-based global quantitative estimates of ALDFG in all water bodies, including identification of the temporal and spatial distribution of gear losses across target fisheries, geographic areas and gear types. Data is collected through surveys of fishers, and/or fishing industry representatives using standardized survey forms and methodologies. The collected data is stored in the FAO Global ALDFG Database for further analysis and synthesis of global, regional, national and local ALDFG estimates; causes of ALDFG; and mapping ALDFG spatial and temporal distributions. The results of the surveys undertaken through PRO-SEAS will facilitate the development of effective mitigation strategies to reduce ALDFG and its impacts in the relevant LMEs, resulting in positive socio-economic and food security benefits to coastal communities, including reduced incidences of gear losses, food losses through "ghost fishing" of commercial species and entanglement of threatened, endangered or protected species and non-target species. See: https://sites.google.com/view/aldfg-global-survey/

Output 2.2.2: *Technologies and tools to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL identified and operational in target countries.*

This output will include identification of technologies to support prevention and reduction of ALDFG, such as fishing gear-marking, tracking and recovery technologies, which will be implemented in selected fisheries; training courses on appropriate technologies, tools and databases to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL to both shipping and fisheries sector actors with training particularly for port state authorities and

* https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/OurWork/Environment/Documents/MEPC.1-Circ.834-Rev.1.pdf

† https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/Pages/Port-reception-facilities-database.aspx

officers, to implement the controls by flag state, coastal state and port state, in relation to Annex V of MARPOL and the Protocol to the 1972 London Convention.

One highly innovative aspect of the project, which will be a focus under this output, is the identification of areas of high potential risk for SBMPL for both the shipping and fisheries sectors. Understanding the origins, pathways and destinations of marine plastic waste and the most affected marine habitats is essential for informing mitigation efforts, e.g. expanding PRF capacity at specific locations.

Specifically, this will involve the and the development of predictive models to identify potential areas of SBMPL associated with shipping traffic and high fishing gear loss and areas of ALDFG accumulation, the results from which will help identify optimal locations and capacity for PRF infrastructure and targeting of resources for their operations.

- Various methods exist to estimate plastic waste from ships, which can be categorized into two main approaches: (i) direct measurements involve assessing waste generation on board ships or waste disposal at PRFs, such as through audits or record-keeping; and (ii) indirect estimates rely on interviews, questionnaires, or alternative sources of information. These direct measurements or indirect estimates from individual ships serve as foundational data for modelling and scaling up to national, regional or global assessments. Risk assessments can be developed by interpolating indirect or direct waste data in combination with geospatial maritime data, such as vessel tracker data (automatic identification systems/satellite), fishing intensity and activities, PRF capacity and visits, to identify potential areas at risk of SBMPL inputs.
- For the ALDFG-related mapping, predictive models will be developed using oceanographic data, fisheries data, available data on ALDFG recovery, and fisher survey results (see Box 5). Predictive ALDFG modelling has been successfully developed for Vanuatu fisheries and Jamaica artisanal fisheries[31]*. The PRO-SEAS Project will develop new predictive models for Kenyan and Costa Rican fisheries and for the industrial fisheries in Jamaica.

Box 5: Predictive modelling for identifying key areas for ALDFG action

Predictive models to identify likely areas of fishing gear loss and accumulation of ALDFG can be useful tools. They can help to formulate loss prevention strategies, plan retrieval activities, and focus attention on high-risk fisheries. Identifying areas of potential high loss or accumulation of ALDFG can assist fisheries managers in selecting appropriate management approaches to prevent fishing gear loss, such as spatio-temporal restrictions. Predictive models have been used to plan for successful retrieval of lost gillnets in the United States Salish Sea and British Columbia, Canada (K L Antonelis, 2013; K L Antonelis & Drinkwin, 2021; Drinkwin et al, 2023). Identifying areas of high potential loss can improve management of sensitive areas, such as rocky reefs.

Refs: Antonelis, K L (2013). *Derelict Gillnets in the Salish Sea: Causes of Gillnet Loss, Extent of Accumulation and Development of a Predictive Transboundary Model. Unpublished master's thesis. University of Washington.Antonelis, K L, & Drinkwin, J (2021). Predictive model identifying locations of commercial fishing gear loss or accumulation in British Columbia, Canada. Prepared for: Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada Sustainable Fisheries Solutions and Retrieval Support Program CA No. 20-08-028/010.* Drinkwin, J, Antonelis, K, Heller-Shipley, M, Rudell, P, Etnier, M, Good, T, Elz, A, & Morgan, J (2023). Impacts of lost fishing nets in the U.S. portion of the Salish Sea. Marine Policy, 148, 105430. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.MARPOL.2022.105430

Component 3: *Developing and promoting practical opportunities and incentives for environmentally sound management disposal of SBMPL*

The strategy of Component 3 seeks to encourage greater environmentally sound disposal of SBMPL, and more efficient use of PRFs and achieve a more integrated SBMPL management approach at national levels, by

* Antonelis, K., & Drinkwin, J. (2021). Predictive model identifying locations of fishing gear loss or accumulation in Jamaica and Grenada. Report prepared for the Ocean Conservancy. Antonelis, K., & Drinkwin, J. (2022). Refined Predictive Model of ALDFG in Vanuatu & Solomon Islands. Prepared for Ocean Conservancy.

developing, promoting and supporting several (new) incentives (financial, regulatory, operational) targeted at key stakeholders (shipping, fishing, waste management, and small business sectors, employers' and workers' organizations). Activities under this component will result in improved engagement with the business and private-sector groups, building on the current GIA, established under the GloLitter initiative, with partners from major maritime and fisheries companies. This component offers particular opportunities for women, especially through the development of small business opportunities associated with waste management/reuse/recycling/repair/repurposing of SBMPL (e.g. repair of fishing nets in SSF) and particular attention will be paid to identifying the roles, opportunities, and constraints for women in relation to SBMPL decision-making and management. Data will be also age disaggregated, paying particular attention on young women and barriers in accessing jobs in this sector. In assessing opportunities of better environmental sound disposal of SBMPL, Component 3 will pay particular attention to decent work issues, including access to green jobs, working conditions, child labour prevention and eradication, social protection, social dialogue and occupational safety and health.

Outcome 3.1: *Innovative gender-responsive incentives and opportunities for environmentally sound management disposal of SBMPL developed and/or promoted*

This outcome seeks to encourage behavioural change to reduce SBMPL in the shipping and fisheries sectors through incentives such as market-based mechanisms, and tax and regulatory regimes, with a particular focus on promoting opportunities for women and youth. For example, return of old fishing gear could be encouraged through payment schemes, and may be trialled at pilot sites.

The PRO-SEAS Project will first undertake an assessment of the different stakeholder's roles in the management and disposal of SBMPL, including documenting the gender and age dimensions in relation to SBMPL management in selected countries with identification of potential opportunities for supporting existing or developing new business opportunities to address SBMPL, especially for women, youth and minority groups. This will build on the stakeholder and gender analysis undertaken during the PPG and captured in the SEP and Gender Action Plan (GAP) (see Annexes 10 and 11 respectively). Based on the results of the assessment, support will be provided to develop business plans (with a specific focus on supporting women) related to the collection, processing, repair, reuse, repurposing, and recycling of SBMPL and its environmentally sound disposal, including aspects of decent work. As part of this, awareness-raising events will be held to sensitize stakeholders within the selected communities on the risks of SBMPL and the opportunities (both women and men) that can arise from the prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, repurposing and safe disposal of SBMPL. More details of the specific activities to deliver these outputs to be undertaken in each of the four participating countries (identified as priorities for the PRO-SEAS Project by Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) are given in Annexes 5.1 to 5.4. There are two outputs under this outcome.

Output 3.1.1: *Incentives to support investment in addressing SBMPL identified and options communicated to stakeholders*.

Some potential incentive schemes, such as payments for old fishing gear (by weight), buy-back/reward schemes, tax breaks and other market-based instruments, have been identified (during the PPG phase) but these will be further explored and confirmed during the first three months of project implementation. Key stakeholder groups and organizations in selected countries will be mapped and their roles and engagement in management of SBMPL from fisheries and shipping, and potential appropriate incentives to reduce SBMPL identified. The project will draft policy and regulatory recommendations on incentives and associated schemes and promote their adoption into national frameworks with an awareness-raising campaign to alert stakeholders to incentives and market opportunities. Specific national activities under this output include:

- measures to reinforce SBMPL management by supporting corporate social responsibility initiatives, such as the existing Green Business Jamaica Environmental Stewardship Programme; expanding the capacity of Beach Management Units in Kenya to tackle SBMPL;
- and setting up networking events to encourage voluntary agreements and forge partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and the scientific community in Vanuatu to effectively finance, promote and execute SBMPL mitigative approaches.

Output 3.1.2: *Gender-responsive SBMPL business ventures identified and developed in selected countries.*

This output will examine a range of potential market-based options and small business opportunities targeted at women and youth to encourage reuse, repurpose/recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL, derived from shipping and fisheries sectors, appropriate to the local situation, and promoting decent employment standards. The project will provide a "SBMPL small business incubator facility" with dedicated small business development support, tailored particularly to the needs of women entrepreneurs, including young women (e.g. the creation of value chains to support the women-led businesses, and measures to remove barriers to women's entrepreneurship (e.g. access to capital, registration requirements, women's time availability and existing labour burden, etc)). The delivery of this output will be undertaken in direct consultation with women entrepreneurs to gauge their differing needs dependent on factors such as the stage of growth of their respective enterprise, local context, and the pursuit of innovation.

Activities under this output include: a gender-responsive analysis of options and business opportunities to specifically address the reduction and reuse of plastic products (within the constraints of GEF financing and co-financing and the comparative advantages of IMO and FAO and key stakeholders/partners) will be undertaken (based on a preliminary analysis undertaken during the PPG phase – opportunities and existing initiatives have been identified but the full national economic studies will need to be done during project implementation), including the extent of existing schemes and potential new schemes to reduce/eliminate or switch to reusable options to extend the life of selected items commonly found in SBMPL (e.g. packaging, bags, containers). A preliminary analysis of specific repair, recycling, repurposing and waste disposal bodies and companies to be involved has been undertaken during the PPG phase and is presented in the SEP (Annex 10). The list will be reviewed and further refined during the initial stage of project implementation, including attention to decent work standards.

In addition, where feasible the project will consider partnering with FAO BPI[32][*] on the development and implementation of sustainable business models that address the challenge of SBMPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors. BPI adopts a market-oriented and innovation-focused approach, prioritizing gender empowerment and stakeholder involvement, to create sustainable and profitable business ventures. The involvement of BPI will help demonstrate the critical role that blue ports and their associated industries can play in addressing global environmental challenges.

Outcome 3.2: *Improved engagement of business sector in addressing SBMPL at global level*

The project will develop a global partnership for joint efforts at national, regional and global levels to deal with major issues relating to SBMPL. Under GloLitter, IMO and FAO in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), established a GIA to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL and will be a public-private partnership. IMO has been successfully leading GIA activities related to GHG and biofouling issues for many years, bringing major industry players together to address global problems. Similarly, IMO will bring together maritime and fisheries industry leaders with a view to develop innovative solutions that can support the sector to prevent and reduce MPL and to address common barriers to the uptake and implementation of technologies, alternative approaches and operational measures. The PRO-SEAS private-sector engagement component will benefit from this new arrangement as more industry members are expected to join the portfolio level GIA. The GIA is expected to consist of a wide spectrum of maritime stakeholders, including shipowners, ports, fishery industry, recycling companies, technology and data providers and class societies.

Typical GIA activities will include industry roundtables, development of guidance and tools to support reduction, reuse, recycling and prevention of plastic litter discharge into seas, raising awareness of potential sustainable solutions. The GIA will not engage in the development of policies and regulations (which is the prerogative of IMO Member States), is technology neutral and does not engage in commercial activities. However, activities developed by the GIA will, on a regular basis, reported to IMO bodies such as the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) for their information and action as appropriate.

[*] https://www.fao.org/in-action/blue-ports-initiative/en

Output 3.2.1: *Projects to address SBMPL identified and under implementation under the GIA on SBMPL.*

This output will include activities to promote recommendations under the Management of the IMO 2017 Guidelines for the Implementation of MARPOL Annex V to the wider shipping industry on practical measures to minimize the amount of plastic used on board ships reducing the levels of potential SBMPL. For instance, existing schemes for standardization of plastics products used by the shipping sector and opportunities for greater standardization to promote greater reuse of plastic products that are commonly used on cargo ships will be investigated and options promoted. Other activities under this output include:

- tailored private sector-specific events to explore possible matching of business interests with project objectives;
- ensuring communication of private sector interest and engagement among the project partners; to identify barriers to the private sector addressing SBMPL;
- and to agree potential joint solutions to these.

However, the workstreams of the GIA and specific PRO-SEAS Project activities will be determined by the GIA members with the discussions facilitated by the PCU. Detailed activities will be elaborated and agreed during the first year of PRO-SEAS implementation.

Component 4: *Increasing knowledge and awareness of SBMPL and potential solutions to reduce and eliminate SBMPL among key stakeholders*

A key strategy of the project is to raise awareness among decision makers, shipping and fisheries sector representatives and the public of SBMPL of the impacts of SBMPL and potential measures that can effectively manage, reduce or eliminate SBMPL to enable them to make more informed decisions and choices on the management and disposal of SBMPL. Under Component 4 the project will increase awareness among key stakeholder groups (focused on the fishing and shipping industry) with dissemination to the global community through partner platforms, including IW:LEARN and IMO and FAO communication channels and clearing house mechanisms. Component 4 will also provide effective project implementation based on adaptive management and lessons learned in a gender-sensitive manner. More details of the outputs and their associated activities under this component outlined below are given in Annex 5.5.

Outcome 4.1: *Increased knowledge of measures, options and incentives to effectively manage, reduce or eliminate SBMPL increased among key stakeholder groups (fishing and shipping industry)*

This outcome aims to fill the gaps in knowledge and awareness of MPL-related issues (specifically SBMPL). It aims to promote greater understanding of the impact of plastic litter from shipping and fisheries on marine ecosystems and share the solutions, options, alternatives, lessons learned, experiences and best practices gathered through the project with stakeholders, particularly in participating developing countries and LMEs. In doing so it will enhance cross-sectoral transfer of knowledge of maritime and fisheries issues, as well as enabling south-south exchange. A concerted effort will be directed to scaling up of successful solutions identified by the PRO-SEAS Project for better management of SBMPL. There is one output under this outcome.

Output 4.1.1: *Project results, experiences, lessons learned and recommendations for successful implementation of effective SBMPL management measures documented, disseminated, and promoted.*

Project findings and lessons will be shared via (among others) IW:LEARN and IMO/FAO clearing house mechanisms and other relevant digital platforms, such as GPML Digital Platform on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution. Among other things the project will produce a series of technical publications on best practices for data collection and reporting on SBMPL to enhance the efficient management of SBMPL and guidance on the consultation, planning, and implementation of SBMPL activities. It is expected that industry-specific guidance on the reduction and treatment of SBMPL at national, regional and global levels will be developed through the project. Key activities include:

1 development of a project KM and communication strategy;

2 project-generated knowledge and communication products developed and shared through available knowledge-sharing platforms and processes to facilitate exchange of lessons, best practice, and expertise generated during project implementation, including information packages, media packs;

3 a project-specific "visual identity";

4 structured lesson-learning framework designed and applied to the project with regular reviews of project results (tied to the project's M&E plan);

5 with IW:LEARN, and

6 road map for scaling up project results and successful solutions for reducing and managing SBMPL in shipping and fisheries sectors nationally, regionally (LME), globally developed and promoted, particularly though engagement with the IW:LEARN platform.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (part of Component 4)

Outcome 4.2: Effective project implementation based on adaptive management and lessons learned

Under this outcome an effective adaptive management and governance system will be established to ensure that the programme achieves its intended outcomes and key lessons are captured.

Output 4.2.1: *An age and gender-sensitive project M&E system designed and operational using data disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity designed and operational, and in line with FAO and GEF requirements.*

This output will be delivered through three activities:

1 establishment of the PSC as the project oversight body and convened at least once a year;

2 inception workshop with review and endorsement of M&E Plan by the PSC; and

3 regular monitoring of project indicators (according to the M&E Plan), and reporting on project results (including the annual GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR), and six-monthly FAO Project Progress Report (PPR).

Output 4.2.2: *Independent MTR and TE undertaken with results fed back into project management.*

An MTR of the project will be undertaken for adaptive management purposes at the 2-year point following the start of project implementation, and the project will also be subject to an independent TE within six months of official closure of the project.

Global environmental benefits which would not have accrued without the GEF project (additionality)

The PRO-SEAS Project will address a major gap in the global response to MPL, targeting sea-based sources of MPL from the shipping and fisheries sectors. SBMPL has not been sufficiently addressed by previous or current interventions, the great majority of which have focused on land-based sources of MPL. If this source is not tackled directly, MPL will continue to accumulate and increasingly degrade and destroy marine habitats and species, with potential devastating impacts on the marine ecosystem (including for ETP species such as sharks, marine turtles and marine mammals caught by ALDFG) as well as on human health for many decades to come. The long-term effects of plastic litter accumulating and breaking down to micro and then nanoplastics in marine ecosystems is likely to be severe, especially given the long half-life of some types of plastics commonly found in discarded plastics from the shipping and fisheries sectors.

Project activities are focused on selected developing countries (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) in several LMEs where MPL is identified as a particular problem (plastic pollution is mentioned in the respective TDAs and an issue to address in SAPs). The project will remove major barriers that currently limit these developing countries from efficiently and sustainably managing SBMPL, barriers which will continue without the GEF-funded project.

The project will also ultimately contribute to the United Nations SDG 14, particularly targets 14.1 and 14.c, and will help prepare beneficiary countries and regions for the implementation of the ILBI on plastic pollution[33][*], including in the marine environment. The ILBI is currently under negotiation because of UNEA resolution 5/14. The instrument will be based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic. The project will also help to improve fisheries management and to prevent IUU fishing through the implementation

[*] End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14] https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/39764

of the FAO VGMFG. The marking of fishing gear (which is being supported under Component 2 of the project) is considered an important tool for reducing ALDFG and its ecological and economic impacts, safety and navigational risks, and in combating IUU fishing.

The PRO-SEAS Project will also contribute to the achievement of several of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets, notably Target 1 (Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss), 4 (Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts), 7 (Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity, especially 7c – preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution), 10 (Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry), 14 (Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level), 20 (Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer and Scientific and technical Cooperation for Biodiversity) and 23 (Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action). The project will contribute to these targets particularly through its efforts to:

- update NAPs to address SBMPL (Output 1.1);
- aligning national SBMPL legal and policy frameworks instruments with existing international instruments governing SBMPL (Output 1.1.2);
- supporting capacity building for improved environmentally sound management of SBMPL (Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1 and 2.2.2);
- promoting gender-responsive incentives and opportunities for environmentally sound management of SBMPL (Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2); and
- capturing and promoting project results, experiences, lessons learned and recommendations for successful implementation of effective SBMPL management measures (Output 4.1.1).

The PRO-SEAS Project will particularly help reduce the threat to ETP species, such as marine turtles, sharks and marine mammals, due to their interaction with discarded plastics and abandoned fishing gear.

2.3 Gender – fit with Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

A gender analysis was conducted during the PPG phase which informed the development of a GAP (Annex 11) for the project. Women organizations in selected countries have been mapped and their roles and engagement in management of SBMPL from fisheries and shipping are understood and the gender dimensions of SBMPL management and the gender-based constraints that prevent women from engaging in SBMPL management are documented. All project activities have been designed to be in line with the GEF Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, as well as with the IMO Gender Program and FAO Gender Policy. The project's gender approach is particularly informed by a GloLitter study and pilot initiatives that aim to empower women in three developing countries in West Africa to manage SBMPL, which follows a Gender Transformative Approach. The PRO-SEAS Project will replicate the methodology in other countries in a different region (see project Outcome 3.1).

The GAP includes actions to support gender equality and women's empowerment relevant to the project, gender-specific indicators and targets which will form part of the project's overall M&E framework, including attention on young women. Necessary provisions to support implementation of the GAP are included in the overall project budget. Monitoring the implementation of the GAP will be assigned to a specific individual in the PCU, who will have a strong background in gender work. The GAP includes actions that are relevant to all four project components. For example, under Component 1, the project will encourage and facilitate the participation of women and men in national cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration mechanisms for addressing SBMPL management mechanisms, including mechanisms established by the project, such as WGs and/or Technical Committees on SBMPL. Activities under Component 1 will also involve developing and updating NAPs and other relevant instruments related to SBMPL to ensure that gender, where practicable, is mainstreamed into these instruments.

Under Component 2, the project will encourage and facilitate the participation of both women and men as scientists, innovators, researchers and research informants in the development and application of improved information, tools and systems for planning and management of SBMPL in shipping and fisheries sectors.

For Component 3, the project will focus on developing and promoting practical opportunities and incentives for environmentally sound management of SBMPL. This component will give special consideration to women, including young women, as an often-marginalized group in the small business/entrepreneurial development

space. Focus will be given to creating opportunities for women, especially through the development of small business opportunities associated with waste management and reuse/recycling/repair/repurposing of SBMPL (e.g. repair of fishing nets in SSF), with attention on promoting decent work conditions. The project will also seek to raise awareness about key challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and women-led small businesses and propose potential solutions that can be taken by government, private sector and other key stakeholders to improve their ability to establish small businesses focused on management/reuse/recycling/repair/repurposing of SBMPL.

Under Component 4, the project will seek to share knowledge and raise awareness on the importance of gender equality and gender mainstreaming as it relates to management of SBMPL in the shipping and fisheries sectors. How supporting gender quality and decent work in these sectors contributes to achieving environmental benefits will also be emphasized. In this regard, the project will make deliberate efforts to capture, document and share (via various knowledge products, workshops, webinars etc.) results, lessons learned and recommendations relevant to promoting gender quality and women's empowerment among a range of stakeholders. In addition, project knowledge products will use gender-inclusive language and communication to ensure that women and men are portrayed as equal, considering contextual factors, and that gender stereotypes are not conveyed.

The PRO-SEAS Project has set an initial CI 11 target of generating direct benefits to approximately 1,600 males and 1,120 females across the four participating project countries.

All project activities will be in line with the GEF Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, as well as with FAO and IMO respective Gender Strategies. FAO is committed to gender equality and women's empowerment and has a specific gender policy and strategy that is integrated across all its programmes and projects.

The project will be guided by both FAO and GEF gender equality policies to ensure that the project maximizes participation, inclusion, opportunities, and benefits to both women and men in all project activities, while respecting the norms, values and customs of targeted communities. The FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020–2030[44]* is set on a foundation of four objectives[45]† that seek to promote gender equality for development and natural resource management, and on which the gender-related objectives of the project are focused (refer to Figure 3).

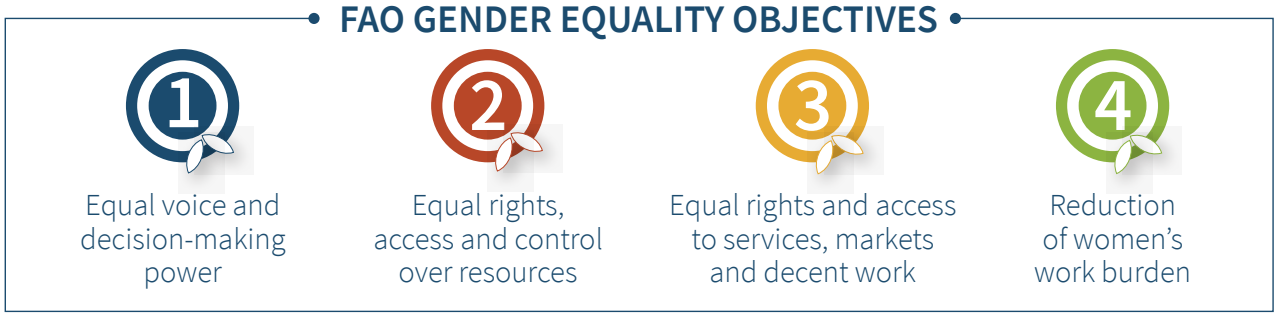

Figure 3: *FAO gender equality objectives*

A gender and age-sensitive approach[46]‡ will be adopted across the project and throughout its life cycle, with representation of, and consultations with, women, youth and other vulnerable groups emphasized. The goal of gender equality will guide the selection of participants in project activities as well as in project staffing (particularly leadership positions), and specific opportunities and activity sets at both national and community

* FAO. 2020. FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020–2030. Rome. http://www.fao.org/3/cb1583en/cb1583en.pdf

† Objective 1: Women and men have equal voice and decision-making power in rural institutions and organizations to shape relevant legal frameworks, policies and programmes; Objective 2: Women and men have equal rights, access to and control over natural and productive resources, to contribute to and benefit from sustainable agriculture and rural development; Objective 3: Women and men have equal rights and access to services, markets and decent work and equal control over the resulting income and benefits; Objective 4: Women's work burden is reduced by enhancing their access to technologies, practices and infrastructure and by promoting an equitable distribution of responsibilities, including at household level.

‡ Gender Sensitive: Identify and acknowledge the existing gender differences and inequalities between women and men. Gender is integrated as a means to achieve other objectives without seeking to change structural barriers.

levels to help empower and directly benefit women giving them an equal voice and participation in decision-making (which link to FAO gender objectives 1 and 2) and also benefit other minority or marginalized groups such as unemployed youth.

The project will also complement the implementation of the IMO "Women in Maritime" gender programme which places a significant focus on supporting access to maritime training and employment opportunities for women in the maritime sector. The PRO-SEAS Project will also draw on experience and knowledge gained from the completed GloLitter which has undertaken pilot initiatives to strengthen women's rights and empowerment on gender and marine plastic waste management.

In implementing gender-responsive project activities, the project will draw on FAO and IMO technical capacity and experience with developing gender-responsive projects and supporting women's empowerment in the fisheries and shipping sectors. FAO and IMO will provide guidance on gender mainstreaming for the project's activities and events, gender-sensitive knowledge product development, and gender-targeted awareness raising and capacity development activities channels.

The project will have the Gender Adviser supporting all the components of the project ensuring the GAP actions are implemented through the project activities (please refer to the salary allocated for this role in the budget). Also, please note that Component 3 has specific activities targeting women that are listed in the budget, copied below for easy reference:

"3.1.1: Incentive consultants (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu)

3.1.2: Gender activity (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya, Vanuatu)

3.1.1: Incentive consultants (all countries) travel

3.1.2: Gender activity (all countries) travel

3.1.1: Incentive consultants (all countries) training

3.1.2: Gender activity (all countries) training

3.1.1: Incentive consultants (all countries) – KM and communication (sundries = publications in IMO budgeting code)

3.1.2: Gender activity (all countries) – KM and communication (sundries = publications in IMO budgeting code)"

2.4 Stakeholders and their respective roles, contributions and benefits

Engagement with and cooperation between key stakeholders is critical to delivering the project's proposed system-wide interventions. The PRO-SEAS Project will engage a large and diverse group of stakeholders who play important roles in fisheries, shipping and waste management at the national, regional/LME and global levels, along the entire chain of SBMPL production and management at the ship/fishing vessel point, to treatment at PRFs, through to repair, replacement and/or recycling or environmental benign disposal.

Stakeholders from a range of sectors will participate in the project including government bodies, private sector organizations, CSOs, Intergovernmental Organizations and global and regional governance and coordination bodies and structures. The key stakeholders involved in the project are (see Annex 10 "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" for a detailed list of project stakeholders):

1 national maritime administrations: they are responsible for implementing and enforcing regulations related to SBMPL at the national level;

2 national ports authorities: they play a crucial role in providing reception facilities for the proper disposal of SBMPL and ensuring compliance with international regulations;

3 national fisheries authorities: they are involved in addressing SBMPL in the fisheries sector and implementing regulations related to fishing gear and its disposal;

4 waste management entities: they are responsible for managing and treating SBMPL, including recycling and disposal;

5 private sector/business community: they are engaged in developing alternatives to the use of plastic in the shipping and fisheries sectors and promoting the circular economy for plastics. They are also engaged through partnerships, such as the GIA, to promote environmentally sound management of SBMPL and invest in sustainable solutions;

6 regional seas bodies/structures: they are involved in governance of LMEs and play a role in promoting and facilitating regional cooperation to address SBMPL activities (e.g. the United Nations Environment Regional Seas Programme, UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission);

7 RFBs: they are involved in governance of LMEs as it pertains to fishing and play a role in promoting and facilitating regional cooperation to address SBMPL in the fishing sector (e.g. WECAFC, OSPESCA, IOTC);

8 regional/global thematic technical WGs on fisheries, oceans, MPL, pollution, etc: they provide technical advice based on their area of expertise to inform policy, present data on ongoing studies, share emerging research on critical issues, conduct pilot studies and research needed for decision-making (e.g. GESAMP WG 43: Sea-based sources of marine litter (GESAMP WG 43));

9 Regional Coordinating Organizations (RCOs), notably COCATRAM for Latin America and the Caribbean and RAC/REMPEITC-Caribe for the wider Caribbean, and SPREP for the Pacific region, will be involved in the delivery of project activities in their respective regions;

10 civil society: they play various roles in SBMPL management including advocacy, awareness-raising, research and supporting capacity building at national and local levels for the reuse, reduction, recycling and repurposing of SBMPL:

11 academic/research institutions: they collect data and conduct research relevant to SBMPL, including its sources, impacts and piloting potential innovative solutions;

12 coastal communities: they are stakeholders highly dependent on marine resources for their livelihood and food security and are directly affected by SBMPL;

13 seafarers: they play a role in implementing regulations and raising awareness of the impact of SBMPL among their community;

14 IMO: they have policies and programmes to address SBMPL in the shipping sector and work towards compliance with international regulations;

15 FAO: they have initiatives to address SBMPL in the fisheries sector, including promoting the use of biodegradable gear and supporting the implementation of the VGMFG;

16 UNEP: they have initiatives, such as GPML, that address marine plastic pollution and collaborate with IMO and FAO on SBMPL;

17 United Nations Member States: the project will contribute to the objectives of the Global Plastics Treaty being negotiated by United Nations Member States; and

18 workers' and employers' organizations.

These above partners will benefit from the project in terms of support for common aims and overlapping initiatives and synergies. For example, through engagement in this project, GGGI will have the opportunity to further expand their current network to support developing countries in Africa through their three work streams (build evidence, define best practice to inform policy, and catalyse and replicate solutions to the ALDFG (or ghost gear) issue).

The four national governments engaged with the project (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) have a strong commitment to tackling the issue of SBMPL and will provide regional leadership on the reduction of SBMP. These countries will be key players in implementing pilot projects addressing the monitoring of MPL and improving and/or establishing efficient PRFs. They will also implement their SBMPL NAPs supported by the project focusing on legal and policy reform and institutional structures which will also address work/actions from other government agencies besides the shipping and fishing agencies (such as the coastguard service). The PCs will also provide expertise and successful models with knowledge sharing and capacity-building opportunities at the regional level through exchange visits and hosting workshops which will further regional harmonization on SBMPL measures, but also provide models that can be scaled up regionally and globally.

In terms of wider stakeholder co-benefits, the project will support small business ventures which will help improve management of SBMPL at the port level and offers opportunities to engage more local actors, especially women, in efforts to reduce SBMPL over the longer term. The project will also aim to expand the current network of stakeholder and links between them by engaging national and international recycling and waste management companies. The project will also collaborate with regional, national and local NGOs and CSOs in relation to activities at target ports and ALDFG activities, such as with ALPESCAS, which works with the fishing industry and has a programme "redes de america" that aims to promote fishing net recycling in collaboration with fishing companies, chamber of commerce and recycling companies in Latin America.

To ensure that stakeholders are adequately engaged throughout the life of the project, including in its implementation and monitoring and evaluation, an SEP (see Annex 10) was developed during the PPG stage. The SEP provides a detailed stakeholder analysis and methods to be used to consult and engage each stakeholder group. The key objectives of stakeholder engagement under the project are to:

- ensure inclusive and meaningful consultation and participation of stakeholders in the project, including vulnerable and marginalized (because of gender, age, poverty, literacy, legal status etc.) groups;
- facilitate collaboration and formation of stronger partnerships among stakeholders at the national, regional/LME and global levels;
- harness the knowledge and expertise of stakeholders, including local knowledge held by coastal communities; and
- build buy-in and ownership of the project and its results among a range of stakeholders.

Civil society will play an active role in project execution and was engaged during the PPG phase (refer to PPG stakeholder engagement matrix in Annex 10). There are several CSOs at the national, regional/LME and community levels whose interests directly align with the objectives of the project (see detailed stakeholder analysis at Annex 10). Many of these organizations have also demonstrated capacity to lead and execute project activities under a project of this magnitude. For example, at the national level, the Jamaica Environmental Trust (JET) and Women in the Maritime Sector in East and Southern Africa (WOMESA) in Kenya both received funding from GloLitter to deliver national sub-projects aimed at addressing MPL. Since national CSOs like JET and WOMESA often have strong ties to local communities they can also facilitate engagement of local communities and community-based organizations in project activities. Leveraging these ties will be especially important for activities focused on small-business development under Component 3.

Other regional and international NGOs, especially those with a more technical focus, such as SPREP, have skills and experience in communicating with technical audiences, making them useful participants in technical WGs or advisory bodies established under the project. They also often have established relationships with government bodies, CSOs, private sector organizations and academic institutions in various countries which would allow them to facilitate synergies with other relevant initiatives and coordinate and execute regional and international project activities targeted at a range of stakeholders.

The key tasks for civil society in project implementation will be the following:

- share knowledge, expertise and best practices;
- build synergies with other mutually supportive initiatives;
- support information dissemination, public awareness campaigns and sensitization;
- facilitate engagement with local communities and community-based organizations;
- be contracted to execute activities of the project;
- participate as representatives on advisory bodies or technical WGs established under the project;
- support gender mainstreaming activities; and
- participate in M&E of the project.

Table 2: *Analysis of proposed stakeholders for the PRO-SEAS Project*

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
Government institutions				
Costa Rica				
1	Caribbean Port Authority (JAPDEVA, acronym in Spanish)	Agency responsible for building and operating PRFs on the Caribbean Sea coast of Costa Rica.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of measures for efficient operation of PRFs.	1, 2
2	Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce	Responsible for participating in the formulation and planning of the country's economic policy. Oversees public policies related to private initiatives, business development, and promotion of entrepreneurial culture in the industry, trade and service sectors, as well as for small and medium-sized enterprises.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of financial, regulatory and operational incentives for SBMPL management.	3
3	Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE)	Responsible for the protection of Cosa Rica's natural resources, through regulations, control, procedures and legislation. One of the agencies in charge of the control of plastic. GEF Political and Operational Focal Point (OFP).	Participate in the formulation and implementation of coastal and marine protection legal, policy and institutional outcomes proposed by the project. Liaison with the GEF.	1, 4
4	Ministry of Health (MinSalud)	Responsible for developing actions that protect and improve human, mental and social health, including a focus on promoting a healthy and balanced human environment. One of the agencies in charge of the control of plastic.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of human health-related legal, policy and institutional outcomes proposed by the project.	1
5	Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (MOPT)	Project Focal Point, Liaison Office in country and lead national agency supporting implementation of project activities in Costa Rica. Responsible for Maritime Authority and enforcement of fisheries and maritime transport navigational regulations.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of maritime transport and fisheries-related (e.g. ALDFG) legal, policy and institutional outcomes proposed by the project. National executing partner for project, responsible for supporting delivery of project activities.	1, 4
6	National Coast Guard Service (SNG, acronym in Spanish)	Supports monitoring, control and surveillance within the marine fisheries and maritime transport sectors. Has data on ALDFG that was seized or found within the Territorial Sea during the period 2002 to 2021 and SBMPL.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of monitoring, compliance and enforcement frameworks governing marine litter including ALDFG.	1
7	National Women's Institute (INAMU, acronym in Spanish)	Responsible for promoting the national policy for gender equality and equity, in coordination with public institutions, state agencies that develop programmes for women and social organizations.	Support gender mainstreaming actions under the project.	3
8	Pacific Port Authority (INCOP, acronym in Spanish)	Responsible for building and operating PRFs on the Pacific Ocean coast of Costa Rica.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of measures for efficient operation of PRFs.	1, 2

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
9	The Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INCOPESCA, acronym in Spanish)	Project Focal Point, Liaison Office in country and lead national agency supporting implementation of project activities in Costa Rica. Responsible for managing, regulating and promoting the development of the fishing and aquaculture sectors in Costa Rica.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of fisheries-related (e.g. ALDFG) legal, policy and institutional outcomes proposed by the project. National executing partner for project, responsible for supporting delivery of project activities.	1, 4
		Jamaica		
10	Jamaica Defence Force, Coast Guard	Responsible for responding to oil/chemical spills and undertaking environmental and resource protection tasks.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of monitoring, compliance and enforcement frameworks governing marine litter, including ALDFG.	1
11	Maritime Authority of Jamaica, Ministry of Science Energy Telecommunications and Transport	Responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of the (Jamaica) Shipping Act 1998. Primary areas of focus include Maritime safety, marine pollution prevention and the welfare of (Jamaican) seamen. Responsible for the implementation of MARPOL in Jamaica. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of maritime transport and fisheries-related legal, policy and institutional outcomes proposed by the project.	1
12	Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Mining	Responsible for facilitating the sustainable growth and development of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining sectors while regulating and promoting best practices in these essential industries.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of fisheries-related (e.g. ALDFG) legal, policy and institutional-related outcomes proposed by the project.	1
13	Ministry of Culture Gender Entertainment and Sport	Responsible for gender affairs in Jamaica.	Support gender mainstreaming actions under the project.	3
14	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	Responsible for development of policies for economic growth and sustainable development, including blue and green economic development. Responsible for seven critical portfolios: land, environment, climate change, investment and water and wastewater. Leading on developing national policy for plastic pollution. GEF OFP.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of financial, regulatory and operational incentives for SBMPL management.	1
15	National Environment and Planning Agency	Executive agency of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation. Responsible for environmental protection, natural resource management, land use and spatial planning in Jamaica. One of the agencies involved in the control of plastic. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of coastal and marine related legal, policy and institutional outcomes proposed by the project.	1
16	National Fisheries Authority	Responsible for the conservation and sustainable utilization of Jamaican fisheries resources through proper fisheries management involving research, monitoring of environmental quality, education and training, enforcement, licensing and registration, data collection and community outreach.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of fisheries-related (e.g. ALDFG) legal, policy and regulatory instruments developed under the project. Facilitate engagement with small-scale fishing communities through extension services.	1

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
17	NSWMA, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Responsible for managing the collection, treatment and disposal of solid waste island wide including inter alia, establishing the standards and criteria that must be attained by operators in the solid waste sector; licensing solid waste companies, and operating solid waste disposal sites in the medium term while preparing them for divestment to the private sector. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of solid waste management measures at PRFs.	1
18	Port Authority of Jamaica	Statutory Corporation. Principal maritime agency responsible for the regulation and development of the Jamaican port and shipping industry. Its main business segments are cruise shipping, marine and port services, cargo operations, business process outsourcing, port community system and logistics. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of efficient operations for PRFs.	1, 2
		Kenya		
19	Kenya Coast Guard Service	Responsible for law enforcement on territorial and inland waters, including on the oceans, lakes and rivers. Mandated to maintain maritime safety, security, pollution control and sanitation. Empowered to arrest and prosecute persons suspected of committing offences in Kenyian territorial and inland waters.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of monitoring, compliance and enforcement frameworks governing marine litter, including ALDFG.	1
20	Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation	State corporation responsible for exploiting fishery resources in the Kenyan fishery waters and high seas by promoting the establishment and efficiency of businesses engaged in fishing and fishing-related activities.	Promote compliance with developed SBMPL and ALDFG management measures and guidelines within the fishing industry.	2
21	Kenya Fish Marketing Authority	State agency responsible for enhancing the production and consumption of fish and fisheries products in Kenya.	Promote compliance with developed SBMPL and ALDFG management measures and guidelines within the fishing industry.	2
22	Kenya Fisheries Service	Responsible for conserving, managing and developing Kenya's fisheries and aquaculture resources. Formulates and monitors the implementation of policies regarding the conservation, management and utilization of all fisheries resources. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of fisheries-related (e.g. ALDFG) legal, policy and institutional outcomes proposed by the project.	1
23	Kenya Forest Service	Responsible for the management of all mangroves in Kenya.	Provide information on the impacts of SBMPL on mangrove ecosystems. Provide technical advice for initiatives aimed at addressing impacts of SBMPL on mangrove ecosystems.	3

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) (See Table 1 for category descriptions)
24	Kenya Maritime Authority	Responsible for, inter alia, ensuring the prevention of marine source pollution, protection of the marine environment and response to marine environment incidents. Collaborates with other relevant agencies (e.g. the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)) to implement and enforce existing regulations to control and prevent marine pollution from all sources including plastic waste. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of maritime transport and fisheries-related legal, policy and institutional outcomes proposed by the project.	1
25	Kenya Ports Authority	State corporation responsible for managing and operating all scheduled seaports along the Kenyan coastline and inland waterways. This includes Mombasa, Lamu, Kisumu, Malindi, Kilifi, Mtwapa, Kiunga, Shimoni, Funzi and Vanga. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation efficient operations for PRFs.	1, 2
26	Kenya Wildlife Service	Responsible for conserving and managing wildlife resources across all protected areas systems including marine protected areas. Enforces the ban on single-use plastics in protected areas and undertakes research in marine protected areas, including marine litter and SBMPL. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Provide information on the impacts of SBMPL on marine protected areas. Provide technical advice for initiatives aimed at addressing impacts of SBMPL on marine protected areas.	3
27	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	Responsible for the overall formulation of policies relating to the environment in Kenya, including policies for the protection and conservation of the natural environment, and pollution prevention and control. Plays strategic roles in coordinating conservation of marine ecosystems and reduction of plastic pollution. Key stakeholder in GloLitter. GEF Political Focal Point.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of legal, policy and institutional outcomes related to marine plastic pollution, waste management and protection of the marine environment. Liaison with the GEF.	1, 4
28	Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	Responsible for coordination of government programs dealing with mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of maritime-related legal, policy and institutional outcomes for the management SBMPL.	1
29	Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action	Responsible for coordinating gender mainstreaming in national development planning and promoting equitable political and socio-economic development for women, men, girls and boys.	Key partner to engage to support gender mainstreaming actions under the project.	3
30	Ministry of Roads and Transport	Responsible for overseeing the development, standardization and maintenance of transport infrastructure, including maritime transport, as well as enforcement of transport legislation and regulations. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of efficient operations for PRFs.	1

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
31	NEMA	Responsible for implementing all policies related to the environment. Functions include implementation, monitoring and enforcement of compliance of regulations including those related to marine pollution and waste management. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of legal, policy and institutional outcomes related to marine plastic pollution, waste management and protection of the marine environment.	1
32	State Department for Environment and Climate Change	Responsible for facilitating good governance in the protection, restoration, conservation, development and management of the environment and natural resources for equitable and sustainable development. GEF OFP.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of legal, policy and institutional outcomes for the management of SBMPL. Liaison with the GEF.	1, 4
33	State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy	Responsible for coordinating the development of policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework of fisheries resources, aquaculture and the Blue Economy management and development. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of fisheries-related legal, policy and institutional outcomes policies for the management SBMPL.	1
34	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	Responsible for promoting the maritime and shipping industry in Kenya including, inter alia, preventing marine pollution; promoting maritime education and training; and ensuring policies are harmonized with international maritime policies and conventions/instruments. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of maritime shipping-related legal, policy and institutional outcomes policies for the management SBMPL.	1
35	State Department for Transport	One of the two functional State Departments under the Ministry of Roads and Transport. Responsible for overseeing the development and operation of transport infrastructure including road, air, rail and maritime transport subsectors.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of efficient operations for PRFs.	1
36	Water Resources Authority	Responsible for safeguarding the right to clean water by ensuring that there is proper regulation of the management and use of water resources, in order to ensure sufficient water for everyone now and in the future.	Promote and provide technical advice for initiatives aimed at addressing impacts of SBMPL on fresh-water ecosystems.	3
Vanuatu				
37	Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation; Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology & Geo-Hazards, Energy, Environment and Disaster Management.	Responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing the Government's environmental policies and programs. Works with municipal and provincial governments to manage waste and pollution.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of legal, policy and institutional outcomes related to marine plastic pollution, waste management and protection of the marine environment.	1

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
38	Department of Ports and Marine, Ministry of Infrastructure & Public Utilities	Responsible for the implementation of the Shipping and Ports Acts which regulates the Republic of Vanuatu's Ports of Entry, interior ports, the role of harbour masters who oversee those ports and additional related aspects of maritime operations within the country. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of efficient operations for PRFs.	1
39	Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology & Geo-Hazards, Energy, Environment and Disaster Management	GEF OFP. The Vanuatu Maritime and Ocean Affairs Division is within its purview.	Liaison with the GEF.	4
40	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation & External Trade	GEF Political Focal Point.	Liaison with the GEF.	4
41	Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities	Responsible for providing leadership, governance and the necessary legal framework to ensure effective infrastructure development including for seaports.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of efficient operations for PRFs.	1
42	Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Trade, Commerce, and Ni-Vanuatu Business	Responsible for facilitating trade, business, private sector development, investment, industries.	Provide technical advice and support for the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL.	3
43	Vanuatu Fisheries Department	Responsible for the management, development and conservation of Vanuatuan fisheries resources including regulating, implementing and enforcing fisheries laws, regulations and policies for effective monitoring and control of usage of resources. Key stakeholder in GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of fisheries-related (e.g. ALDFG) legal, policy and institutional related outcomes proposed by the project.	1
44	Vanuatu Maritime and Ocean Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Division under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL at the national level.	1
45	VMSA	Statutory agency responsible for safeguarding the users of domestic vessel services, as well overseeing the smooth entry and operation of international vessels in Vanuatu. Functions include ensuring the effective regulation of ports and port facilities through the promotion of efficient and safe port operations and the protection of rights of port uses to access ports and port facilities. Responsible for enforcing the Shipping Act, VMSA Act, and Maritime Act. National Focal Point (NFP) for GloLitter.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of efficient operations for PRFs.	1

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
Civil Society Organizations/NGOs (international, regional, national and local)				
International/regional				
46	African Marine Environment Sustainability Initiative (AFMESI)	Pan-African non-profit organization with an interest in providing governments, international agencies and the maritime industry with a range of advisory, economic development and research services that inform policymaking, regulation and sustainable management and growth of Africa's marine resources.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3
47	Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa	Non-profit regional research network in the Western Indian Ocean. Interest in promoting sustainable resource use in fishing communities through national and regional research and providing support in improved governance of marine ecosystems. Contributes to major international policy and convention processes through its scientific research and publications, as well as its involvement in expert WGs and committees.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management including supporting the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL in fishing communities in the Western Indian Ocean region. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3
48	GGGI	A cross-sectoral alliance (including the fishing industry, private sector, academia, governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)) with an interest in addressing ALDFG worldwide.	Key partner to engage on ALDFG management solutions. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3
49	GRID-Arendal	Non-profit environmental communications centre based in Norway. Transforms environmental data into innovative, science-based information products and provides capacity-building services that enable better environmental governance.	Develop information products to expand knowledge and awareness of SBMPL and potential solutions. Champion policies addressing SBMPL issues.	3
50	ISSF	Global research and advocacy NGO focused on tuna sustainability.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
51	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	International membership union of government and CSOs. Member states include Costa Ria, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu. IUCN has recently been involved in estimating plastic leakage in the environment from various sectors including fisheries through its global "Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities" (MARPLASTICCs) project§.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management including supporting the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3
52	ALPESCAS	An alliance that brings together the main fishing associations and/or chambers of 10 Latin American countries. Interest in developing a united, sustainable and transparent industrial fisheries. Comprises 11 chambers and fishing associations belonging to 10 countries, including Costa Rica.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings. Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the fishing industry to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
53	MarViva	NGO operating in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia. Interest in facilitating multisectoral processes for the planning, creation and participatory governance of marine protected areas in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia. Key interest in improving management of plastic waste, particularly single-use plastic.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management including supporting the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3
54	Ocean Conservancy	International NGO. Partners with several organizations in Kenya to organize international coastal clean-ups and create evidence-based solutions for a healthy ocean.	Support community mobilization and awareness creation on SBMPL, their impacts on marine resources and potential community-based solutions. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3
55	SST	A science-based institution working to protect Africa's seas and communities through mitigating pollution and supporting sustainable waste management practices.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3

§ MARPLASTICCs project: https://www.iucn.org/resources/grey-literature/marplasticcs-outcomes-report-2021

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
56	The Nature Conservancy	International NGO working in various regions including Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. Interest in creating and advancing effective conservation measures and finding solutions to climate and diversity crises.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3
57	WIOMSA	Regional non-governmental, non-profit, organization. Interest in advancing regional cooperation in all aspects of coastal and marine sciences (including socio-economic and management sciences) and management and to support sustainable development in the Western Indian Ocean Region while promoting interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches. Collaborated with UNEP-Nairobi to prepare a status report of MPL, including from the fishing and shipping sectors, in the Western Indian Ocean region¶.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management in the Western Indian Ocean Region. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings.	3
58	Women's International Shipping and Trading Association	An international networking organization with a mission is to attract and support women, at the management level, in the maritime, trading and logistics sectors.	Support and promote gender mainstreaming activities under the project.	3
59	Women's Maritime Associations (Regional)	Professional networks with an interest in improving gender balance in the shipping industry: – Pacific Women in Maritime Association; – WOMESA; and – Women in Maritime Association, Caribbean.	Support and promote gender mainstreaming activities under the project.	3
		Costa Rica		
60	Central American Association for Economy, Health and Environment (ACEPESA, acronym in Spanish)	Non-profit technical organization in Costa Rica. Interest in strengthening local capacities and promoting public policies that address water and sanitation, comprehensive solid waste management and local economic development, with a special emphasis on community-based rural tourism. Provides training and TA in waste management.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management including supporting the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Facilitate engagement with local communities, including small and micro enterprises interested in SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3

¶ Marine Plastic Litter in the WIO region synthesis report: https://www.wiomsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Regional-synthesis-on-marine-litter-in-the-WIO_Final2.pdf

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
61	Center for Technological Management and Industrial Informatics (CEGESTI, acronym in Spanish)	Non-profit organization in Costa Rica. Interest in promoting and facilitating stakeholder participation and collaboration in circular economy and plastic elimination. Has worked on projects to develop strategies and actions to prevent marine litter.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
62	CoopeSolidar RL	NGO in Costa Rica. Interest in promoting actions that reduce the loss of biodiversity and guarantee fair and equitable access and distribution of the benefits derived from the use of biodiversity elements, to improve the quality of life and expand development opportunities for civil society.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
63	Friends of Cocos Island Coco	NGO in Costa Rica. Interest in channelling and executing human, technical, and financial resources to contribute to the effective management of the Cocos Marine Conservation Area and essential ecosystems of the Eastern Tropical Pacific.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
64	One Sea	Non-profit organization in Costa Rica. Interest in developing and promoting new regulations, institutional strengthening, education and awareness around ocean issues. Interest in supporting reduction of plastic consumption for healthy oceans.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management, including participating in KM activities. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
		Jamaica		
65	JET	Interest in protecting Jamaican natural resources using education, advocacy and the law to influence individual and organizational behaviour and public policy and practice. Operates a recycling collection depot for plastic bottles. Undertook a project to address the issue of ALDFG and plastics within the Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected Area and Kingston Harbour Beaches.	Support community mobilization and awareness creation on SBMPL, their impacts on marine resources and potential community-based solutions. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
		Kenya		
66	Centre for Environmental Justice and Development	NGO in Kenya. Interest in promoting sound management of chemicals and waste to protect the natural environment and well-being of Kenyan people, especially vulnerable populations. Undertakes advocacy programs to eliminate human and environmental exposure to toxic chemicals and plastic waste. Observer on global, regional and national environmental issues by UNEP and other international networks.	Support community mobilization and awareness creation on SBMPL, their impacts on marine resources and potential community-based solutions. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
67	Coastal and Marine Resource Development	Non-profit organization in Kenya. Interest in conservation and research of coastal and marine resources; sustainable urban development; capacity building, particularly of communities; and assisting communities to design and implement projects, as well as mentorship and monitoring.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management including supporting the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Facilitate engagement with local fishing communities. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
68	ERACOMA	Environmental research, conservation and management organization. Implemented the "Neti Ni Pesa" project which sought to recover, recycle, and prevent ghost gear from artisanal fisheries in selected sites along the Kenyan coast.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management including supporting the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Facilitate engagement with local fishing communities. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
69	Hand in Hand Eastern Africa	NGO in Kenya. Interest in reducing poverty through enterprise development and job creation. Target groups include youth, women and men, community-based organizations, farmer groups, trader groups, etc.	Support community mobilization and awareness creation on SBMPL, their impacts on marine resources and potential community-based solutions. Support the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities at the local levels to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
70	Pwani Circular Economy Association	Association of waste actors from across the coastal Kenya focusing on marketing recyclables; policy and advocacy; savings and credit cooperative.	Support community mobilization and awareness creation on SBMPL, their impacts on marine resources and potential community-based solutions. Support the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities at the local levels to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
71	World-Wildlife Fund (WWF) Kenya	International NGO. Interest in conserving nature and reducing pressing threats to the diversity of life on Earth. Has been involved with estimating plastics in the coastal environment and promoting the plastic circular economy.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management including supporting the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Facilitate engagement with local communities. Champion policies addressing SBMPL issues at national meetings.	3
		Vanuatu		
72	Vanuatu Women in Maritime Association	Interest in promoting gender equality, education, training and career opportunities for women, in the maritime sector.	Key partner to engage to support gender mainstreaming actions under the project.	3
		Academic and research institutions		
		International/regional		
73	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)	Not-for-profit organization that promotes the exchange of information on the use and management of marine resources in the Gulf and Caribbean. Co-host of GPML-Caribe together with United Nations Environment.	Provide data and information and/ or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies addressing SBMPL issues.	3
74	Innoceana	A global non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the ocean for future generation and have developed an integrated approach to conservation that combines innovation, education, research, and collaboration. Innoceana has an area Clean UPS that engage communities to remove trash from beaches and seabeds and to raise awareness about litter and plastic pollution.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies addressing SBMPL issues.	1
75	OSEAN	Non-profit, civic group with an interest in protecting the marine environment from marine litter pollution through investigation, research, education, policy development, and international cooperation.	Provide data and information and/ or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies addressing SBMPL issues.	3

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
76	WMU	A global centre of excellence recognized by IMO and the United Nations General Assembly, plays a significant role in maritime and ocean education, research, capacity-building and economic development while promoting the roles of women in the maritime and ocean sectors.	Provide data and information and/or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management.	3
		Costa Rica		
77	Environmental Protection Research Centre (CIPA, acronym in Spanish), Costa Rica Technology Institute (TEC, acronym in Spanish)	Conducts and fosters research to provide advice for the MARPOL and London Conventions.	Provide data and information and/or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management.	3
78	Marine Biology Centre (ECMAR, acronym in Spanish), National University of Costa Rica (UNA, acronym in Spanish)	National tertiary level institution in Costa Rica. Conducts and fosters research to provide advice for the sustainable management of the coastal and marine areas and resources.	Provide data and information and/or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management.	3
79	Research Centre in Sciences of the of the Sea and Limnology (CIMAR, acronym in Spanish), University of Costa Rica,	National tertiary level institution in Costa Rica. Conducts and fosters research to provide. advice for the sustainable management of the coastal and marine areas and resources.	Provide data and information and/or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management.	3
		Jamaica		
80	Centre for Marine Sciences, University of the West Indies, Mona Campus	Conducts and facilitates research in the marine environment of Jamaica and the wider Caribbean, exploring the presence and status of coastal and marine species and resources while providing sound environmental advice to Governments and NGOs.	Provide data and information and/or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management.	3
		Kenya		
81	Bandari Maritime Academy, Kenya	An institution mandated to develop academic and vocational skills, and provide the maritime labour needed for sustainable growth of the Blue Economy.	Develop short training courses focused on the reduction of SBMPL including the sources, movement, fate, and industry best practices for avoidance and recovery of SBMPL.	3

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
82	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute	State corporation in Kenya. Undertakes research in marine and fresh-water fisheries, aquaculture, environmental and ecological studies, and marine research including chemical and physical oceanography. Provides scientific data and information to the government to inform sustainable development of the Blue Economy. Conducts research on land and SBMPL in Kenya. Pioneering research and piloting of fishing gear modification and leveraging mobile technology to promote market access and recycling of recovered marine litter and fishing gear.	Provide data and information and/or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Support the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL. Facilitate engagement with local fishing communities.	3
83	National universities in Kenya (TUM, KU, UON, JKUAT, UOE, Pwani)	National universities in Kenya offering various courses on environmental management. The University has generated data and information on marine litter pollution through student theses and dissertations, and indirectly through projects.	Integrate issues of SBMPL into the formal university education curriculum.	3
84	The Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre for Africa	A consortium hosted by JKUAT in partnership with KPA and KMA, focused on facilitating compliance with MARPOL Annex VI, raising awareness about policies, strategies and measures for the reduction of green-house gases and other emissions from the maritime transport sector.	Provide data and information and/or participate in fisheries and marine research-based project activities to expand knowledge on SBMPL. Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Integrate issues of SBMPL (sources, type, fate, sighting, reporting retrieval, management, etc.) into the formal university education curriculum.	3
		Vanuatu		
85	National University of Vanuatu	Tertiary education institution established in 2019 by the Government of Vanuatu. Incorporates a number of colleges including the Vanuatu Maritime College.	Integrate issues of SBMPL into the formal university education curriculum.	3
		Private sector		
		Global/international		
86	BIMCO	World's largest direct-membership organization for shipowners, charterers, shipbrokers and agents.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
87	GIA	An alliance of ocean industry leaders working together with the IMO-FAO GloLitter, through the UNGC, to support efforts to address the issue of MPL from sea-based sources, in particular within the shipping and fishing sectors. The alliance has 14 members and one observer, including shipping and biofouling management companies, research institutions, classification societies and associations. The GIA Fund, established through an annual membership contribution by the GIA industry partners, provides financial resources to implement selected projects based on chosen priority areas.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
88	International Seafood Sustainability Association	A trade association whose members are tuna processors, traders and/or marketers committed to conform to the conservation measures implemented by the ISSF.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
89	Major fisheries companies	Major fisheries companies.	Participate in consultations and other project initiatives to improve ALDFG and SBMPL management. Champion policies on SBMPL issues at regional and global meetings. Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the fishing industry to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
90	UNGC	A non-binding United Nations pact to get businesses and firms worldwide to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies, and to report on their implementation. It is the world's largest corporate sustainability and corporate social responsibility initiative, with more than 20,000 corporate participants and other stakeholders in over 167 countries.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
		Costa Rica		
91	Chamber of Industries of Costa Rica	Private association that brings together the vast majority of industrial companies in Costa Rica and represents the industrial sector.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
92	Small-scale fisherfolk and their organizations	Small-scale fisherfolk	Provide local knowledge on ALDFG. Participate in formulating ALDFG management measures. Adopt new practices to reduce ALDFG.	2

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
		Jamaica		
93	Jamaica Manufacturers and Exporters Association	Leading industry association, serving as the voice of exporters, manufacturers, service providers, micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Provides support to its members and the industry through advocacy, strategic partnerships, export services, research, capacity building, and access to finance.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL. Support the development of gender responsive, small business opportunities to encourage reuse, repurpose/ recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL.	2
94	Small-scale fisherfolk and their organizations e.g. Jamaican Fishermen Cooperative Union Limited	Small-scale fisherfolk	Provide local knowledge on ALDFG. Participate in formulating and piloting ALDFG management measures. Adopt new practices to reduce ALDFG.	2
		Kenya		
95	Kenya Association of Manufacturers	A representative of manufacturing and value-adding industries in Kenya. Promotes competitive and sustainable local manufacturing. As the umbrella organization of the manufacturing sector, it articulates their unified position with a view to inform the preparation of a suitable and sustainable policy framework on plastics in Kenya.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
96	Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)	KEPSA is the topmost organization of the private sector in Kenya and it brings together local and foreign business associations, chambers of commerce, professional bodies, corporates from multinational companies, medium, SMEs, and start-ups from all sectors of the economy to enable them to speak with one voice when engaging government, development partners and other stakeholders on cross-cutting policy issues and programs for Social – Economic Development of the Country.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
97	Small-scale fisherfolk and their organizations	Small-scale fisherfolk	Provide local knowledge on ALDFG. Participate in formulating ad piloting ALDFG management measures. Adopt new practices to reduce ALDFG.	2
		Vanuatu		
98	Ifira Ports Development Service Ltd (IPDS Ltd)	Private company that manages one of the two main international ports located in Port Vila. The IPDS Ltd port is the main port for all international freight and containers cargo arriving in the capital.	Participate in the formulation and implementation of efficient operations for PRFs.	2

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
99	RecycleCorp	Vanuatu's only dedicated recycling company.	Participate in initiatives to reduce SBMPL focused on repurposing and recycling plastic and fishing gear from the maritime industry.	2
100	Small-scale fisherfolk and their organizations	Small-scale fisherfolk	Provide local knowledge on ALDFG. Participate in formulating and piloting ALDFG management measures. Adopt new practices to reduce ALDFG.	2
101	Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Statutory body. Vanuatuan national private sector organization. Represents the Vanuatuan private sector.	Participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL.	2
Intergovernmental and external governmental institutions				
102	CRFM	Intergovernmental Organization concerned with the promotion of sustainable fisheries in the Caribbean. CRFM has a MOU with GGGI as a part of their collaborative efforts to combat the growing negative impacts of ALDFG across the Caribbean. Jamaica is a member state of CRFM.	Key partner to engage on development of national ALDFG policies and measures for Jamaica to facilitate sharing of best practices, lessons learned and upscaling for the Caribbean region. Can facilitate regional coordination to address SBMPL management.	1
103	COCATRAM	Specialized organization that is a permanent part of the institutional structure of the Central American Integration System (SICA). Attends to matters related to Central America's maritime and port development. Main function is to advise the Council of Transport Ministers of Central America (COMITRAN) and the member governments on the adoption of policies and decisions. Costa Rica is a member country.	Key partner to engage on development of national SBMPL policies and measures for Costa Rica to facilitate sharing of best practices, lessons learned and upscaling for the Central American region. Can facilitate regional coordination to address SBMPL management.	1
104	Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD)	Council of Ministers, comprising Environmental Authorities of member countries. Harmonizes environmental laws and promotes in Central America plastic reduction	Key partner to engage on development of national SBMPL policies and measures for Costa Rica to facilitate sharing of good practices, lessons learned and upscaling for the Central American region. Can facilitate regional coordination to address SBMPL management.	1

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
105	Central America Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA, acronym in Spanish)	Regional fisheries advisory body. Issues regional binding management measures on different fisheries and aquaculture matters. Has nine specialized WGs which evaluate and provide management and development recommendations. Costa Rica is a member state. Currently developing a Central American Regional Action Plan for SBMPL (2024-2026) that is expected to be under implementation from the end of 2024.	Key partner to engage on development of regional and global ALDFG policies and measures. Provide technical support and advice to the project. Can facilitate regional coordination to address SBMPL management.	1
106	Central American Commission on Maritime Transport	A specialized organization that is a permanent part of the institutional structure of SICA. Promotes and supports MARPOL and London Conventions. Attends to matters related to Central America's maritime and port development with its main functions being to advise COMITRAN and the member governments on the adoption of policies and decisions.	Key partner to engage on development of national SBMPL policies and measures for Costa Rica to facilitate sharing of good practices, lessons learned and upscaling for the Central American region. Can facilitate regional coordination to address SBMPL management.	1
107	FAO	FAO has within the United Nations system the mandate for fisheries development and management. FAO works extensively on fisheries management globally. FAO hosts the only global decision-making forum on fisheries management, which is the COFI. Key partner on region-wide fisheries management approaches and lessons learned. Global coordinating entity, ensuring coherence in global-regional fisheries management and development, including on ALDFG management strategies and blue growth. FAO provides the network for RFBs/RFMOs Secretariats, through the RSN and coordinates the BPI. FAO also co-organizes the ICEX-FAO Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behaviour (WGFTFB), which embeds a topic group on ALDFG in which experts discuss technologies to reduce ALDFG/ghost fishing.	GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. Also, responsible for providing substantial technical support to the project in the area of fisheries management, ALDFG reduction, and fishing gear technologies. FAO will bring findings of the project to the attention of COFI and RSN members, while contributing guidelines and best-practices to the project as well.	1, 4
108	GEF	Fund dedicated to confronting biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, and strains on land and ocean health. Its grants, blended financing, and policy support helps developing countries address their biggest environmental priorities and adhere to international environmental conventions.	Donor for the project.	4
109	IMO	Specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for regulating shipping. Lead implementing partner for GloLitter. Also implements the "Women in Maritime Programme".	Executing partner for the project. Provide administrative and technical oversight for the implementation of the project.	4

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
110	GESAMP WG 43: Sea-based sources of marine litter (GESAMPWG43)	GESAMP is an advisory body consisting of specialized experts. GESAMP WG 43 is jointly led by FAO and IMO as Technical Secretaries with co-sponsorship support from UNEP. Mandated to work to build a more comprehensive understanding of specific types of sea-based sources of marine litter, and to guide interventions on these sources based on identified priorities, drawing upon the expertise of FAO, IMO, UNEP and other relevant organizations and experts.	Key partner to engage on development of regional and global SBMPL policies and measures. Provide technical support and advice to the project.	1
111	Nairobi Convention	A partnership between governments, civil society and the private sector working towards a prosperous Western Indian Ocean Region with healthy rivers, coasts and oceans. Hosts the regional Group of Experts on Marine Litter and Microplastics and funded baseline surveys on marine plastic. Part of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme.	Key partner to engage on development of national SBMPL policies and measures for Kenya to facilitate sharing of best practices, lessons learned and upscaling for the Western Indian Ocean Region. Can facilitate regional coordination to address SBMPL management.	1
112	SPREP	Regional organization established by the governments and administrations of the Pacific charged with protecting and managing the environment and natural resources of the Pacific. Interest in promoting cooperation in the Pacific region and providing assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development. Vanuatu is a member state.	Key partner to engage on development of SBMPL policies to facilitate sharing of information, regional best practices, lessons learned and upscaling. Can facilitate regional coordination to address SBMPL management.	1, 3
113	SWIOFC	Regional fisheries advisory body, established under the FAO Constitution. The 12 member states include Kenya (project country) as well as four eastern African SIDS, SWIOFC is an advisory body which promotes the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the Southwest Indian Ocean (EEZ areas of the members).	The SWIOFC collaborates (through a memorandum of understanding) with the UNEP Nairobi Convention to reduce the negative anthropogenic impact on aquatic biodiversity. SWIOFC requires gear marking in its guidelines, and will support the project in further awareness raising and capacity building on ALDFG of fishers and vessel owners at regional level.	1
114	UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	Promotes international cooperation in marine sciences to improve management of the ocean, coasts and marine resources. Has 150 Member States that work together to coordinate programs in capacity development, ocean observations and services, ocean science, tsunami warning and ocean literacy. Coordinates, with UNEP, WG 40 on Plastics and Micro-plastics in the Ocean of the GESAMP.	Key partner to engage on development of SBMPL policies to facilitate sharing of scientific information, global best practices, lessons learned and upscaling. Can facilitate global coordination to address SBMPL management.	1,3

No.	Stakeholder	Description	Role/expected participation in project implementation	Category (ies) *(See Table 1 for category descriptions)*
115	UNEP	Responsible for coordinating responses to environmental issues within the United Nations system. Secretariat for the GPML and co-sponsor for GESAMP WG 43 on sea-based sources of marine litter. Coordinates United Nations Environment Regional Seas Programme which is a regional mechanism for conservation of the marine and coastal environment. Secretariat for the Cartagena Convention and the Caribbean Environment Programme.	Key partner to engage on development of regional and global SBMPL policies and measures. Provide technical support and advice to the project. Can facilitate regional coordination to address SBMPL management.	1,3
116	WECAFC	Regional fisheries advisory body, established under the FAO Constitution, with 34 member states (including project countries Costa Rica and Jamaica). 15 members of WECAFC are SIDS and 27 are Developing Countries. WECAFC aims to promote the effective conservation, management and development of the living marine resources of the area of competence of the Commission (FAO area 31: Western Central Atlantic)	WECAFC members are committed to reduce ghost fishing. The membership issued a recommendation on the marking of fishing gear by its members in 2019. WECAFC will support regional scaling-up of project findings and recommendations and support regional level capacity building and awareness raising on ALDFG in the Caribbean.	1

2.5 Private sector

The project will develop strong partnerships with the private sector, including through the involvement of workers' and employers' organziations. Private-sector involvement and investment is especially needed to move towards greater adoption of reduced plastic options in shipping and fisheries (e.g. repairing or repurposing fishing gear elements) and SBMPL treatment and recycling for longer-term and more effective SBMPL management, and importantly for the scaling up and sustainability of PRO-SEAS Project successes.

The private sector will be involved in collaborative development of innovative solutions to address SBMPL, investment in SBMPL management and recycling, and the adoption of reduced plastic options in the shipping and fisheries sectors. They will also provide in-kind contributions and engage as key stakeholders to promote collaboration, knowledge sharing, and the adoption of sustainable practices in addressing SBMPL. Private sector collaboration will be instrumental in the delivery of each project component. For example, fishing, shipping and waste management companies will be directly involved in Component 1 through the collaborative development of national policies and legislation relating to SBMPL. The technical expertise of the private-sector companies involved in the shipping, fisheries and waste management sectors will also be sought under Component 2 to establish new or upgrade existing PRFs and measures to strengthen their operations. Under Component 3, the project will help to stimulate private sector engagement through market-based approaches for environmentally sound management of SBMPL. This will include working with small and medium-sized enterprises to identify new investment opportunities for the reuse, repurposing, recycling or safe disposal of SBMPL. The project will also seek to encourage private sector investments in sustainable SBMPL management and recycling. For example, investments will be sought from the private financial institutions to upgrade or establish PRFs based on the development bankable proposals. The private sector will also be engaged in project KM and lesson learning activities (under Component 4) as the private sector represents a key focus for dissemination and upscaling of project results, through shipping and fisheries-sector companies and associations and waste management businesses.

Private-sector organizations will be engaged via their various associations and other existing alliances to participate in identifying and promoting opportunities, incentives and benefits for the private sector to address SBMPL, including adopting new practices to reduce SBMPL. FAO will provide expertise on private-sector engagement at the international and regional/LME levels. IMO, the project executing partner, also has strong private-sector shipping links globally, so strong engagement of the fisheries and shipping private sector is expected.

The PRO-SEAS Project will particularly engage private sector through the GIA on SBMPL led by IMO in partnership with FAO where major private companies involved with shipping and fisheries, join efforts to address SBMPL. GIA involves companies which are willing to bring their resources, expertise and support to work towards the reduction and/or sustainable collection, recycling, repurposing or disposal of ship-based and wider marine litter. Examples of such organizations include fishery companies, shipping companies, cruise industry, port authorities, waste management organizations, plastics industry supplying the shipping and fisheries sectors, etc.

It is important to note that the cruise sector has existing initiatives to address the use of plastics in the design, fitting, and operation of cruise ships, with efforts to inform passengers and crew of the need to dispose plastics responsibly (not thrown overboard), as well as broader efforts to reduce, reuse or recycle plastics within the industry, and is much more advanced than the shipping and fisheries sectors as a whole. For this reason, the PRO-SEAS Project focuses on the shipping and fisheries sectors which need greater efforts to reduce their contribution to SBMPL.

The project responds to the GEF Private Sector Engagement Strategy. In line with this Strategy, private sector stakeholders will be engaged through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, including:

- targeting communication activities and channels to inform private-sector partiers of the GEF process, objectives of the IW focal area and entry points for the private sector;
- providing guidance on potential private sector roles and support for the project based on identification of individual private-sector company priorities and their alignment with (mapping to) the project objectives and GEF country and focal area priorities;
- use of tailored private sector-specific workshops, consultations, and WGs to explore possible matching of their interests with those of the project, as well as direct capacity building with project staff (costs met through co-financing);
- ensuring communication of private sector interest and engagement among the project partners;
- sharing lessons learned from the project's experience with private sector engagement with partners and more widely (e.g. through IW:LEARN);
- providing accurate and timely information for guidance documents, such as case studies;
- exploring barriers to private sector involvement in the project and potential solutions to these; and
- ensuring project representation and promotion of project results at key fishing and shipping industry forums held in the participating countries, such as meetings of the regional fisheries and seas bodies.

The project will develop a partnership and stakeholder strategy (building on the SEP at Annex 10), which, along with the project's KM and Communications Strategy (under Component 4) will have a specific focus on supporting effective engagement and communication with the private sector.

2.6 Transformational and innovation nature of project

The project will be transformative by strengthening/updating legal, policy and institutional frameworks to specifically address SBMPL and improve systems for environmentally sound management of SBMPL (under Component 1) and building capacity and tools to support these (under Components 2 and 3). The PRO-SEAS Project will combine technology, science and community engagement to provide a comprehensive and effective assessment of SBMPL, ultimately leading to better management and reduction strategies.

There are currently very limited initiatives targeting the issue of SBMPL at national, regional or global levels, therefore, much of the focus of the project is innovative through directly addressing SBMPL across these levels. The project is also innovative in that it directly addresses SBMPL in the three LMEs through scaling up the existing limited, as well as new, national and regional SBMPL initiatives under previous projects (e.g. GloLitter) as well as within this project. The four project countries will play a catalytic role in scaling up the policies and legislative measures at national level to regional level, including in their respective LMEs, by introducing these measures at sessions of RFBs, RFMOs and Regional Seas Commissions, for region-wide adoption and implementation.

The extent and type of SBMPL is under-assessed. The PRO-SEAS Project will improve data collection, knowledge gaps and associated decision-support tools for management and environmentally sound disposal of SBMPL, whether by marking/geo-tagging of fishing gear or improving monitoring and reporting of plastics entering and leaving individual ships at target ports by port authorities and assessing the volume of EOL fishing gear (under Component 2).

More effective integration of SBMPL into domestic plastics reuse, repair, recycling, repurposing and waste management systems through promotion of partnerships between environmental authorities, waste management/recycling companies, maritime, fisheries and port authorities for recycling/repurposing or safe environmentally sound disposal of MPL from ships (under Components 2 and 3) and achieving reductions of SBMPL through improved planning to manage potential SBMPL risk from ships coming into and exiting ports or traversing environmentally sensitive marine areas (under Component 2), are similarly largely untried and thus innovative under this project.

Piloting a market approach for behavioural change to move maritime/fisheries sectors to more environmentally safe disposal at target ports (under Component 3) is also a relatively new, and thus innovative, approach, especially in developing countries. The trialling of technological fishing gear marking options and testing of biodegradable gillnets are innovative approaches that hold promise at mitigating harmful effects of ALDFG. Gender-responsive SBMPL business ventures identified and supported in selected countries (under Component 3) will also support a GTA which is innovative for the target countries, to ensure the long-term sustainable and transformative nature of these ventures.

Several innovative technologies, tools and approaches will be trialled to assess and address SBMPL. These involve a combination of advanced technologies, interdisciplinary methods, and novel strategies to understand and mitigate the problem. For instance, this will include:

- Use of satellite imagery and waste data to predict risk areas for plastic leakage in the marine environment. This approach can provide large-scale risk assessments to better target actions and monitor plastic waste streams.
- Researching and promoting the use of best practices (e.g. reduction strategies, alternative materials) to reduce the amount of plastic entering marine environments.
- Business opportunities to address the lifecycle of plastic products from production to disposal, helping to ensure accountability and traceability in plastic waste management.
- Developing new policies and economic incentives to reduce plastic production and improve waste management, such as extended producer responsibility (EPR), plastic bans and deposit-return schemes.
- Fostering international collaboration among governments, NGOs, researchers, and the private sector to share data, resources, and best practices for tackling SBMPL.

2.7 Knowledge generation, management and exchange

KM is an integral part of the project, essential for generating awareness, promoting learning and continuous improvement (linked to project M&E activities), generating content for up-scaling of project achievements, lessons and good practices, enabling institutional memory, and supporting stakeholder engagement on key issues related to SBMPL.

The project will generate considerable information and knowledge products across all its components. These will be coordinated through Component 4 whose principal focus is to raise awareness of the impacts of SBMPL, promote potential solutions to reduce and eliminate SBMPL among all stakeholders and to ensure the efficient use and distribution of information and knowledge generated by the project. Key knowledge elements include information on volumes and types of SBMPL (including ALDFG), the associated impacts in relation to biodiversity hot spots and sensitive marine habitats/species (particularly in the project's target countries and LMEs), and information on best practices for SBMPL management. The use of knowledge to strengthen capacity is seen as particularly critical to the project's success. Consequently, the project has dedicated KM activities under Component 4 but will use KM to support capacity building and training actions across all the project's components. Broader dissemination of experience and lessons learned generated by the project will also be pursued through engaging national, regional and global technical and educational institutions, and through South-South cooperation mechanisms. Consequently, the project's KM approach will place particular emphasis on stakeholder engagement and the KMC Strategy and Plan will be linked to the project's SEP that ensures robust information dissemination and exchange.

Online/virtual training and information exchange are expected to play a significant role in the project's KM approach (and to support capacity building). PRO-SEAS Project information will be included as part of a marine plastic portfolio website which will be an extension of the existing GloLitter website, and will be linked to other relevant national, regional and global platforms, including other existing IMO and FAO websites as well as the FAO eLearning Academy, which can support the project's remote learning activities. IMO is particularly well capacitated for this effort with alignments to numerous shipping-related organizations globally and similarly FAO with fisheries management organizations. These formal and informal links, provide a platform to discuss and design locally adapted KM services.

Project results, experiences, lessons learned and recommendations for successful implementation of effective SBMPL management measures will be documented and disseminated via IMO and FAO website and social media (where applicable) and other relevant digital platforms, e.g. the GPML multi-stakeholder digital platform[34][*] and through the IMO Maritime Knowledge Centre[35][†]. The project's KM approach particularly builds on the experiences, lessons learned and information platforms developed during the IMO GloBallast, GloMEEP and GloFouling projects.

The project will benefit from a broad range of both innovative and established KM services, products, and expertise available through IMO and FAO co-financing, offering support over the entire data cycle including data collection. These include:

- linkage to the IMO GISIS[36][‡], particularly the module on PRFs (the four participating countries will provided improved data through the PRO-SEAS Project);
- locally adaptable SMARTForms /mobile apps for data collection); analysis and reporting including on ALDFG statistics (such as through the FAO Global ALDFG Survey database);
- as well as other FAO corporate KM products).

Key elements of KM are document and publication management, and data persistence and reuse, which are also key for the project's sustainability strategy, which will be supported by these digital platforms.

A core element of Component 4 will be the development of a KM and KMC Strategy and Plan that will direct the project's knowledge generation, lesson learning, information storage and sharing/exchange, and awareness-raising activities. This will have clear identification of roles and responsibilities, deliverables, resources and timing (what, how, when, who and with what resources), and guide the translation of materials into national/regional languages as needed.

The project will be an active partner of IW:LEARN to further promote effective dissemination of project-generated knowledge, results and lessons learned to other countries in the target LMEs as well as the wider

[*] GPML Digital Platform Concept Document https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/34453

[†] https://www.imo.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Pages/Default.aspx

[‡] https://gisis.imo.org/Public/Default.aspx

IW and GEF community. The project will draw on the deep knowledge and experiences of the IW:LEARN platform, especially participating in exchanges on topics related to plastic pollution, sustainable fisheries and marine conservation issues at the national and regional levels. The project will also be an active learner from past experiences in other regions by participating in trainings, workshops, IW Conferences (project personnel and government representatives from each participating country) and any other exchange formats relevant to MPL at the national and regional levels. It will further contribute to GEF Experience Notes, Results Notes, Good Practice Briefs and other relevant knowledge products during project implementation. A minimum of 1% of the GEF IW grant financing will be ring-fenced to support participation in IW:LEARN activities (captured in a specific project budget line). To ensure effective and impactful delivery of knowledge products through IW:LEARN, the project will be able to draw upon the experiences and lessons learned from engagement in IW:LEARN by other active GEF projects (e.g. FAO-GEF REBYC-III project and the UNEP-GEF ISLANDS Caribbean Child Project).

Table 3: *Components, Outputs and Activities*

Component	Outputs	Activities	Expected results	Budget line reference
Component 1: Strengthening legal, frameworks to policy and institutional reduce SBMPL, at national, regional and global levels (TA)	**Output 1.2.1:** National cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for addressing SBMPL management established and operational	**Activity 1.2.1:** Design and execute training and awareness courses on the MARPOL Convention (Costa Rica) **Activity 1.2.1:** Design and execute training and awareness courses on the London Convention/Protocol (Costa Rica)	(Y2-Y4) At least one training and awareness-raising course held on MARPOL Convention each year (Y2-Y4) At least one training and awareness-raising course held on London Convention/Protocol each year	1.2.1 Course Development Instruments (Global) **$216,000**
		Activity 1.2.1.1: Facilitate the collection of data on the use of onboard garbage management plans and other pertinent records and on practices for the handling of garbage for ships under 400 GT (Jamaica)	(Y2 Y3) Training and guidance materials on the use of onboard garbage management plans and other pertinent records and on practices for the handling of garbage for ships under 400 GT produced (Jamaica) (Y2 -Y4) At least four workshops and forums aimed at for NGOs, CBOs & PPPs to improve stakeholder engagement and connect relevant parties and consultations (Jamaica) (Y3) Repository established for information dissemination, sharing best practices, and fostering cooperation in the planning and implementation of SBMPL management activities (Jamaica)	1.2.1 – National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$18,900**
		Activity 1.2.1.4: Create and disseminate guidelines for the implementation of legislation within relevant sectors (Kenya)	(Y3 Y4) At least one set of guidelines developed to address implementation of legislation for each relevant sector	1.2.1 – Kenya National Coordination Mechanisms – Consultant **$32,400**

Component	Outputs	Activities	Expected results	Budget line reference
Component 1: Cont.	**Output 1.2.2:** Regional coordination mechanisms to address SBMPL management established or facilitated.	**Activity 1.2.2:** Develop guidance and support information exchange at the regional level on SBMPL	(Y3 Y4) Guidance document for development of regional action plans for SBMPL to the Cartagena Convention Secretariat and their project "Reduce Marine Plastics and Plastic Pollution in Latin American and the Caribbean Cities Through a Circular Economy Approach" delivered and available (Y2 Y3) Guidance document on PRF capacity developed and available	1.2.2 – Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Costa Rica) – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$1,080**
Component 2: Improving systems, facilities, tools and information to effectively manage SBMPL (TA)	**Output 2.1.1:** PRF gap analysis conducted	**Activity 2.1.1.1:** Undertake analysis of PRF needs and capacities in Jamaican key ports **Activity 2.1.1.2:** Conduct an assessment of the waste generated by cruise and cargo ships at Mombaa Port (Kenya) **Activity 2.1.1.3:** Conduct an assessment of the amounts of plastic material in dredge disposal at Kilindini and Lamu Ports (Kenya) **Activity 2.1.1.4:** Conduct analyses and feasibility studies of gaps in PRFs in Vanuatu (Vanuatu)	(Y2) Report on the PRF needs and capacities in Jamaican key ports completed (Y3) Report on the assessment of the waste generated by cruise and cargo ships in Mombasa Port, Kenya completed (Y3) Report on the assessment of the amounts of plastic material in dredge disposal in Kilindini and Lamu Ports, Kenya completed (Y2) Reports on analyses and feasibility studies for PRFs in Vanuatu completed	2.1.1 – MPL Management – PRFs (All Countries) – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$24,570**
	Output 2.1.2: PWMPs developed in coordination with relevant competent authority to facilitate implementation	**Activity 2.1.2.1:** Support drafting manuals and plans for the effective implementation of waste reception facilities in ports in Jamaica (Jamaica). **Activity 2.1.2.2:** Develop national guidelines for the implementation of onboard garbage management plans (Kenya) **Activity 2.1.2.3:** Develop national or local on board 'best waste management practices or guidelines' to enhance waste management practices (Kenya)	(Y3) Manuals and plans for the effective implementation of waste reception facilities in ports in Jamaica delivered (Y3) National guidelines for the implementation of onboard garbage management plans developed and available (Kenya) (Y3) National or local on board 'best waste management practices or guidelines' to enhance waste management practices produced and available (Kenya)	2.1.2 – PWMPs (All Countries) – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$15,390**

Component	Outputs	Activities	Expected results	Budget line reference
Component 2: Cont.	**Output 2.1.3:** Technical-economic studies of the potential for investment to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in selected countries	**Activity 2.1.3.1:** Support development of technical-economic studies for investment to upgrade or establish PRF systems for effective SBMPL management in target countries (Costa Rica, Vanuatu)	(Y2 , Y3) A set of technical-economic studies for investment to upgrade or establish PRF systems for effective SBMPL management produced (Costa Rica) (Y2 , Y3) Report on economic assessment of potential business opportunities, particularly in plastic waste recycling from the fishing and shipping industry, highlighting opportunities or incentives for women in SBMPL management through small businesses (Vanuatu)	2.1.3 – Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$7,830**
	Output 2.2.1: Monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL that feed into management decision-making established in selected countries	**Activity 2.2.1.1:** Establish monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL at the national level in selected areas (Costa Rica) **Activity 2.2.1.2:** Facilitate planning, cooperation, consultation, and implementation of SBMPL activity management (Costa Rica) **Activity 2.2.1.3:** Develop a Jamaica National Best Practice Handbook for the Management of ALDFG (Jamaica) **Activity 2.2.1.4:** Identify best practices concerning SBMPL inspection and reporting to enhance its efficient management (Vanuatu) **Activity 2.2.1.5:** Provide training to fisheries stakeholders (fishers, cooperatives, fisheries managers, and control officers) on good practices to prevent and manage ALDFG and new management approaches developed (Vanuatu)	(Y3 , Y4) Monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL at the national level in selected areas established (selected areas to be confirmed during project inception period) (Y2, Y3) A guide to facilitate planning, cooperation, consultation, and implementation of SBMPL activity management in Costa Rica developed (Costa Rica) (Y3 , Y4) National Best Practice Handbook for the Management of ALDFG developed and available for Jamaica (Y2) Guide on best practices concerning SBMPL inspection and reporting to enhance its efficient management for Vanuatu (Y3) At least two training courses to fisheries stakeholders (fishers, cooperatives, fisheries managers, and control officers) in Vanuatu on good practices to prevent and manage ALDFG and new management approaches developed and delivered (Vanuatu)	2.2.1 – Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$44,712**

Component	Outputs	Activities	Expected results	Budget line reference
Component 2: (Cont.)	**Output 2.2.2:** Technologies and tools to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL identified and operational in target countries	**Activity 2.2.2.1:** Identify areas of high potential risk for SBMPL (Costa Rica) **Activity 2.2.2.2:** Assess strategies for marking, reporting, and retrieving ALDFG (Costa Rica) **Activity 2.2.2.3:** Identify best practices for SBMPL inspection and reporting and enhance knowledge sharing by developing guidance for effective SBMPL management, contributing significantly by providing databases, data tools, and systems to specific stakeholders (Jamaica) **Activity 2.2.2.4:** Develop guidance facilitating cooperation in the planning, consultation, and implementation of SBMPL management activities (Kenya) **Activity 2.2.2.5:** Develop waste management strategies and practices to support existing awareness raising and training (Kenya) **Activity 2.2.2.6:** Develop training courses with a focus on SBMPL for Kenya Fishing Schools, seafarers, BMUs and enforcement officers on SBMPL (Kenya) **Activity 2.2.2.7:** Raise public awareness on the issues of SBMPL (Kenya) **Activity 2.2.2.8:** Provide training and other outreach to fisheries stakeholders (fishers, fisheries managers, and control officers) on good practices to prevent and manage ALDFG developed (Kenya) **Activity 2.2.2.9:** Support SBMPL knowledge dissemination through regional environmental data repository (Vanuatu)	(Y2 , Y3) Areas of high potential risk for SBMPL in Costa Rica identified with digital maps of the location of PRFs and ship traffic into and out of ports (Costa Rica) (Y3) Report and guidance documents on strategies for marking, reporting, and retrieving ALDFG (Costa Rica) (Y2, Y3) Report and guidance documents on best practices for SBMPL inspection and reporting and enhance knowledge sharing (Jamaica) (Y2 , Y3) Report and guidance documents on planning, consultation, and implementation of SBMPL management activities (Kenya) (Y2) Best practice waste management strategies and practices guidelines produced and available (Kenya) (Y2 Y3) At least two training courses on SBMPL delivered (Y3) At least one public awareness campaign in Kenya on SBMPL issues delivered (Y2) At least two training events for fisheries stakeholders (fishers, fisheries managers, and control officers) on good practices to prevent and manage ALDFG developed in Kenya (Y3) Project guidance on SBMPL sent to regional environmental data repository	2.2.2 – Technologies (All Countries) – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$53,163**

Component	Outputs	Activities	Expected results	Budget line reference
Component 3: Developing and promoting practical opportunities and incentives for environmentally sound management of SBMPL (TA).	**Output 3.1.1:** Incentives to support investment in addressing SBMPL identified and options communicated to stakeholders	**Activity 3.1.1.1:** Expand the previous ACEPESA cost-benefit analysis of fishing ports to shipping/cargo ports to conduct an economic analysis (e.g. cost-benefit) on incentives—whether policy, financial, regulatory, or operational—that promote environmentally responsible management of SBMPL (Costa Rica) **Activity 3.1.1.2:** Enhance awareness among stakeholders and engage private sector in initiatives to reduce SBMPL in Kenya and Vanuatu	(4, Y2) Report on updated and expanded costs-benefit analysis covering fishing ports and shipping/cargo ports that identifies incentives that promote environmentally responsible management of SBMPL (Y2 , Y3) At least one awareness-raising campaign among stakeholders and private sector on initiatives to reduce SBMPL in Kenya and Vanuatu	3.1.1 – Incentive Consultants (All Countries) – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$8,910**
	Output 3.1.2: Gender-responsive SBMPL business ventures identified and developed in selected countries	**Activity 3.1.2.1:** Engage and bring together a diverse range of stakeholders from the public and private sectors, including government agencies, businesses, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and local community stakeholders in workshops to identify common objectives related to marine litter eradication, circular economy, and blue economy initiatives (Jamaica) **Activity 3.1.2.2:** Develop studies to elucidate the roles of different stakeholders in the management and disposal of SBMPL (Vanuatu)	(Y2, Y3) At least two workshops in Jamaica held with government agencies, businesses, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and local community stakeholders to identify common objectives related to marine litter eradication, circular economy, and blue economy initiatives (Y3) Reports of studies into the roles of different stakeholders in the management and disposal of SBMPL delivered	3.1.2 – Gender Activity (All Countries) – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) **$65,252**

Component	Outputs	Activities	Expected results	Budget line reference
Component 4: Increasing knowledge and awareness of SBMPL and potential solutions to reduce and eliminate SBMPL among key stakeholders (TA)	**Output 4.1.1:** Project results, experiences, lessons learned, and recommendations for successful implementation of effective SBMPL management measures documented.	**Activity 4.1.1.1:** Design and implement the project's KMC Plan and improve .knowledge of measures, options and incentives to effectively manage, reduce or eliminate SBMPL increased among key stakeholder groups	(Y1) KMC Plan designed (Y2-Y4) KMC delivered (Y1 Y2 Y3 Y4) Shared project-generated knowledge and communication products produced (Y1) Project-specific 'visual identity'developed and made shared with project partners (Y2 Y3 Y4) Structured lesson-learning framework for the project developed with regular reviews of project results (Y1 Y2 Y3 Y4) Engagement with IW:LEARN (Y4) Road map for scaling up project results and successful solutions for reducing SBMPL in shipping and fisheries sector developed and promoted	4.1 Opening and Closing Workshops – Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) - Travel **$56,160** - Training **$210,600**
				4.1 Regional Fisheries Workshops x 2 - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) - Travel **$64,800** - Training **$243,000**
	Output 4.2.1: A gender-sensitive project M&E system designed and operational.	**4.1.2** – M&E activity – Knowledge Management and Communication.	(Y1 Y2 Y3 Y4) Annual PSC meeting (Y1 Y2 Y3 Y4) Annual GEF PIR and 6-monthly FAO progress reports (PPR)	4.2 Project Steering Committee - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries) - Travel **$58,472** - Training **$146,179**
				4.2 M&E - MTR **$54,817** 4.2 M&E - Terminal Evaluation **$80,398** 4.2 M&E - Terminal Report **$7,309**

Component	Outputs	Activities	Expected results	Budget line reference
Total Budget for Knowledge Management Plan				**$1,409,942 as per budget matrix at the time of proposal submission. This, as any other cost related to activities, must be validated by the countries at the inception and first PSC meetings.**

The project's KM strategy aims to ensure the efficient use and distribution of information and knowledge generated by the project to raise awareness of SBMPL most effectively and promote potential solutions to reduce and eliminate SBMPL among all stakeholders to enable them to make more effective choices on the management and disposal of SBMPL. Consequently, KM is viewed as an integral part of the project, essential for generating awareness, promoting learning and continuous improvement (linked to project M&E activities), generating content for up-scaling of project achievements, lessons and good practices, enabling institutional memory, and supporting stakeholder engagement on key issues related to reducing, eliminating and managing SBMPL at national, regional and global levels. Key knowledge elements include information on volumes and types of SBMPL (including ALDFG), the associated impacts in relation to biodiversity hot spots and sensitive marine habitats/species, and information on best practices for SBMPL management. The use of knowledge to strengthen capacity is seen as particularly critical to the project's success, and although the project has dedicated KM activities under Component 4 it will use KM to support capacity building and training actions under all the components.

A Knowledge Management and Communications (KMC) Plan will guide the project's knowledge generation, lesson learning, information storage and sharing/exchange, and awareness-raising activities with clear identification of roles and responsibilities, deliverables, resources and timing (what, how, when, who and with what resources). This will include a road map for scaling up successful solutions for better management of SBMPL and reduction of discard of plastic litter regionally, globally and to wider LME network designed and executed. KM materials will be translated into regional languages as appropriate (English and Spanish (for Costa Rica) being the principal languages of the project).

The project's KM approach will place particular emphasis on stakeholder engagement and the KMC Plan will be linked to the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 10) to ensure effective and targeted information dissemination and exchange to key stakeholder groups. The regional elements of the project will focus on establishing a dialogue, coordination and collaboration with regional bodies and projects/programmes that are already dealing with MPL, such as the UNEP-GEF ISLANDS Caribbean Child Project.

The project will benefit from a broad range of both innovative and established KM services, products, and expertise provided by IMO and FAO. These will be available through IMO and FAO co-financing, offering support over the entire data cycle including data collection, such as locally adaptable SMARTForms/mobile apps for data collection on SBMPL coming into ports, analysis and reporting including on ALDFG, and indicator dashboards including the IMO GISIS database and the FAO/NFI geospatial infrastructure, and links to FAO and IMO corporate KM platforms such as the IMO Maritime Knowledge Centre[47][*] and through other relevant platforms, e.g. the GPML[48][†] multi-stakeholder Digital Platform on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution, to support dissemination of knowledge products.

[*] https://www.imo.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Pages/Default.aspx

[†] https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/oceans-seas/what-we-do/addressing-land-based-pollution/global-partnership-plastic

The PRO-SEAS Project will also be able to draw on a broad range of innovative KM services provided by FAO to connect local data platforms to global data infrastructures to contribute to data standardization and harmonization, including on ALDFG assessment and its management, fisheries management capacity development. Training plays an important role in IMO efforts to support the implementation of international maritime standards and build the capacities of Member States to effectively enforce IMO instruments. In view of the rapid global digitalization, including in teaching and virtual learning, IMO is adapting its working practices to develop new digital methodologies, meet the demand for virtual courses and serve the global maritime industry efficiently. IMO has developed several e-learning courses with the purpose of increasing the capacity of Member States to effectively implement IMO instruments that are accessible through IMO e-learning platform. In collaboration with various stakeholders and partners, in particular the WMU, IMO is developing a number of e-learning courses, that PRO-SEAS will benefit from. In addition, IMO-led GISIS is aimed at allowing online access to the information and data supplied to the IMO Secretariat by maritime administrations, its member states and port authorities, in compliance with IMO instruments, regulations and guidelines. This is an informational data hub for the global shipping industry and maritime professionals for complying different types of rules and regulations, global and local. This is another source of information and knowledge sharing platform for the PRO-SEAS.

Online/virtual training and information exchange are expected to play a significant role in the project's KM approach and will be supported through the creation of a dedicated digital project KM platform (part of the project website), linked to other relevant national, regional and global platforms, including existing IMO, FAO, UNEP websites. In addition, the FAO eLearning Academy will support the project's remote learning activities. FAO is particularly well capacitated for this effort with alignments to numerous fisheries management organizations globally. These formal and informal links, including the FAO FIRMS partnership, provide a platform to discuss and design locally adapted KM services.

The project's KM approach will build on the experience, lessons learned and information platforms developed during the IMO GloBallast, GloMEEP and GloFouling projects, as well as previous and ongoing FAO-GEF projects and programmes such as the GEF-7 Common Oceans (ABNJ) programme. The project will be an active partner of IW:LEARN and LME:LEARN to further promote effective dissemination of project-generated knowledge, results and lessons learned to other countries and LMEs and the wider IW community. The project will participate in exchanges on topics related to SBMPL, plastics pollution and marine conservation issues at the national and regional levels, and in trainings, workshops and IW Conferences (the PCU also supporting government representatives from each participating country). It will contribute to GEF Experience Notes, Results Notes, Good Practice Briefs and other relevant knowledge products during project implementation. A minimum of 1% of the GEF IW grant financing will be ring-fenced to support participation in IW:LEARN activities (captured in a specific project budget line).

A part-time Administrative Assistant who will also have (KMC duties will be employed within the PCU for its entire four-year duration, to organize and execute its KM, outreach and communications activities.

2.8 Strengthening and alignment with existing national policies (policy coherence)

The project has been designed to support national priorities. For example, project Component 1 aims to improve or develop national policies to ensure they reflect the established international legal and policy frameworks that address MPL, notably MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP and the FAO VGMFG.

The PRO-SEAS Project particularly responds to supporting the implementation of priorities identified in each country's NAPs. All four countries have NAPs to address SBMPL, although these plans are in various stages of completeness (some will need revising and updating during the lifetime of the project), and none have been fully implemented and need capacity strengthened to do so. The project will also support wider adoption and implementation of the VGMFG which is widely required (for instance, no country has established a legal and regulatory fisheries framework to facilitate the implementation of a full fishing gear marking system).

In Costa Rica, the activities proposed in PRO-SEAS are aligned with the NAP approved in 2021, which aims to fill many of the gaps identified in the Country Assessment Report on SBMPL with specific reference to shipping and fisheries such as the registration and online publication of information related to the management of SBMPL and in particular with the National Marine Litter Plan, fishing gear marking efforts undertaken by

INCOPESCA, training and education programmes undertaken by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Environment, and efforts undertaken by the MOPT and the port authorities (INCOP and JAPDEVA) to reduce the SBMPL. The PRO-SEAS Project will help develop legislation for the regulation of maritime transport (Costa Rica has not ratified either MARPOL or the Protocol to the London Convention) and regulations to address ghost fishing and ALDFG. The level of awareness in the country on the need to address these is high but additional human capacity is required to learn, among others, how to mark fishing gear, how to correctly apply MARPOL and other international conventions. These will be provided through the PRO-SEAS Project.

In Kenya, the proposed PRO-SEAS activities are aligned with the following policies:

1 the national environment policy (2013) which (among other things) aims to stem pollution of coastal and marine ecosystems occasioned by poor waste management, pollution from land-based activities and other sources;

2 the national sustainable waste management policy (2021), which seeks to protect public health and environmental integrity through integrated targeted interventions including strengthening the institutional framework for waste management and improving education and public awareness on waste management; and

3 the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy (2014) which provides for interventions to manage solid waste to mitigate environmental pollution including improving enforcement of pollution control legislation and development and implementation of pollution prevention and control guidelines for the coastal zone.

In Jamaica, the PRO-SEAS Project is aligned with the following relevant MEAs/policies/legislation:

the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS);

1 the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;

2 the Cartagena Convention;

3 the IMO Convention on Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, 1972 (London Convention);

4 MARPOL; and

5 the NSWMA Act; the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act;

6 the Trade (Plastic Packaging Materials Prohibition) Order, 2018;

7 the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (Plastic Packaging Materials Prohibition) Order, 2018.

In Vanuatu, the PRO-SEAS Project aligns well with the priorities outlined in the Vanuatu 2030 | The People's Plan[37][*], National Waste Management Strategy[38][†], and the NAP for MPL. The project directly contributes to the goals of preserving biodiversity and fostering a clean and healthy environment. It echoes the National Waste Management Strategy[39][‡] by promoting responsible waste management practices to reduce land and sea-based plastic pollution. Furthermore, the project's initiatives complement the NAP's activities. This multi-faceted approach ensures the project activities in Vanuatu to combat marine litter align with both national and international environmental objectives.

The PRO-SEAS Project will help build substantial individual, institutional and especially technical capacities at national level among public, private and civil society bodies involved with shipping, fisheries, waste management and environmental protection. The PRO-SEAS Project will particularly build capacity to support the implementation priority activities in the NAPs for SBMPL of Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu. For

[*] https://www.gov.vu/images/publications/Vanuatu2030-EN-FINAL-sf.pdf

[†] https://environment.gov.vu/images/Waste.Management/NWMS-IP%202016-2020.pdf

[‡] https://environment.gov.vu/images/Waste.Management/NWMS-IP%202016-2020.pdf

instance, through (Component 1) the PRO-SEAS Project will support capacity building (training, information, support for drafting policy or regulations) to facilitate national governments to adopt and implement key international agreements and instruments, notably MARPOL Annex V, the London Convention, and the FAO VGMFG (requests for TA from the PRO-SEAS Project to help adopt and implement the VGMFG has been identified for all four participating countries). In relation to this, with GEF financing Component 1, will provide capacity-building activities to support improved collaboration between governmental agencies, NGOs, and local communities for the development and enforcement of robust policies and regulations aimed at reducing SBMPL pollution, promoting sustainable waste management practices and establishment/mobilization of PRFs. PRO-SEAS capacity-building efforts (training, awareness-raising, policy briefings, etc) will focus particularly on the SBMPL NTFs but capacity will also be enhanced more broadly through sharing of project experiences on the adoption and implementation of MARPOL Annex V, the London Convention and the FAO VGMFG with other LME countries in the three target regions (Component 1 and Component 4).

Under the GEF financing for Component 2, data collection, monitoring and reporting tools and systems will be developed (e.g. for SBMPL coming into ports and ALDFG) and government agency staff responsible for shipping, fisheries and waste management will undergo training on these new or updated systems. New tools include the use of predictive modelling to identify areas of potential high risk of SBMPL which will support decision-making on the siting and capacity needs for PRFs, and fisheries gear marking system and a standardized reporting format for ALDFG (following the FAO model) with associated training to support the gear-marking and VGMFG implementation (targeted at fishers, fisheries managers, port state control officers). PRO-SEAS will also support the piloting of innovative approaches, e.g. on biodegradable FADs (under Component 2) which will help increase technical options to address SBMPL among government fisheries agencies and the private fisheries sector.

Under Component 3, capacity will be built to take advantage of private sector opportunities and incentives for environmentally sound management of SBMPL through training, targeted support for small business development (especially targeted at women), and awareness-raising and provision of data and targeted studies (e.g. cost-benefit analysis of financial opportunities for developing SBMPL recycling/repurposing at target ports). PRO-SEAS will enhance technical capacities by developing new procedures/processes for SBMPL collection and management (recycling/disposal, under Component3) at established and planned PRFs, which can also create opportunities for economic growth and job creation in the green/blue economy sector.

The PRO-SEAS Project will also promote public awareness and foster greater engagement and responsibility by the public to address SBMPL in all four countries (through Component 4 activities), building the public's capacity to respond to the SBMPL threat (through, for instance, better informed public advocacy campaign aimed at elected decision makers to address the issue) that will support more community SBMPL clean-ups drives (such as though beach management units in Kenya) and a promote a culture of environmental stewardship.

More generally, all the countries, but especially Jamaica and Vanuatu as SIDS, will benefit from the PRO-SEAS project through capacity built to support wider protection of their delicate marine ecosystem and associated biodiversity, livelihood enhancement in coastal communities including job creation opportunities in the waste management/recycling sector, and through capacity building for facilitating international cooperation.

2.9 Summary of institutional arrangements and coordination with other initiatives and projects

The PRO-SEAS Project will be funded by the GEF, with FAO being the GEF IA and IMO, the project executing agency (EA). The governance structure of the PRO-SEAS project is summarized in Figure 4.

GEF Implementing Agency

As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to GEF for delivery of the results. FAO will provide oversight of project implementation and technical and support services as established in the GEF Policy to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and requirements. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI) will particularly assist with aspects of project implementation, acting as the lead technical unit, to ensure the technical and economic feasibility of the measures introduced

by the project, and to facilitate sharing of experiences with other regions through FAO global network. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project:

- the Budget Holder (BH), based at FAO HQ, will provide oversight of day-to-day project execution;
- the Lead Technical Officer (LTO), of the Fishing Technology and Operations Team (NFIFO) at FAO HQs, will provide oversight/support to the project's technical work in coordination with IMO and government representatives participating in the PSC;
- the Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTOs) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

Specifically, FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- administration of funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- overseeing project implementation in accordance with the Project Document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers including IMO and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- providing technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned, including participation in fishing operations pollution-related activities;
- as United Nations technical agency with the mandate on fisheries, FAO will technically review and clear project publications and communications in the fisheries domain;
- official submission of fisheries related project outputs/communications to the ministries responsible for fisheries in the project countries;
- conducting at least one supervision mission per year;
- reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the MTR, the TE and the Project Closure Report on project progress; and
- financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

An FAO Project Task Force (PTF) will also be established within the IA to provide technical support and guidance to the project. In addition to technical members, the PTF will include the project's BH, LTO, Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) and NFI officers from relevant technical teams. The PTF will also be supported by the relevant offices in FAO HQ such as the finance office, legal office, and administrative support from the FAO-GEF Unit (Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment) (OCBD) as needed.

Executing agency

IMO, a United Nations specialized agency, will act as the lead EA for the project with responsibility for the day-to-day management of project results in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the UN-UN Transfer Agreement signed with FAO. As EA of the project, IMO is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements. IMO responsibilities, as GEF EA, will include:

- establishing and supporting the Project Coordination Unit (PCU);
- acting as Secretariat for the PSC;
- ensuring that the project is executed according to the agreed work plan and budget;
- reviewing and submitting the required reporting obligations to the IA in accordance with the FAO and GEF requirements as regulated in the UN-UN Transfer Agreement that will be established between FAO and IMO after the CEO Endorsement of the project;
- ensuring all procurement is done in compliance with Agency standards; and
- communicating with and disseminating information to the relevant project's stakeholders.

Project Steering Committee

The main governance and oversight body will be the PSC with representatives from IMO, FAO, national authorities represented by the nominated NFPs for shipping and fisheries agencies, other partners undertake various project execution tasks, and the relevant national GEF OFP. Strategic partners (which can include representatives from the private sector and NGOs) and GEF Secretariat will be invited to participate as observers. The PSC will normally meet once a year, although additional meetings, either in person or through multimedia (such as by video or Skype conferences), can be called as necessary. As focal points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will:

1 technically oversee activities in their sector;

2 ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project;

3 facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and

4 facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

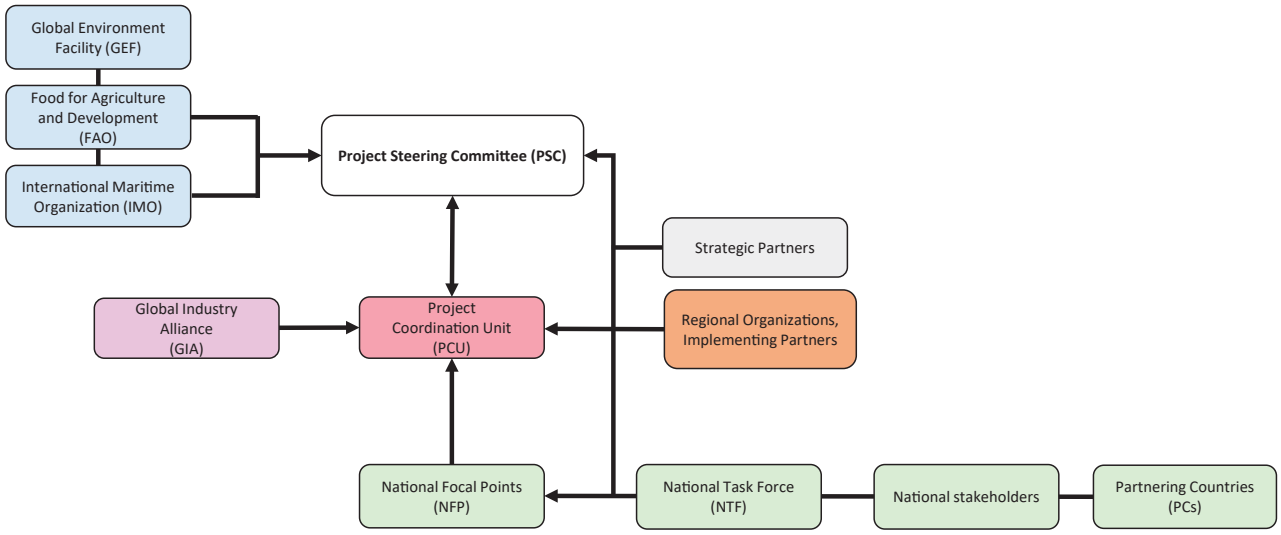

Figure 4: *PRO-SEAS Project governance structure*

The project Chief Technical Adviser (CTA)/PM (see below) will be the Secretary to the PSC. The members of the PSC will be responsible for:

- oversight and review of technical activities carried out under the project;
- review and report on the progress towards the project's objectives and their contribution to the overall programmatic objectives;
- assessment of the progress in the implementation of the project in accordance with timelines and goals stated in the results framework, including review of the project Theory-of-Change assumptions;
- taking consensus-based strategic decisions and recommendations when guidance is required by the PCU;
- a review of the narrative that links the impacts of the activities, outputs and outcomes of the project in particular in relation to their contribution to the project objective;
- assessing effectiveness of the KMC efforts at the project level;
- reviewing sustainability of key project outcomes, including upscaling and replication;
- approval of the project's annual work plan and budget (AWP/B);
- enhance synergy between the project and other relevant initiatives, including those related to the GEF International Waters Focal Area; and

– reviewing and providing comments on independent external reviews and evaluations, as well as advise on any other issues that would be brought to its attention by the PCU.

Draft terms of reference TORs for the PSC are appended in Annex P. The PSC will approve its TORs at its first meeting.

Project Coordination Unit

The project will be managed globally through a PCU based at IMO headquarters (HQ) in London, United Kingdom. It will be housed under the newly established Technical Cooperation and Implementation Division (TCID), specifically in the Subdivision for Partnerships and Projects (SDPAP). SDPAP is implementing a portfolio of projects. One of these portfolios is the Oceans Portfolio under which the OceanLitter Programme sits. The OceanLitter Programme houses all the projects related to MPL and therefore the PCU technical experts will be able to share their expertise with other projects that will not only ensure cost efficiency but also allow PRO-SEAS to benefit from the existing knowledge and expertise to allow quick jump-start of the project. In addition, there are two other GEF-funded projects currently under way in the SDPAP and this will provide an excellent opportunity for knowledge and exchange of expertise on the specifics of the GEF-funded projects.

The PCU will have responsibility for supporting both the technical outcomes of the project, including training activities, as well as project management. The PCU will ensure a proper coordination of the project activities within the IMO TCID and Marine Environmental Division (MED) activities, as well as with other technical donor initiatives and IFIs. There is also a synergistic effect of having the PCU near the MED within IMO that will allow follow up and involvement in the regulatory process and discussions at MEPC and PPR meetings on SBMPL matters as well as the opportunity to receive technical backstopping from IMO technical officers. Given the frequency of IMO Member State participation in the regular IMO meetings, in particular the MEPC and its WGs, the PCU is in an ideal position to stay in contact with member state representatives and to ensure that the momentum for addressing SBMPL issues within the strategic regions (and in other regions) continues to build. All the above provides a strong comparative advantage for IMO to be the executing agency (EA).

The PCU will be staffed by a CTA/PM, a TA, a Gender/Knowledge Management Adviser and a Financial and Administrative Specialist (FAS). The PCU members are overseeing the OceanLitter Programme at IMO and will be sharing their time to implement PRO-SEAS and will be co-funded through other projects under the programmes. This PCU constitutes a lean organizational structure for a global project of this scale that has two major areas of intervention, namely the shipping and fishery sectors. It is possible to operate effectively with such organizational structure only because of the portfolio approach established by IMO mentioned above which facilitates sharing of technical expertise among staff members. The small PCU is also possible due to IMO established national and regional contacts that can support the implementation of the project.

The PCU will assume day-to-day operational control of the project and will directly liaise with counterparts at the regional and country levels. The PCU will be develop and supervise technical outputs, outreach and coordination with strategic partners and other stakeholders, ensuring that deadlines are met, financial and reporting requirements are adhered to, consultants are effectively utilized and managed, and the countries are well supported with their activities. Most of the PRO-SEAS PCU members will have extensive knowledge and experience from the other IMO MPL projects, namely GloLitter and RegLitter, therefore, the expectation is that the PCU can be quickly established and will be fully functional to ensure a smooth transition between the PPG and the project implementation phase. Extensive use of technical expertise existing within the PCU will ensure the cost-efficiency. External expertise will be hired only to augment the technical expertise within the PCU.

Project executing partners

To effectively address SBMPL in an integrated and harmonized manner, IMO will engage various partners to undertake project-related activities on a regional and/or national level under direction from the PCU. This engagement will be done either directly through partnerships agreements with IMO HQ or IMO and FAO partner organizations in the regions, such as UNDP, SPREP, RCOs, RFBs, RFMOs or others.

National and regional management arrangements

The project will continue working with the NTFs that were established under GloLitter in the project countries but will be expanded to include representatives from environment agencies, waste management authorities, and representatives from private sector shipping and fisheries groups, as well as those from maritime transport and fisheries, which will further encourage ongoing coordination within existing ocean policy and planning mechanisms.

The regional bodies will be engaged to disseminate project results to other (non-project) countries in the region and to support collaborative efforts to address common challenges on SBMPL, including preparing and coordinating with the countries in their regions for more effective implementation of the relevant international regulatory frameworks. These are likely to be:

- COCATRAM (covering Latin America and the Caribbean;
- RAC/REMPEITC-Caribe (for the wider Caribbean);
- WECAFC;
- SPREP – Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (covering the Pacific);
- the IMO Regional Coordinator for Eastern and Southern Africa (based in Kenya) for eastern African region;
- and SWIOFC.

The project will also promote the inclusion of SBMPL within existing regional mechanisms. National and Regional Focal Points will be nominated to the project by the governments or RCOs.

Project Task Force

A PTF will be established within the IA to provide technical support and guidance to the project. In addition to technical members, the PTF will include the project's BH, LTO, FLO and NFI officers from relevant technical teams. The PTF will also be supported by the relevant offices in FAO HQ such as finance office, legal office, and administrative support from the FAO-GEF Unit (OCBD) as needed.

Inception workshop

An inception workshop will take place within three months of the project's official start date of the project with participation of the implementing and executing agencies, as well as key partners, to establish the PSC, agree on the specific details of the coordination mechanisms, as well as a project-level KMC strategy, partnership strategy, and arrangements for a cohesive project M&E plan.

Will the GEF IA play an execution role on this project?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

2.10 Coordination and cooperation with ongoing initiatives and project

The project will collaborate with several ongoing initiatives, building on their achievements and ownership, particularly with those which IMO or FAO is already part of. The key initiatives are listed below.

GloLitter is implemented by IMO in partnership with FAO and funded by the Governments of Norway, Australia and Saudi Arabia. It supports 30 developing countries from five regions in identifying opportunities to prevent and reduce MPL within the shipping and fisheries sectors. GloLitter is the first global initiative that tackles SBMPL from shipping and fisheries with a specific focus on implementation of the IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships, and the FAO VGMFG. Building on the GloLitter results, the PRO-SEAS Project will support implementation of the existing NAPs (NAPs developed under GloLitter) to address SBMPL (project Component 1), including establishing environmentally sound SBMPL management systems in selected ports (Component 2).

GESAMP will provide scientific advice to the PRO-SEAS Project, particularly GESAMP WG 43 on sea-based sources of marine litter which is co-sponsored by FAO, IMO and UNEP and aims to build a broader understanding of SBMPL, particularly from the shipping and fishing sectors.

Global Partnership for Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML), with UNEP as its secretariat, is a partnership of diverse stakeholders that seeks to reduce and manage marine litter and link relevant stakeholders, as well as to the UNEP-related marine litter processes. IMO and FAO lead the focal area on sea-based sources of marine litter. Also, the PRO-SEAS Project, in collaboration with UNEP and through GPML, will provide a vehicle to complement efforts being undertaken through the Regional Sea Convention secretariats (Regional Seas Programme of United Nations Environment) to address SBMPL, including inputs to the harmonization with Regional Action Plans.

GGGI is the only cross-sector stakeholder alliance focused on addressing the problem of ALDFG worldwide. FAO has partnered with GGGI on a several initiatives, including a pilot project on gear marking in SSF and recommendations for the Development of the Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear. Under GloLitter, IMO and FAO has partnered with GGGI to implement a small grants programme for women-led projects.

The FAO-supported RSN which includes all RFBs (and RFMOs). The PRO-SEAS Project will disseminate information on the use of plastics in fisheries, ALDFG and ghost fishing, options to reduce plastics in fishing gears, and measures to increase collection and recycling or repurposing of EOL/obsolete gears and waste from fishing vessels, through this Network. In relation to this, the project will also partner with the International Sustainable Seafood Foundation. Initial areas explored during the PPG (to be confirmed during project implementation) include linkage with ISSF to address FAD retrieval at the regional level undertaken in collaboration with several tuna fisheries RFMOs (those most relevant being Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, IOTC, WCPFC and ICCAT) and fishing vessel skipper and other stakeholders (fishing companies, managers, etc.) training workshops to address SBMPL from fisheries, including PS (FADs), LL and any other gear types.

The project will also link with the FAO-supported BPI through its activities related to PRFs, and a variety of CSOs and NGOs such as ALPESCAS connecting with its fishing net recycling programme, which will also be contributing under Output 3.1.2 (see above).

During the project's inception period, the project will explore opportunities for synergies and collaboration, where appropriate, with other relevant GEF and non-GEF projects at the national, regional and global levels. Coordination with these initiatives will be important to capitalize on potential synergies and ensure maximum benefits to stakeholders in the most cost-effective manner. These projects are also potential sources of additional (leveraged) co-financing for the PRO-SEAS Project, depending on the extent to which collaboration develops during project implementation. Systems for communication and exchange will be established with both the relevant GEF and non-GEF projects during the PRO-SEAS Project's inception period and detailed in a project stakeholders and partnerships plan (based on operationalizing the project's SEP), which will also be produced during the project inception period.

GEF projects

The PRO-SEAS Project will be closely coordinated with other relevant active GEF projects listed in Table 4, through, e.g. the communication and knowledge exchange mechanisms under Component 4, as well as periodic meetings between their respective implementation teams. Initial approaches to explore synergies and collaboration were made during the PPG period with IMO-implemented GloFouling and GloNoise, as well as FAO-implemented REBYC-III projects to learn about lessons learned and discuss best practices in implementation of the GEF-funded projects, which will be followed up during the first three months of the project implementation.

Non-GEF projects

There are several relevant non-GEF projects at the national, regional and global levels with which the PRO-SEAS Project will explore coordination during the initial project implementation period are listed in Table 5. There will be a special emphasis on coordination with the IMO GloLitter, IMO RegLitter Project which are considered sister projects of the PRO-SEAS Project, and on which the PRO-SEAS builds, and given the

PCU for the PRO-SEAS will be hosted at IMO HQ in London. Close cooperation will be established with the UNEP GPML that is a multi-stakeholder partnership that brings together all actors working to prevent marine litter and plastic pollution on global and regional levels. GloLitter is closely partnering with this initiative on capacity-building activities and information exchange.

Table 4: *Active global/regional/national GEF-supported projects of relevance to the PRO-SEAS Project*

Project title/lead implementing agency/GEF project ID	Description/participating countries	GEF focal area	GEF funding ($)	Coordination approach
Circular and persistent organic pollutants (POPs)-free Plastics in Africa/UNEP/GEF Project ID: 11049	Approved for implementation. The objective is to reduce the import, production and use of POPs in plastic-containing products and the generation of UPOPs. Regional, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe	Chemicals and Waste	11,000,000	Knowledge products and events; project website; project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)
Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Global Platform Project/UNEP and WWF US Chapter/ GEF Project ID: 11197	Concept approved. Global Platform Project for the Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program, co-led by UNEP and WWF. The objective of the integrated programme is to trigger systems change to accelerate the transition towards a circular economy of plastics in the food and beverage sector, and prevent plastic pollution through upstream solutions such as reduction, substitution, reuse, and redesign. Global, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, India, Jordan, Laos, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Senegal	IW Climate Change Mitigation Biodiversity	15,984,404	IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; project website; and project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)
Promoting national blue economy priorities through marine spatial planning in the Caribbean Large Mareine Ecosystems Plus (BE-CLME+)/FAO	Approved for Implementation. The objective is to promote blue economy development in the CLME+ through marine spatial planning and marine protected areas, ecosystem approach to fisheries, and sustainable seafood value chains. Regional, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Lucia	IW, Biodiversity	6,308,400	IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; project website; and project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)
Protecting and Restoring the Ocean's Natural Capital, building Resilience and supporting region-wide Investments for sustainable Blue Socio-Economic Development (PROCARIBE+)/ UNDP/GEF Project ID: 10800	Approved for implementation. Builds on the previous CLME+ project. The objective is to protect, restore and harness the natural coastal and marine capital of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LMEs to catalyse investments in a climate-resilient, sustainable post-covid Blue Economy, through strengthened regional coordination and collaboration, and wide-ranging partnerships. Regional, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Haiti, Venezuela	IW	15,429,817	IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; project website; project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)

Project title/lead implementing agency/GEF project ID	Description/participating countries	GEF focal area	GEF funding ($)	Coordination approach
Reduce marine plastics and plastic pollution in Latin American and Caribbean cities through a circular economy approach/UNEP/ GEF Project ID: 10547	Approved for implementation. The objective is to reduce regional marine plastics and plastic pollution by facilitating governments and businesses at the city-level, to accelerate the transition to a circular economy thereby responding to national, regional and global marine litter and plastics-related action plans, resolutions and commitments Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC). Regional, Colombia Jamaica, Panama	IW Chemicals and Waste	7,000,000	IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events project website; project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events);
Strategies, technologies and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical LME Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)/FAO/GEF Project ID: 10857	Approved for implementation. The objective is to manage bycatch and reduce discards in CLME+ thereby promoting sustainable and responsible fisheries that provide economic opportunities while ensuring the conservation of marine living resources, supporting country implementation of the CLME+ SAP, and with successful solutions for potential scale up to other LMEs. Project also explores ALDFG management. Regional, Barbados, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	IW	5,329,452	IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; project website; and project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)
Strengthening the national capacity for the management of POPs in Costa Rica/UNDP/ GEF Project ID: 11015	Approved for implementation. The objective is to reduce emissions/releases, minimize exposure of human beings to UPOPs in strategic sectors including plastics, and to advance the Stockholm Convention in Costa Rica. National, Costa Rica	Chemicals and Waste	4,000,000	Knowledge products and events; project website; and project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)
Common Oceans – A partnership for sustainability and biodiversity in the ABNJ	Approved for implementation. The programme aims to improve tuna and deep-sea fisheries management by strengthening regulatory frameworks and reducing their environmental impact. It will form a collaborative stewardship to demonstrate how cooperation and partnership can play a leading role in sustaining and restoring the productivity and health of the in on the Sargasso Sea's ecosystem. Another important aspect is capacity building. Key officials from regional and national organizations will participate in training programmes that will allow them to exchange experiences and strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration on issues such as IUU fishing, seabed disturbance, marine and land-based pollution and climate change.	IW	26, 719,744	IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; linking project websites; and project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)

Table 5: *Key related non-GEF projects and programmes with potential for collaboration/synergies with the PRO-SEAS Project*

Status	Name of project or programme	Host institution	Description	Country/ region	Funding source
Under implementation	Sea-based Sources of Waste Projects	SST	Ongoing monitoring through a citizen science programme and a citizen science training programme offered to citizen scientists. Currently developing training interventions aimed at minimizing sea-based sources of waste, and has published ALDFG guide: https://sst.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/2024-ALDFG-in-Africa_Best-Practice-Guide_Digital-1.pdf	Africa	Multiple, but primary donor is The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Under implementation	PROBLUE	World Bank	Multi-donor trust fund, housed at the World Bank, that supports the World Bank's overall ocean portfolio. PROBLUE focuses on four key areas: – the management of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture; – addressing threats posed to ocean health by marine pollution, including litter and plastics, from marine or land-based sources; – the sustainable development of key oceanic sectors such as tourism, maritime transport and offshore renewable energy; and – building government capacity to manage marine resources, including nature-based infrastructure such as mangroves, in an integrated way to deliver more and long-lasting benefits to countries and communities	Global	Multi-donor trust fund
Under implementation	Catchgreen	Various project partners in Sweden, Norway, South Africa and Kenya	A cross-sector collaborative research project that covers the entire fishing gear production chain, from the development of a brand-new biodegradable compound for ocean use, filament manufacturing, and testing, to piloting in real-life ocean conditions and prototype gear development through various project partners in Sweden, Norway, South Africa and Kenya	Global	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, UKaid
Under implementation	BioFADs: New trials and Large-Scale Deployment	International Seafood Sustainability Foundation	Global at-sea research initiative to trial non-entangling designs and natural materials for FADs that can biodegrade	Global	Unknown; non-GEF
Under implementation	Redes de América	ALPESCAS	Fishing net and gear recycling programme which brings together 11 countries in the region (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)	Latin America	Private sector

Status	Name of project or programme	Host institution	Description	Country/ region	Funding source
Under implementation	GPML-Caribe	GCFI	A partnership for national and regional organizations, governments, research, and technical agencies and individuals, that work together to reduce the quantity and impact of marine litter and plastic pollution in coastal zones of the Wider Caribbean Region	Caribbean	Various sources
Under implementation	GGGI Projects	GGGI	GGI Projects are aimed at addressing the problem of abandoned, lost and otherwise discarded fishing gear	Global	Various sources (e.g. Government of Belgium, National Geographic Society and World Animal Protection etc.)
Under implementation	Chanuka Plastiki Project	Enaleia	Supports coastal communities in Kenya by improving waste management and providing services including plastic collection Green Stations, volunteer beach clean-ups, and cleaning up dumpsites in drains and ravines that flow into the ocean	Mediterranean Sea, Kenya	Unknown; non GEF
Under implementation	Prevention of Marine Litter in the Caribbean Sea (PROMAR)	CEGESTI	PROMAR is contributing to the reduction of waste streams, namely plastic packaging and single-use plastics, into the Caribbean Sea while promoting circular economy solutions in the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Colombia. One aspect of PROMAR's project activities is to raise awareness about the importance of preventing marine litter and to educate about how to do so	Regional (Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Colombia, Suriname),	German Federal Ministry for the Environment and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Under implementation	Sustainable Waste Innovation for a Future in Transition (SWIFT)	Kenya Climate Innovation Center (KCIC)	A waste management programme targeting SMEs operating in the waste management sector in Kenya. The programme's primary objective is to transform the waste management sector through tailored business support to waste enterprises and by strengthening waste management policies in Kenya to accelerate the transition to a circular, green and inclusive economy	Kenya	IKEA foundation
Under implementation	Kenya Plastics Pact	Kenya Plastics Pact and World Wide Fund for Nature, Kenya	A voluntary initiative working to create a circular economy for plastic packaging. Led by leading plastic producers and users in Kenya, including Bidco Africa, Line Plast Group, Bio Food Products Ltd, Silafrica, and Taka Taka Solutions to commit to re-designing and producing more sustainable and recyclable packaging	Kenya	Unknown; non-GEF

Status	Name of project or programme	Host institution	Description	Country/ region	Funding source
Under implementation	Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean	OECS Commission	Aimed at harmonizing regulations and boosting cooperation among participating member states to address transboundary issues such as fisheries, tourism and marine waste management. being implemented within two major components which will promote strengthening of the blue economy in the region: – strengthening governance, policies and capacity building; and – scale-up access to finance and infrastructure investment	Latin America and the Caribbean	World Bank
Under implementation	Entangled in Costa Rica	Innoceanna	The project seeks to mitigate the problem of abandoned fishing gear in the ocean. It was created as a collaboration between Innoceana, tour operators and the fishermen of Costa Rica to understand how to tackle the problem of marine litter together	Costa Rica	Unknown; non-GEF
Under implementation	Recyclable waste management program	Preserve the Planet	Collects plastic from the cleaning campaigns carried out by the NGO Preserve the Planet. Reuses plastic for the manufacture of garbage cans, benches and others. Conducts workshops, conferences, training and activities focused on promoting green awareness	Costa Rica	Unknown; non-GEF
Under implementation	The Kingston Harbour Clean-up Project	The Ocean Cleanup in collaboration with The Grace Kennedy Foundation and Clean Harbours Jamaica Limited	A pilot project to prevent solid waste from flowing into Kingston Harbour. Waste-trapping technology will be installed at the mouths of 11 gullies that feed into the Harbour. This effort is expected to eventually extract an estimated 900 tonnes of waste a year. Debris trapped by the technology is removed by The Ocean Cleanup's small barge, known as the Interceptor™ Tender, and transported to an offloading site for sorting and disposal	Jamaica	The Benioff Ocean Science Laboratory.
Under implementation	PacWastePlus	SPREP	The overall objective of PacWastePlus is "to generate improved economic, social, health and environmental benefits arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment". The specific objective is "to ensure the safe and sustainable management of waste with due regard for the conservation of biodiversity, health and well-being of Pacific island communities and climate change mitigation and adaptation requirements"	Pacific	European Union

Status	Name of project or programme	Host institution	Description	Country/ region	Funding source
Under implementation	Pacific Ocean Litter Project (POLP)	SPREP	POLP is about reducing the volume of single-use plastics ending up as marine litter in Pacific coastal environments. The project has been designed to deliver support to Pacific island countries through an integrated approach addressing legislation, policy and planning, increasing consumer awareness and changing behaviour, working closely with industry groups and small businesses and by identifying and providing information about sustainable alternative products and practices	Pacific	Government of Australia
Under implementation	GPML- Pacific	SPREP	A project the supports Pacific countries to undertake enabling activities to successfully address plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, through the development and implementation of legal and collaborative frameworks and strategic planning. The proposed activities are expected to help countries prepare for the development and implementation of an ambitious ILBI called for in the UNEA resolution 5/14 titled "End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument".	Pacific	United States Department of State, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Environmental Quality.

2.11 Core indicators

Table 6: *GEF Core Indicator table*

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (ha)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management (ha)	
3	Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (ha)	
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (ha)	
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (ha)	4,875,100
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (tonne of CO2e)	
7	Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management (count)	3
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (tonne)	24,550
9	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (tonne of toxic chemicals reduced)	6,000
10	POPs to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	1,600 males and 1,120 females (2,720 total)

Core Indicator (CI) 5: The CI target is calculated as the area the project will impact. This is considered as the inshore fishing areas of the four countries identified for pilot projects at national level (Costa Rica – 16,607 square kilometres (Pacific coast), 2,207 square kilometres (Caribbean coast); Jamaica – 13,422 square kilometres; Kenya – 8,282 square kilometres; and Vanuatu – 8,233 square kilometres; source https://www.seaaroundus.org). Together, this includes 48,751 square kilometres, or 4,875,100 ha. This reflects the areas where most of the coastal fisheries of the four countries operate and where there is a concentration of shipping lanes including around ports. However, it should be noted that project benefits will have indirect benefits over a wider area as the project would be providing SBMPL management guidance for the LME SAP for each of the LMEs which if implemented would mean that plastic pollution of the marine habitat would be improved potentially over the whole LME. For the Caribbean LME (CLME), the upscaling of project impact would be assured through collaboration with WECAFC. For the Somali Coastal Current LME, arrangements are in place to expand the project related fisheries activities' lessons in Kenya through SWIOFC to the other countries in this LME. In addition, SBMPL entering the ocean does not stay where it enters the marine environment (which is why it is a global problem), so SBMPL dumped in the waters of say Costa Rica will also impact neighbouring and other national (and ABNJ) waters.

CI 7: Costa Rica has a coastline which includes two LMEs, the Caribbean Sea LME and the Pacific-Central American Coastal LME. Jamaica is located in the Caribbean Sea LME. The Kenyan EEZ is part of the Somali Coastal Current LME. The target of three LMEs reflects that the results of the project will be integrated into LME-wide planning and management processes, with, e.g. information and guidance on managing SBMPL provided to national and regional implementation of SAPs associated with each LME (e.g. through Components 1 and 4). Also, in terms of the project activities directed at addressing ALDFG in fisheries, the project will engage RFBs (WECAFC, SWIOFC) and RFMOs in the project which cover wide geographic areas, including the Caribbean Sea LME and Somali Coastal Current LME. Both RFBs have been and still are involved in LME multi-stakeholder management processes and various projects. This means that project initiatives can be scaled-up easily to generate LME wide impact. Through collaborating with OSPESCA in Central America, also the other countries of the Pacific-Central American Coastal LME will be involved in ALDFG prevention and reducing activities.

CI 8: Figure calculated as the 25% of the overall catch in the target fisheries (landings: 82,201 tonnes; discards: 16,000 tonnes, combined 98,201 tonnes), which is approximately 24,550 tonnes. The target of 25% was based on "expert knowledge" (from FAO Fisheries staff) of the fisheries of Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu with the potential to be targets for fisheries gear marking systems, and based on previous FAO experience of what is possible to achieve when introducing new fisheries management techniques, tools and systems within a four-year project. Target fisheries include gillnets and longlines targeting demersal and pelagic resources (crustaceans, tuna and finfish), pot and trawl fisheries targeting demersal resources (crustaceans), boat seines and purse seines targeting pelagic resources (tuna and finfish), handlines targeting demersal and pelagic resources (tuna and finfish). Source: Pérez Roda, MA (ed), Gilman, E, Huntington, T, Kennelly, SJ, Suuronen, P, Chaloupka, M and Medley, P 2019. A third assessment of global marine fisheries discards. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper, No. 633. Rome, FAO 78 pp.

CI 9: Estimate calculated by targeting 80% return of plastic litter generated onboard major industrial and artisanal fishing vessels in Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu to PRFs that will be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. 80% was chosen as a target for return to ensure focus on PRFs in major national fishing ports and select fishing landing sites in the project countries where associated capacity-building activities will occur, noting that, in many cases, PRFs do not exist at many small-scale artisanal fisheries landing sites and existing PRFs are often inadequate. To determine total plastic litter generated onboard the fishing vessels, average vessel-level estimates of annual volumes of plastic waste generated from industrial and artisanal fisheries in Latin America were used as a proxy for vessels in the four project countries (noting that this data is unavailable in the project countries) and were multiplied by total numbers of industrial and artisanal fishing vessels in Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu. The national industrial and artisanal fishing vessel numbers were reported by countries in their SBMPL Country Status Assessments and NAPs developed under GloLitter. Sources Molina, G. 2024. Componente 3: Caracterización y estimación de los residuos generados por el sector pesquero y acuícola, su diversidad de entidades y actividades involucradas, con la descripción del enfoque actual de su gestión. Consultoría de Apoyo para analizar la generación y gestión de residuos

del sector pesca y acuicultura y su transición hacia modelos de economía circular. Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, Ministerio De Medioambiente, Chile. resources.get SBMPL Country Status Assessments and NAPs: www.glolitter.imo.org/resources.

CI 11: Estimate based on four capacity-building workshops per country each year for four years with 40 participants as an average, which gives 640 for each country, under Components 1 and 2. The PRO-SEAS Project has four participating countries, so the total of "direct beneficiaries" is 2,560. Based on an FAO and IMO experience for the fisheries and shipping sectors, a 40% female and 60% male split was applied across the project countries and sectors (this is also the gender target for participation set out in the GAP). This gives a total of 384 men and 256 women in each country. In addition, an estimated 160 people (40 per year, 10 per country per year for four years) will be direct beneficiaries of the project's small business development activities under Component 3 (training, mentoring, other support but a likely smaller number going on to establish viable businesses). This group will have an expected mix of 40% male (64) and 60% female (96), based on FAO Fisheries experience of fisheries value chains and developing small business ventures with fisher communities and likely opportunities for SBMPL recycling and repurposing enterprises. Altogether, this gives 680 direct beneficiaries per country or 2,720 in total, comprising of 1,600 men and 1,120 women.

2.12 Risk management

Risk management is a coordinated set of activities to direct and control an organization regarding risk. It comprises a structured, methodical approach to identifying and managing risks for the achievement of objectives. The project risk log will support monitoring risks and risk mitigation actions throughout implementation. It focuses on both external risks to the project and on the identified environmental and social standards (ESS) from the project. ESS specific risks are elaborated in further detail in Annex 9.

Table 7: *Risk analysis and mitigation*

Risk categories	Rating	Planned mitigation measures
Climate	Low	Risk: Some hazards affecting the coastal areas and LMEs of the targeted countries are expected to increase in frequency and intensification, especially ocean temperature, acidification, sea level rise and extreme storm, including precipitation and flooding, events over the mid-to longer term (2041 to 2060). These could undermine the long-term risks to the results of project. For example, extreme weather events are a known major cause of SBMPL in the form of fishing gear losses. They can also create hazards to shipping activities that can result in SBMPL from the shipping sector (e.g. losses of containers from container vessels during major storms). It is also recognized that some of the project target countries, particularly Vanuatu, have high vulnerability to climate change-related impacts, including a low readiness score. However, there are no immediate risks to oceans and the marine environment presented during project lifetime, although extreme climate events, such as hurricanes and tropical cyclones in some target regions may temporarily affect project execution (particularly in coastal areas of Costa Rica, Kenya and Jamaica) and additional risks from volcanic events and drought in Vanuatu. Extreme climate events can also result in inputs of large and unanticipated amounts of SBMPL to the target countries and their respective LMEs, such as fishing gear losses or losses of containers from shipping vessels. Indeed, the project's objective to reduce and (long-term aim) eventually eliminate SBMPL will improve the environmental sustainability of the fisheries and the shipping industries (such as through decreased "ghost fishing" and risk to crews from less plastics in the oceans) and general public health (such as through less plastic including associated chemicals in food chains) thus contributing to building increased resilience among the communities involved in these activities. Climate change impacts are well understood by the four target countries and each has advanced climate change planning[41]§ (although not necessarily the resources for implementation).

§ Costa Rica - National Adaptation Plan (2018-2030); Kenya - National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030); Vanuatu - Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction policy (2016-2030).

Risk categories	Rating	Planned mitigation measures
Climate (cont.)	Low (cont.)	Mitigation: The project will employ an adaptive management approach to project execution with a funded M&E system in place from the start. The project's communications and outreach activities will also include dissemination of knowledge on climate impacts and the use of early warning systems for fisher groups and other vessels particularly at risk of generating SBMPL from extreme weather events (e.g. container vessels carrying containers with plastic items such as pre-production plastic pellets, i.e. nurdles). Given that bad weather events including unexpected storm events are a major (often the most common) cause of fishing gear losses globally, these communication and outreach activities will better enable fishing communities as well as other seafarers to proactively respond to anticipated extreme weather events, thus preventing and reducing SBMPL, including in the form of fishing gear losses, while raising awareness around climate impacts. Many project deliverables are also at national level, e.g. strengthening capacity of intersectoral groups to better manage SBMPL under Component 1, so that these groups and local actors are less susceptible to local climate impacts.
Environment and social	Low	Risk: The continuing Covid-19 pandemic may lead to lower engagement, fewer in-person meetings, and delays in project execution, particularly for developing country project partners where staffing and capacity are less available. No environmental risks expected. Indeed, the project aims to reduce risks to environment by reducing or removing SBMPL contributed by the shipping and fisheries sector from the marine ecosystem. Mitigation: The project will use online platforms for meetings and to implement project activities to the extent feasible (employing practices and lessons gained during the first two to three years of the Covid-19 pandemic). Component 4 will particularly address effective communication.
Political and governance	Low	Risk: Low commitment and engagement (poor political support, staffing, co-financing, and/or changed priorities due to adverse economic conditions) from key partners and government institutions in implementing activities to address SBMPL. Mitigation: The PRO-SEAS Project is being designed to respond to, and directly support, the stated priorities of participating countries and to meet regional (LME) level priorities to address SBMPL. For instance, the project explicitly supports national and regional fisheries priorities addressing ALDFG including helping to strengthen capacity of the national fisheries authorities as well as the needs of local fishing communities and associations. The project specifically addresses many of the priorities identified by the four national governments in their NAPs on MPL which were developed under GloLitter. All four project partner countries – Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu – have already been involved in the GloLitter initiative and have been actively involved in the design of the PRO-SEAS Project (for both during the PIF and PPG stages). In addition, IMO and FAO have long-established relationships with the selected countries' lead maritime and fisheries institutions on which the project will build. The project will also leverage existing coordinating and cross-cutting intergovernmental and transboundary mechanisms that address marine pollution to ensue participation remains strong, such as SBMPL NTFs established under GloLitter.
Macroeconomic	Low	Risk: in case of global recession impacting the amount of the government and donors' contribution to the project. Mitigation: the project is structured so that if there is a cut in funding the scope of the project can be revised/or reduced respectively, e.g. virtual capacity-building activities substituting for in-person meetings to save funds, decreasing number of national activities, etc.
Strategies and policies	Low	Risk: the policy reforms proposed under the project (through Component 1) may not be approved, fully adopted and under implementation by participating governments within the four years of the project, due to the short timescale or because there are insufficient government resources. Mitigation: participating governments have already shown their commitment (partly evidenced by the previous engagement in GloLitter and other relevant initiatives – see above), and because implementation of the policy reforms is clearly seen as a priority by the governments themselves.

Risk categories	Rating	Planned mitigation measures
Technical design of project or programme	Low	Risk: There are few technical risks to the project, as most of the technological approaches adopted by the project are well tested. However, one of the project goals is to collect data on the amount and source of SBMPL in selected areas to enable establishment of the efficient SBMPL management and monitoring system. The risk exists that some key stakeholders, e.g. vessels of SSF may not be eager to participate in surveys on the amount and type of plastic as they may feel they will be penalized for any adverse findings. Mitigation: IMO and FAO have strong leverage with the national governments and member states, as well as shipping and fisheries stakeholders to encourage them contribute the required information, including SSF. In addition, most of the key stakeholders, and fishing and shipping companies have an interest in moving away from use of plastics following their CSR policies and general public concern over the amount of plastic entering the oceans.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Low	Risk: Lack of institutional expertise on the national and regional level to deliver capacity-building activities. Mitigation: Assessments of institutional (both national and local) expertise and resources were undertaken during the PPG phase with recommendations to address these built into project activities (through training workshops, etc.). Limited SBMPL national capacities in the target countries will also be mitigated through engagement with regional groups that have greater SBMPL technical capacity to support implementation and sustainability (e.g. Vanuatu engagement with the SPREP, particularly its Waste Management and Pollution Control division and the Pacific Ocean Litter Project, among others). Where national and regional technical SBMPL capacities are too limited, IMO and FAO will provide capacity support to the project through their technical divisions to the project (e.g. trainings, workshops, knowledge products, awareness-raising activities). The high technical requirements for IMO and FAO staff will help mitigate risks from lack of institutional expertise in target countries and regions by supporting project capacity-building efforts and thus foster project sustainability as technical expertise is shared and transferred as required from global to regional and national levels.
Fiduciary: financial management and procurement	Low	Risk: Mismanagement of donor funds. Mitigation: IMO and FAO have comprehensive financial management and procurement systems in place that ensure no misuse of GEF funds occurs. FAO and IMO will be fully responsible for administering the funds in accordance with their financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures, and administrative instructions, in accordance with the common United Nations practices.
Stakeholder engagement	Low	Risk: Women may be less able to participate and benefit from the project due to generally greater childcare and family responsibilities compared with men, especially in some of the partner countries due to cultural norms. Also, in general, the shipping and fisheries sectors have been historically male-dominated so ensuring women are equally represented is more of a challenge than for many other sectors. Mitigation: Special attention will be paid to ensuring that social and cultural barriers do not prevent women from effectively participating in the project. The project will focus on promoting and facilitating participation of women, especially in trainings and workshops, and pilot projects. Some activities will specifically target women, e.g. establishing women-led SBMPL recycling businesses for plastics derived from shipping and fisheries sectors under Component 3. A project-specific GAP has been developed and a gender specialist will be employed as part of the project management team. The project's SEP also highlights rural women as being vulnerable to exclusion from the project and makes initial recommendations on how to reduce barriers to their engagement.
Other		
Overall risk rating	Low	All the risk categories analysed above indicate a low rating.

3 Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Strategies and Country/Regional Priorities

The project contributes to global efforts to reduce MPL originating from the shipping and fisheries sectors, and supports the sustainable use and conservation of oceans, seas and marine resources.

The PRO-SEAS Project will contribute to meeting the GEF-8 IW objective to "accelerate joint action to support Sustainable Blue Economic Development" (IW-1), and its sub-objectives of "sustaining healthy blue ecosystems" through preventing and reducing SBMPL from the maritime and fishing sectors and ensuring more effective environmentally responsible disposal of SBMPL, and "advancing sustainable fisheries management" through the implementation of the VGMFG. The project also contributes to the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area through helping to reduce ALDFG impacts, particularly "ghost fishing" of ETP species, fisheries target and non-target species, and the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area through removing waste plastic from the marine system that is harmful to marine life and habitats. This is reflected in the contribution of the project to GEF-8 CI 5, 7, 8, 9 and 11. The project also contributes to the GEF-8 integrated programme "Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution".

The project will contribute to meeting priority actions to address marine pollution in SAP of the three LMEs associated with the target countries. For example, the Caribbean LME+ SAP explicitly mentions that maritime transport in the region is an important source of pollution and calls for a range of actions to address both land-based and sea-based sources of marine pollution in the region. The SAP also calls for actions to move fisheries to more sustainable management. The PRO-SEAS Project addresses both these priorities. The project also responds to other regional plans such as the RAPMaLi for the Wider Caribbean Region[41]* which was developed as a project under the direction of UNEP (through its Regional Seas Programme) in response to significant amount of litter accumulating in the oceans.

All countries selected for implementation of activities at national level have identified priorities around the FAO VGMFG, MARPOL Annex V, and LC/LP. The project is designed to meet key partner country priorities for addressing SBMPL, particularly in relation to their NAPs for SBMPL (see Table 1). The project will help deliver national requirements including supporting development of domestic implementing legislation (e.g. regulating onboard garbage management plans and record books, crew/passenger awareness, adequate PRFs, inspection regimes and penalties, etc.) to give effect of the international regulations under MARPOL Annex. The project also helps meet participating countries needs to address ALDFG (also identified through the NAPs) including:

1 capacity-building support on the implementation of the VGMFG;

2 awareness-raising materials on the causes, impacts and solutions to ALDFG;

3 technical support to establish ALDFG assessment and monitoring systems; and

4 facilitation of partnerships at national and regional levels to prevent and reduce ALDFG.

The project will also help support the implementation of the new ILBI under UNCLOS on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of ABNJ, which recognizes in its preamble ".the need to address, in a coherent and cooperative manner, biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystems of the ocean, due to,. pollution, including plastic pollution."

3.1 Alignment to FAO Strategic Framework, SDGs and Country Programming Framework

FAO and its Members have recognized, and raised concern 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 the FAO mandate to achieve food security globally, including through inter alia the sustainable development of fisheries, 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 adopted the VGMFG to support the provisions of the FAO CCRF. 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 EOL gear. These instruments are further

* https://www.unep.org/cep/resources/report/regional-marine-litter-management-strategy

supported by the current FAO Strategic Framework 2022–31[42][*], in particular the following FAO Programme Priority Areas:

- Better Production 2 – Blue Transformation, which aims to realize more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable blue food systems promoted through improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private-sector engagement.
- Better Environment 3 – Bioeconomy for Sustainable Food and Agriculture. This PPA aims to achieve biodiversity for food and agriculture maintained and sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and fresh-water ecosystems, and their services promoted through adoption of targeted policies and practices.

The FAO 2022–2030 Blue Transformation – Roadmap[43][†] has in the fisheries area the global objective of "Effective management of all fisheries delivers healthy stocks and secures equitable livelihoods", to which this project will contribute. The project is further aligned with the FAO Blue Transformation umbrella programme.

The project will also contribute to the following SDGs:

- *SDG 12.5:* by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse;
- *SDG 14.1:* by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution;
- *SDG 14.a:* increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs; and
- *SDG 14.c:* enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want".

3.2 Lessons learned from past projects

The development of the PRO-SEAS Project has been guided by lessons learned from other relevant projects, in particular GloLitter. Keys lessons identified by the MTR of this project which have informed the identification of project activities and project management arrangements for the PRO-SEAS Project include:

- ensure that the NFPs are nominated by both the national shipping and fisheries authorities to make sure there is regular communication between the two sectors to ensure a common approach to SBMPL challenges (this arrangement has been put in place for the PRO-SEAS Project during the PPG);
- improving regional cooperation to address SBMPL requires direct engagement of regional bodies with an environmental mandate (PRO-SEAS will achieve this objective through the engagement of UNEP and its relevant Regional Seas Programmes as well as RFBs and RFMOs);
- ambitious multi-component projects with limited financial resources and limited number of staff such as GloLitter need adequate funding and staffing for implementation of the project scope (PRO-SEAS Project activities have been carefully designed to match available funding and capacity);
- private sector engagement should be led by the EA and not outsourced to another organization (under the PRO-SEAS Project, IMO is establishing portfolio level GIA to ensure greater efficiency in relation to the private industry participation); and

[*] https://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf

[†] https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=cc0459en/

– budgeting for translation of knowledge products, interpretation and workshops/training materials is important to make the difference in countries where English is not an official language, to ensure impact and stakeholder engagement (PRO-SEAS Component 4 has a specific ring-fenced budget for translation costs).

4 Policy Requirements

Gender equality and women's empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section 2).

☐ Yes ☐ No (If – and only if – No is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

1 *Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?*

☐ Yes ☐ No

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

☐ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

☐ improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

☐ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2 *Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?*

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ tbd

Stakeholder engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section 2) and that a SEP has been developed before CEO endorsement.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; ☐ Yes ☐ No

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; ☐ Yes ☐ No

Co-financier; ☐ Yes ☐ No

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; ☐ Yes ☐ No

Executor or co-executor; ☐ Yes ☐ No

Other (please explain) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Private sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

☐ Yes ☐ No

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the Project Description (Section 2)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5 Other Requirements

5.1 Knowledge management and communication

See Section 26: "Knowledge generation, management and exchange" above.

5.2 Socio-economic benefits and decent rural employment*

The specific socio-economic benefits of the project at the national and local levels include:

- improved resilience of local communities to environmental and economic shocks, due to greater diversification of livelihood opportunities related to the reuse, repurpose/recycle or safe disposal of SBMPL, derived from shipping and fisheries sectors (Component 3);
- improved capacity (awareness, knowledge and skills) of local communities to co-manage SBMPL, including conceptualization/innovation of small green business ideas to reuse, repurpose/recycle or safely dispose of SBMPL, derived from shipping and fisheries sectors taking into account decent working conditions, occupational safety and health, social protection, social dialogue and child labour prevention (Component 3);
- empowerment of women entrepreneurs and women-led enterprises to reuse, repurpose/recycle or safely dispose of SBMPL, derived from shipping and fisheries sectors (Component 3);
- improved employment and income earning opportunities, at national and local levels from the identification of potential markets for reusing, repurposing/recycling of SBMPL, derived from shipping and fisheries sectors taking into account working conditions, occupational safety and health, social protection, social dialogue and child labour prevention (Component 3);
- mobilization of new finance sources supported to assist with reduction and recycling of SBMPL (Components 2 and 3);
- improved human health resulting from the reduction of SBMPL in marine ecosystems that are important as human food sources (Components 1, 2, 3);
- reduced operational costs of small-scale fishers resulting from the frequent replacement of fishing gears due to adoption of practices to reduce and prevent ALDFG (Component 1); and
- enhanced social and economic impact of future projects and initiatives through the documentation and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices that can be used for replication and up-scaling in other communities, countries and regions which will include data disaggregated by gender and age where possible (Component 4).

* Specific guidance on how FAO can promote the Four Pillars of Decent Work in rural areas is provided in the Quick reference for addressing decent rural employment (as well as in the full corresponding Guidance document). For more information on FAO's work on decent rural employment and related guidance materials please consult the FAO thematic website at: http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/.

Annex 1 Financing Tables

GEF Financing Table

Trust fund resources requested by agency(ies), country(ies), focal area and the programming of funds

GEF agency	Trust fund	Country/ regional/ global	Focal area	Programming of funds	GEF project grant (a)	Agency fee (c)	Total GEF financing (a+b+c)
FAO	GEFTF	Global	IW	IW: IW-1	$7,105,936	$675,064	$7,781,000
				Total GEF resources	**$7,105,936**	**$675,064**	**$7,781,000**

Project Preparation Grant

Was a PPG requested? ☐ Yes ☐ No

GEF agency	Trust fund	Country/ regional/ global	Focal area	Programming of funds	(in $)		
					PPG	Agency fee	Total PPG funding
FAO	GEFTF	Global	IW	IW: IW-1	$200,000	$19,000	$219,000
				Total PPG amount	**$200,000**	**$19,000**	**$219,000**

Sources of funds for country STAR allocation

GEF agency	Trust fund	Country/regional/ global	Focal area	Source of funds	Total
Total GEF resources					

Focal area elements

Programming directions	Trust fund	(in $)	
		GEF project financing	Co-financing
IW: IW-1	GEFTF	$7,105,936	$67,007,327
Total project cost		**$7,105,936**	**$67,007,327**

Sources Co-Financing	Name of Co-Financier	Type of Co-Financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (USD)
Civil Society Organization	The Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	725,000
Civil Society Organization	Ocean Conservancy / Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000
Civil Society Organization	World Maritime University (WMU)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	205,000
Civil Society Organization	Our Sea of East Asia Network (OSEAN)	Grant	Investment mobilized	373,000
Civil Society Organization	Our Sea of East Asia Network (OSEAN)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,305,900
Civil Society Organization	Our Sea of East Asia Network (OSEAN)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	559,500
Civil Society Organization	International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	746,800
Civil Society Organization	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	22,000
Civil Society Organization	American Alliance for Sustainable Fishing and Food Security (ALPFECAS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	230,000
Civil Society Organization	American Alliance for Sustainable Fishing and Food Security (ALPFECAS)	Grant	Investment mobilized	800,000
Others	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	795,000
Civil Society Organization	Sustainable Seas Trust	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	96,184
Civil Society Organization	Women's International Shipping & Trading Association (WISTA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	80,000
Private Sector	International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA) (Trade Association)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	27,290,000
Beneficiaries	Costa Rica - Ministry of Health	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000
Others	Costa Rica - ACEPESA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	576,000
Others	Costa Rica - INCOP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,248,000
Beneficiaries	Costa Rica - National Coast Guard	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,376,000
Beneficiaries	Costa Rica - Ministry of Environment and Energy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,171,111
Beneficiaries	Costa Rica - Fisheries and Aquaculture Institute of Costa Rica (INCOPESCA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,152,000
Beneficiaries	Costa Rica - Directorate of Safety and Navigation of the Ministry of Transport (MOPT)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	188,180
Beneficiaries	Vanuatu - Maritime Safety Agency (VMSA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	219,500
Beneficiaries	Vanuatu - Fisheries Department	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18,000

Sources Co-Financing	Name of Co-Financier	Type of Co-Financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (USD)
Beneficiaries	Jamaica - Maritime Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,632,400
Beneficiaries	Kenya - Maritime Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	155,500
Beneficiaries	Kenya - Marine and Fisheries research institute (KMFRI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
Beneficiaries	Kenya - National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	237,702
Government	Kenya - Fisheries Service	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	224,050
Intergovernmental Organization	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,770,000
Intergovernmental Organization	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,300,000
Intergovernmental Organization	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,280,000
Intergovernmental Organization	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,235,000

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

OSEAN Grant-Investment mobilized ($373,000 USD) for:

TEN2ONE campaign on SBMPL: this campaign is to reduce the number of 10 most common and harmful marine debris by one-tenth of the coastline of the Republic of Korea. Out of 10 items selected, five of them are SBMPL. Styrofoam buoys, fishing ropes, plastic band, recreational fishing items, eel trap. Tailored response to each item is developed and operated (i.e. the Responsible Anglers Program).

OSEAN Public Investment- ($1,305,900 USD) mobilized for:

- monitoring data collection for yearly beach litter monitoring;
- monitoring data collection for SBMPL source and amount analysis; and
- capacity building and SBC for fishermen communities.

ALPESCAS Grant-Investment mobilized ($800,000 USD), for Redes de América Program: contribution to environmental and sustainable projects for fishing communities through the partial valorization of discarded fishing nets collected by recyclers.

IMO: $5,280,000 USD for projects implemented by IMO addressing SBMPL: GloLitter, Regional Litter Project, Plastic Litter Study and funded by funds other than GEF.

SPREP: $7,235,000 USD for the Pacific Ocean Litter Project executed by SPREP and funded by funds other than GEF.

Status of utilization of project preparation grant at project document submission stage:

Project preparation activities implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF amount ($)		
	Budgeted amount	Amount spent to date	Amount committed
Team of three international consultants to develop full project documents, including project budget, work plan (FAO) (GEF Design Expert, International Consultant on Fisheries and International Consultant on Shipping and Waste Management)	104,850	54,292	50,558
Team of four national consultants to liaise with government, stakeholder consultations, identification of national activities, gather data and information, and gender expert (IMO – UN-UN Transfer Agreement with FAO)	95,000	90,000	5,000
Stationaries, transportation, communication and printing	150	150	0
Total	**200,000**	**144,442**	**55,558**

Annex 2 Baseline Scenario and the Problem to Address

Additional information on ALDFG is presented in the attached document (Annex 2.1). Baseline assessments were made for the shipping, waste management and fisheries sectors for Costa Rica (Annex 2.2), Jamaica (Annex 2.3), Kenya (Annex 2.4) and Vanuatu (Annex 2.5). These assessments are presented below as supplementary material to the description of the baseline scenario outlined in Section 1 above. In general, the GCP will promote and ensure that whenever project activities are to be undertaken in Indigenous Peoples inhabited countries, those activities will be designed and implemented duly undertaking Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process and in compliance with the FAO narrative on Indigenous Peoples Food and Knowledge Systems.[*]

1 Annex 2.1 – ALDFG and good practices[†]

2 Annex 2.2 – Costa Rica[‡]

3 Annex 2.3 – Jamaica[§]

4 Annex 2.4 – Kenya[¶]

5 Annex 2.5 – Vanuatu[**]

A background desktop study on the status of reducing, reusing and recycling plastics in the shipping and fisheries sectors undertaken during the PPG phase.

[*] FAO. 2021. The White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4932en

[†] https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-2.1-aldfg-and-good-practices

[‡] https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-2.2-costa-rica-baseline

[§] https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-2.3-jamaica-baseline

[¶] https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-2.4-kenya-baseline

[**] https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-2.5-vanuatu-baseline

Annex 3 Results Framework

Results chain (Project components, outcomes, outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project objective: to reduce SBMPL from the global shipping and fisheries sectors, particularly in target LMEs, leading to the reduction of direct and indirect impacts from plastics in the marine environment. ***CI 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices (ha):*** 4,875,100 ***CI 7: Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management (count):*** 3 ***CI 8: Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (tonne):*** 24,550 ***CI 9: Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (tonne of toxic chemicals reduced):*** 6,000 ***CI 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count):*** 1,600 males/1,120 females (2,720 total)							
Indicator OB 1:	Proxy indicator: number of countries engaged in regional and/or global mechanisms to enhance policy coherence for reducing SBMPL from shipping and fisheries in the respective LMEs (adapted SDG 17.14.1)	0	4	6	RTF/NFP reports	MPL remains a global priority, which is translated into political commitment at all levels	NFP, Project M&E Specialist
Indicator OB 2:	Number of countries where policies/initiatives supported by the project were adopted or are in process of being adopted/negotiated	0	0	2	NFP reports	SBMPL remains a national priority, which is translated into national policies and initiatives	NFP, Project M&E Specialist
Indicator OB 3:	Proxy indicator: extent of use of country-owned NAPs on SBMPL by the project (adapted SDG 17.15.1)	N/A	60%	80%	Survey of key national stakeholders	Project's objectives, outcomes and deliverables are aligned with and contributes to regions and countries' key development priorities	NFP, Project M&E Specialist

Results chain (Project components, outcomes, outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Component 1: Strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks to reduce SBMPL, at national, regional and global levels							
Outcome 1.1: Improved legal and policy frameworks to reduce and manage SBMPL in selected countries	**Indicator 1:** Number of beneficiary countries where draft and/or updated legal and policy framework instruments delivered under Output 1.1.2 were forwarded to the respective authorities for consideration	0	1	4	NFP report	Policymakers, high-level decision makers and other stakeholders are aware of and comply with their expected roles and responsibilities during the project's implementation and are committed to uptaking the project's deliverables and enhancing them further to increase and sustain impacts. Stakeholders within and outside IMO/ FAO are interested in and committed to the project's outcomes and deliverables, and NTF's members have authority to influence policymaking	NFP, Project M&E Specialist
Output 1.1.1: NAPs to address SBMPL in selected countries updated, with identification of activities and priorities that would benefit from project support for implementation in alignment with project components, outcomes and outputs							
Output 1.1.2: National SBMPL legal and policy frameworks instruments drafted and/or updated in line with existing international instruments governing SBMPL (including MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG) in selected countries							

Results chain (Project components, outcomes, outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 1.2: Strengthened national and regional institutional frameworks and capacity for SBMPL management [50]††	**Indicator 2 [national level]:** Progress on multi-stakeholder coordination to support implementation of the SBMPL reforms and/or initiatives *Perception score on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of multi-stakeholder coordination promoted through NTFs to support policy reforms and/or initiatives on SBMPL* *[Note: Adaptation of the SDG 17.16.1; could be reported by country and/or average]*	0	60%	80%	Survey with NTF members	NTF members actively participate in the SBMPL matters and are committed to coordination between different agencies	NFP, Project M&E Specialist
Output 1.2.1: National cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for addressing SBMPL management established and operational							
Output 1.2.2: Regional coordination mechanisms to address SBMPL management established or facilitated							
Component 2: Improving systems, facilities, tools and information to effectively manage SBMPL							
Outcome 2.1: Environmentally sound management of SBMPL adopted at target ports	**Indicator 3:** Proportion of PWMPs ready for adoption *Number of PWMPs approved by the relevant authorities in the previous year/ number of PWMP developed*	0	20%	80%	NFP reports	Country authorities collaborate and provide required information to conduct the assessment of the ports on the national level	NFP, Project M&E Specialist

†† In the context of the PRO-SEAS project 'SBMPL management' includes reducing, reusing, recycling, repurposing as well as disposal of SBMPL.

Results chain (Project components, outcomes, outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Indicator 4: Proportion of external resource partners (IFI, and other) with interest in investing in PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL *Number of external resources partners that either accepted or requested further details upon receipt of technical-economic study/ number of resource partners that have received technical-economic studies*	0	0	60%	NFP reports, communication with the resource partner	Resource partners are interested in investing in the project beneficiary countries' PRFs	NFP, Project M&E Specialist
Output 2.1.1: PRF gap analysis conducted							
Output 2.1.2: PWMPs developed in coordination with relevant competent authority to facilitate implementation							
Output 2.1.3: Technical-economic studies of the potential for investment to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in selected countries							
Outcome 2.2: Improved information, tools and systems for planning and management of SBMPL in shipping and fisheries sectors	**Indicator 5:** National authorities' knowledge on adequacy of national PRFs *Total score of self-reported knowledge by national authorities after activities/ number of national authorities attending activities – total score of self-reported knowledge by national authorities before activities/ number of national authorities consulted*	0	60%	80%	Surveys of the NTF members	There is an interest from the shipping and fisheries industry to advance their knowledge and contribute to SBMPL initiatives	NFP, Project M&E Specialist
	Indicator 6: Pilot methodology to estimate the source and volumes of SBMPL [note: SDG 14.1.1(b) is still Tier II] 0 = no; 1 = yes	0	0	1	Surveys of the authorities engaged in the pilot project to estimated sources and volumes of SBMPL estimate	Country authorities committed to provide required information	NTF, Project M&E Specialist

Results chain (Project components, outcomes, outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.2.1: Monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL that feed into management decision-making established in selected countries							
Output 2.2.2: Technologies and tools to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL identified and operational in target countries							
Component 3: Developing and promoting practical opportunities and incentives for environmentally sound management of SBMPL							
Outcome 3.1: Innovative gender-responsive incentives and opportunities for environmentally sound management of SBMPL developed and/or promoted	**Indicator 7:** Proportion of women with capacities, skills and/or opportunities to take an active role in addressing SBMPL issues on national (policymaking, entrepreneurship, sustainable management of marine resources, and other) *Perception score on capacities, skills and/or opportunities [total score per criteria/responses received]*	0	30%	80%	Project activities to monitor and track women's perceptions/ satisfaction (standard pre-/ post-activity survey)	Women are interested in taking an active role in SBMPL issues in the beneficiary countries. required information	NTF, Project M&E Specialist
	Indicator 8: National authorities' knowledge on advantages of mainstreaming gender and/or promoting equality in shipping and fishery sectors *Total score of self-reported knowledge by national authorities after activities/ number of national authorities attending activities – total score of self-reported knowledge by national authorities before activities/ number of national authorities consulted*	0	50%	80%	Annual surveys of the NTF members	National authorities are open to capacity-building activities on gender empowerment matters FAO actively collaborate with IMO on fisheries as the United Nations specialized agency with comparative advantage in the subject. IMO can also leverage on FAO operational strengths to deliver activities at regional and country levels	NFP, Project M&E Specialist
Output 3.1.1: Incentives to support investment in addressing SBMPL identified and options communicated to stakeholders							
Output 3.1.2: Gender-responsive SBMPL business ventures identified and developed in selected countries							

Results chain (Project components, outcomes, outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3.2: Improved engagement of business sector in addressing SBMPL at global level	**Indicator 9:** Total annual contributions in US dollars from shipping and fishing industry GIA members	0	$80,000	$140,000	Funding transferred to IMO GIA fund	There is an interest from the shipping and fisheries industry to contribute financially to the SBMPL initiatives under the GIA PM is involved in the project design, and is equipped with resources, capacities and autonomy to manage project implementation (including flexibility to perform adaptive management/ course correction)	Project implementation team at IMO
Output 3.2.1: Projects to address SBMPL identified and under implementation under the Global Industry Alliance (GIA) on SBMPL							
Component 4: Increasing knowledge and awareness of SBMPL and potential solutions to reduce and eliminate SBMPL among key stakeholders							
Outcome 4.1: Increased knowledge of measures, options and incentives to effectively manage, reduce or eliminate SBMPL increased among key stakeholder groups (fishing and shipping industry)	**Indicator 10:** National authorities' knowledge on MARPOL Annex V and FAO VGMFG *Total score of self-reported knowledge after activities/number of NTF members – total score of self-reported knowledge before activities/number of NTF members (desegregated by gender)*	0	60%	80%	Survey with NTF members	National authorities are open to capacity-building activities	NFP, Project M&E Specialist
Output 4.1.1: Project results, experiences, lessons learned and recommendations for successful implementation of effective SBMPL management measures documented, disseminated and promoted							

Results chain (Project components, outcomes, outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 4.2: Effective project implementation based on adaptive management and lessons learned	**Indicator 11:** Percentage of MTR recommendations fed back into project implementation	N/A	N/A	70%	PCU /PSC meeting minutes	Flexibility and adaptability of the project implementation Focal points have time, resources, capacities, job stability and support from their managers to perform in the function, and their units/ departments have strategies to preserve and enhance knowledge and institutional memory	Project M&E Specialist
Output 4.2.1: A gender-sensitive project M&E system designed and operational							
Output 4.2.2: Independent MTR and TE undertaken with results fed back to project management							

Annex 4 Budget and Work Plan

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4		
	1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	3.2	Total	4.1	4.2 (M&E)	Total
5011 Salaries professionals												
Chief Technical Advisor (CTA/PM)	-		**140,915**			**112,732**			**84,549**			**28,183**
Technical Adviser (TA)			39,613			39,613			39,613			39,613
Gender & Knowledgement Adviser			38,927			38,927			38,927			38,927
5011 Sub-total salaries professionals	**-**	**-**	**219,455**	**-**	**-**	**191,272**	**-**	**-**	**163,089**	**-**	**-**	**106,723**
5012 GS Salaries												
Finance & Admin Specialist										-		-
5012 Sub-total GS salaries	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
5013 Consultants												
Vanuatu Consultant			**54,000**			**54,000**			**54,000**			**-**
Fisheries Consultant						**302,400**						
1.1.1 NAP Consultants (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu)	11,340		**11,340**			**-**			**-**			**-**
1.1.2 National Legal Consultants (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu)	73,440		**73,440**			**-**			**-**			**-**
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Consultant		113,400	**113,400**			**-**			**-**			**-**
1.2.1 - Kenya National Coordination Mechanisms - Consultant		32,400	**32,400**			**-**			**-**			**-**

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4		
	1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	3.2	Total	4.1	4.2 (M&E)	Total
1.2.2 - Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Kenya and Vanuatu)		54,000	**54,000**									
2.1.1 - MPL Management - PRFs (All Countries) Consultants			-	49,140		**49,140**			-			-
2.1.2 - Port Waste Management Plans (All Countries) Consultants			-	30,780		**30,780**			-			-
2.1.3 - Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) Consultants			-	15,660		**15,660**			-			-
2.2.1 - Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) Consultants			-		89,424	**89,424**			-			-
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) Consultants			-		106,326	**106,326**			-			-
3.1.1 - Incentive Consultants (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu)			-			-	53,460		**53,460**			-
3.1.2 - Gender Activity (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya, Vanuatu)			-			-		33,480	**33,480**			-
5013 Sub-total consultants	**84,780**	**199,800**	**338,580**	**95,580**	**195,750**	**647,730**	**53,460**	**33,480**	**140,940**	-	-	-

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4		
	1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	3.2	Total	4.1	4.2 (M&E)	Total
5021 Travel												
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Travel		56,700	**56,700**			-			-			-
1.2.2 - Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Costa Rica) - Travel		4,320	**4,320**			-			-			-
2.1.1 - MPL Management - PRFs (All Countries) Travel			-	98,280		**98,280**			-			-
2.1.2 - Port Waste Management Plans (All Countries) Travel			-	61,560		**61,560**			-			-
2.1.3 - Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) Travel			-	31,320		**31,320**			-			-
2.2.1 - Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) Travel			-		89,424	**89,424**			-			-
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) Travel			-		106,326	**106,326**			-			-
3.1.1 - Incentive Consultants (All Countries) Travel			-			-	26,730		**26,730**			-
3.1.2 - Gender Activity (All Countries) Travel			-			-	66,960		**66,960**			-
4.1 Opening and Closing Workshops - Travel			-			-			-	56,160		**56,160**
4.1 Regional Fisheries Workshops x 2- Travel			-			-			-	64,800		**64,800**

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4		
	1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	3.2	Total	4.1	4.2 (M&E)	Total
4.2 Project Steering Committee - Travel			-			-			-		58,472	**58,472**
5021 Sub-total travel	**-**	**61,020**	**61,020**	**191,160**	**195,750**	**386,910**	**93,690**	**-**	**93,690**	**120,960**	**58,472**	**179,432**
5023 Training												
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Training		189,000	**189,000**			-			-			-
1.2.2 - Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Costa Rica) - Training		16,200	**16,200**			-			-			-
2.1.1 - MPL Management - PRFs (All Countries) Training			-	319,410		**319,410**			-			-
2.1.2 - Port Waste Management Plans (All Countries) Training			-	200,070		**200,070**			-			-
2.1.3 - Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) Training			-	101,790		**101,790**			-			-
2.2.1 - Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) Training			-		670,680	**670,680**			-			-
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) Training			-		372,141	**372,141**			-			-
3.1.1 - Incentive Consultants (All Countries) Training			-			-	89,100		**89,100**			-
3.1.2 - Gender Activity (All Countries) Training			-			-	217,620		**217,620**			-

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4		
	1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	3.2	Total	4.1	4.2 (M&E)	Total
4.1 Opening and Closing Workshops - Training			-			-			-	210,600		**210,600**
4.1 2 x Regional Fisheries Workshops x 2 - Training			-			-			-	243,000		**243,000**
4.2 Project Steering Committee - Training			-			-			-		146,179	**146,179**
5023 Sub-total training	**-**	**205,200**	**205,200**	**621,270**	**1,042,821**	**1,664,091**	**306,720**	**-**	**306,720**	**453,600**	**146,179**	**599,779**
5024 Expendable procurement												
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)		18,900	**18,900**			-			-			-
1.2.2 - Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Costa Rica) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)		1,080	**1,080**			-			-			-
2.1.1 - MPL Management - PRFs (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)			-	24,570		**24,570**			-			-

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4		
	1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	3.2	Total	4.1	4.2 (M&E)	Total
2.1.2 - Port Waste Management Plans (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)			-	15,390		**15,390**			-			-
2.1.3 - Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)			-	7,830		**7,830**			-			-
2.2.1 - Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)			-		44,712	**44,712**			-			-
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)			-		53,163	**53,163**			-			-
3.1.1 - Incentive Consultants (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)							8,910		**8,910**			-

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4		
	1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	3.2	Total	4.1	4.2 (M&E)	Total
3.1.2 - Gender Activity (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)							16,740		**16,740**			-
4.1 Opening and Closing Workshops - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)									-	14,040		**14,040**
4.1 Regional Fisheries Workshops x 2- Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)			-			-			-	16,200		**16,200**
4.2 Project Steering Committee - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)			-			-			-		18,272	**18,272**
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement	-	**19,980**	**19,980**	**47,790**	**97,875**	**145,665**	**25,650**	-	**25,650**	**30,240**	**18,272**	**48,512**
5650 Contracts												
1.2.1 Course Development Instruments (Global)		216,000	**216,000**									-
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Vanuatu) (SPREP)		108,000	**108,000**									
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) Contracts			-		425,304	**425,304**			-		-	-

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4		
	1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	3.2	Total	4.1	4.2 (M&E)	Total
4.1 ISSF Funds (Global)										324,000		**324,000**
4.2 M&E - Mid Term Review			-			-			-		54,817	**54,817**
4.2 M&E - Terminal Evaluation			-			-			-		80,398	**80,398**
4.2 M&E - Terminal Report			-			-			-		7,309	**7,309**
5650 Sub-total Contracts	**-**	**324,000**	**324,000**	**-**	**425,304**	**425,304**	**-**	**-**	**-**	324,000	142,524	**466,524**
6100 Non-expendable procurement												
4.1 PMC Computers										3,260		3,260
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	3,260	-	**3,260**
5028 GOE budget												
Project office, utilities, supplies, banks fees (IMO)										3,260		3,260
6300 Sub-total GOE budget	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	3,260	**-**	3,260
TOTAL	**84,780**	**810,000**	**1,168,235**	**955,800**	**1,957,500**	**3,460,972**	**479,520**	**33,480**	**730,089**	**935,320**	**365,447**	**1,407,490**

Knowledge Management	**1,409,942**
SUBTOTAL Comp 1	**1,168,235**
SUBTOTAL Comp 2	**3,460,972**
SUBTOTAL Comp 3	**730,089**
SUBTOTAL Comp 4	**1,407,490**
M&E Budget (Comp)	**365,447**
Subtotal	**6,766,787**
Project Management Cost (PMC)	**339,149**
TOTAL GEF	**7,105,936**

FAO Cost Categories	Activities IMO & FAO	PMC		FAO	IMO	Total GEF Funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
5011 Salaries professionals											
Chief Technical Advisor (CTA/PM)	366,378	197,281			563,659	563,659	84,549	90,185	180,371	208,554	**563,659**
Technical Adviser (TA)	158,453				158,453	158,453	-	-	76,058	82,396	**158,453**
Gender & Knowledgement Adviser	155,708				155,708	155,708	-	-	74,740	80,968	**155,708**
5011 Sub-total salaries professionals	**680,540**	**197,281**	**-**	**-**	**877,820**	**877,820**	**84,549**	**90,185**	**331,168**	**371,918**	**877,820**
5012 GS Salaries											
Finance & Admin Specialist	-	**141,869**			141,869	141,869	-	-	70,934	70,934	**141,869**
5012 Sub-total GS salaries	**141,869**	**141,869**			**141,869**	**141,869**	**-**	**-**	**70,934**	**70,934**	**141,869**
5013 Consultants											
Vanuatu Consultant	162,000				162,000	162,000	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,500	**162,000**
Fisheries Consultant	302,400				302,400	302,400	75,600	75,600	75,600	75,600	**302,400**
1.1.1 NAP Consultants (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu)	11,340				11,340	11,340	11,340				**11,340**
1.1.2 National Legal Consultants (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu)	73,440				73,440	73,440	36,720	36,720			**73,440**
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Consultant	113,400				113,400	113,400		56,700	56,700		**113,400**
1.2.1 - Kenya National Coordination Mechanisms - Consultant	32,400				32,400	32,400			32,400		**32,400**
1.2.2 - Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Kenya and Vanuatu)	54,000				54,000	54,000		21,600	32,400		**54,000**
2.1.1 - MPL Management - PRFs (All Countries) Consultants	49,140				49,140	49,140		24,570	24,570		**49,140**
2.1.2 - Port Waste Management Plans (All Countries) Consultants	30,780				30,780	30,780		7,695	23,085		**30,780**
2.1.3 - Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) Consultants	15,660				15,660	15,660		3,132	12,528		**15,660**
2.2.1 - Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) Consultants	89,424				89,424	89,424		44,712	44,712		**89,424**
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) Consultants	106,326				106,326	106,326	53,163	53,163			**106,326**

FAO Cost Categories	Activities IMO & FAO	PMC		FAO	IMO	Total GEF Funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
3.1.1 - Incentive Consultants (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu)	53,460				53,460	53,460	26,730	26,730			**53,460**
3.1.2 - Gender Activity (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya, Vanuatu)	33,480				33,480	33,480		25,110	8,370		**33,480**
5013 Sub-total consultants	**1,127,250**	**-**			**1,127,250**	**1,127,250**	**244,053**	**416,232**	**350,865**	**116,100**	**1,127,250**
5021 Travel											
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Travel	56,700				56,700	56,700		28,350	28,350		**56,700**
1.2.2 - Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Costa Rica) - Travel	4,320				4,320	4,320		4,320			**4,320**
2.1.1 - MPL Management - PRFs (All Countries) Travel	98,280				98,280	98,280		49,140	49,140		**98,280**
2.1.2 - Port Waste Management Plans (All Countries) Travel	61,560				61,560	61,560		30,780	30,780		**61,560**
2.1.3 - Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) Travel	31,320				31,320	31,320		6,264	25,056		**31,320**
2.2.1 - Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) Travel	89,424				89,424	89,424		44,712	44,712		**89,424**
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) Travel	106,326				106,326	106,326		53,163	53,163		**106,326**
3.1.1 - Incentive Consultants (All Countries) Travel	26,730				26,730	26,730		13,365	13,365		**26,730**
3.1.2 - Gender Activity (All Countries) Travel	66,960				66,960	66,960		50,220	16,740		**66,960**
4.1 Opening and Closing Workshops - Travel	56,160				56,160	56,160	28,080			28,080	**56,160**
4.1 Regional Fisheries Workshops x 2- Travel	64,800				64,800	64,800		25,920	32,400	6,480	**64,800**
4.2 Project Steering Committee - Travel	58,472				58,472	58,472	14,618	14,618	14,618	14,618	**58,472**
5021 Sub-total travel	**721,052**	**-**			**721,052**	**721,052**	**42,698**	**320,852**	**308,324**	**49,178**	**721,052**
5023 Training											
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Training	189,000				189,000	189,000		94,500	94,500		**189,000**

FAO Cost Categories	Activities IMO & FAO	PMC		FAO	IMO	Total GEF Funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
1.2.2 - Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Costa Rica) - Training	16,200				16,200	16,200		16,200			**16,200**
2.1.1 - MPL Management - PRFs (All Countries) Training	319,410				319,410	319,410		159,705	159,705		**319,410**
2.1.2 - Port Waste Management Plans (All Countries) Training	200,070				200,070	200,070		100,035	100,035		**200,070**
2.1.3 - Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) Training	101,790				101,790	101,790		20,358	81,432		**101,790**
2.2.1 - Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) Training	670,680				670,680	670,680		335,340	335,340		**670,680**
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) Training	372,141				372,141	372,141		186,071	186,071		**372,141**
3.1.1 - Incentive Consultants (All Countries) Training	89,100				89,100	89,100		44,550	44,550		**89,100**
3.1.2 - Gender Activity (All Countries) Training	217,620				217,620	217,620		163,215	54,405		**217,620**
4.1 Opening and Closing Workshops - Training	210,600				210,600	210,600	105,300			105,300	**210,600**
4.1 2 x Regional Fisheries Workshops x 2 - Training	243,000				243,000	243,000		97,200	121,500	24,300	**243,000**
4.2 Project Steering Committee - Training	146,179				146,179	146,179	36,545	36,545	36,545	36,545	**146,179**
5023 Sub-total training	**2,775,790**	**-**			**2,775,790**	**2,775,790**	**141,845**	**1,253,718**	**1,214,082**	**166,145**	**2,775,790**
5024 Expendable procurement											
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Jamaica) Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	18,900				18,900	18,900		9,450	9,450		**18,900**
1.2.2 - Regional Coordination Mechanisms (Costa Rica) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	1,080				1,080	1,080		1,080			**1,080**
2.1.1 - MPL Management - PRFs (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	24,570				24,570	24,570		12,285	12,285		**24,570**
2.1.2 - Port Waste Management Plans (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	15,390				15,390	15,390		7,695	7,695		**15,390**

FAO Cost Categories	Activities IMO & FAO	PMC		FAO	IMO	Total GEF Funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
2.1.3 - Techno-Eco. Feasibility (Costa Rica, Kenya, Vanuatu) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	7,830				7,830	7,830		1,566	6,264		**7,830**
2.2.1 - Monitoring & assessment systems (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	44,712				44,712	44,712		22,356	22,356		**44,712**
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	53,163				53,163	53,163		26,582	26,582		**53,163**
3.1.1 - Incentive Consultants (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	8,910				8,910	8,910		4,455	4,455		**8,910**
3.1.2 - Gender Activity (All Countries) - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	16,740				16,740	16,740		12,555	4,185		**16,740**
4.1 Opening and Closing Workshops - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	14,040				14,040	14,040	7,020			**7,020**	**14,040**
4.1 Regional Fisheries Workshops x 2- Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	16,200				16,200	16,200		6,480	8,100	**1,620**	**16,200**
4.2 Project Steering Committee - Knowledge Management and Communication (Sundries)	18,272				18,272	18,272	4,568	4,568	4,568	**4,568**	**18,272**
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement	**239,807**	**-**			**239,807**	**239,807**	**11,588**	**109,072**	**105,940**	**13,208**	**239,807**
5650 Contracts											
1.2.1 Course Development Instruments (Global)	216,000				216,000	216,000	216,000				**216,000**
1.2.1 - National Coordination Mechanisms (Vanuatu) (SPREP)	108,000				108,000	108,000	108,000				**108,000**
2.2.2 - Technologies (All Countries) Contracts	425,304				425,304	425,304	85,061	170,122	170,122		**425,304**
4.1 ISSF Funds (Global)	324,000				324,000	324,000	324,000				**324,000**
4.2 M&E - Mid Term Review	54,817			**54,817**	-	54,817		54,817			**54,817**

FAO Cost Categories	Activities IMO & FAO	PMC		FAO	IMO	Total GEF Funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
4.2 M&E - Terminal Evaluation	80,398			**80,398**	-	80,398				80,398	**80,398**
4.2 M&E - Terminal Report	7,309			**7,309**	-	7,309				**7,309**	**7,309**
5650 Sub-total Contracts	**1,215,828**	**-**		**142,524**	**1,073,304**	**1,215,828**	**733,061**	**224,939**	**170,122**	**87,707**	**1,215,828**
6100 Non-expendable procurement											
4.1 PMC Computers	3,260				3,260	3,260	815	815	815	815	**3,260**
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	**3,260**	**-**			3,260	**3,260**	**815**	**815**	**815**	**815**	**3,260**
5028 GOE budget											
Project office, utilities, supplies, banks fees (IMO)	**3,260**				3,260	3,260	815	815	815	815	**3,260**
6300 Sub-total GOE budget	**3,260**	**-**			**3,260**	**3,260**	**815**	**815**	**815**	**815**	**3,260**
TOTAL	**6,908,655**	**339,149**		**142,524**	**6,963,412**	**7,105,936**	**1,259,423**	**2,416,628**	**2,553,065**	**876,820**	**7,105,936**

WORK PLAN

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Component 1: Strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks to reduce SBMPL at national, regional and global levels																			
Output 1.1.1: NAPs to address SBMPL in selected countries updated, with identification of activities and priorities that would benefit from project support for implementation in alignment with project components, outcomes and outputs	1. Update NAP developed under GloLitter (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP	x	x	x	x													**3,000**
	2. Update NAP developed under GloLitter (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP	x	x	x	x													**2,500**
	3. Update NAP developed under GloLitter (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP	x	x	x	x													**2,500**
	4. Update NAP developed under GloLitter (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP	x	x	x	x													**2,500**
Output 1.1.2: National SBMPL legal and policy frameworks instruments drafted and/or updated in line with existing international instruments governing SBMPL (including MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG) in selected countries	1. Update national policies and regulations to effectively tackle Sea Based Marine Plastic Litter (SBMPL) (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			**10,000**
	2. Drafting and establishing the Port Environmental Policy according to the Institutional Environmental Policy of the MOPT (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			**15,000**
	3. Undertake a legal review to identify status, gaps, and necessities in SBMPL legislation specifically the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy as well as marking of Fishing Gear (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x	x	x									**8,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 1.1.2: Cont.	4. Provide legal consultants to facilitate legislative reforms to draft and establish the Port Environmental Policy and Plans as well as to design and execute training and awareness courses on MARPOL Convention and LC/LP to diverse levels: operational, governmental authorities to diverse actors in the maritime and fishing sector (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			**15,000**
	5. Revise the Merchant Shipping Act (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			**8,000**
	6. Develop lost fishing gear reporting and lost fishing gear retrieval requirements (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x											**7,000**
	7. Update national policies and regulations to effectively tackle Sea Based Marine Plastic Litter (SBMPL) (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			–
Output 1.2.1: National cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for addressing SBMPL management established and operational	1. Support the establishment of the permanent NTF (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NFP	x	x	x	x													–
	2. Design and execute training and awareness courses on the MARPOL Convention (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer), project partners	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									–
	3. Design and execute training and awareness courses on the London Convention/Protocol (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer), project partners	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									–
	4. Facilitate the collection of data on the use of onboard garbage management plans and other pertinent records and on practices for the handling of garbage for ships under 400 GT (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					**100,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 1.2.1: Cont.	5. Guided by stakeholder mapping, establish and facilitate cooperation through the creation of stakeholder engagement, e.g. workshops and forums, to connect relevant parties and consultations for NGOs, CBOs and PPPs (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**50,000**
	6. Facilitate the development of a repository for information dissemination, sharing best practices, and fostering cooperation in the planning and implementation of SBMPL management activities (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			**100,000**
	7. Strengthen enforcement and compliance with legislation (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			–
	8. Expand the key regulatory approaches and implementation plans to maritime industries and SBMPL (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			**15,000**
	9. Create and disseminate guidelines for the implementation of legislation within relevant sectors (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			**15,000**
	10. Waste data management and improvement of onboard vessel waste management mechanism (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			–
	11. Strengthening small craft registration, identification system and disposal strategy for fibre-reinforced plastic (FRP) (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			–
Output 1.2.2: Regional coordination mechanisms to address SBMPL management established or facilitated	1. Support implementation of the Regional Action Plan (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			**10,000**
	2. Conduct regional policy analysis (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			**10,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 1.2.2: Cont.	3. Provide guidance and information exchange at the regional level, on SBMPL matters including facilitation of meetings/discussions on PRF capacity and guidance on the development of Regional Action Plans for SBMPL to the Cartagena Convention Secretariat and their project "Reduce Marine Plastics and Plastic Pollution in LAC Cities Through a Circular Economy Approach" (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			–
	4. Support revision of the Western Indian Ocean Regional Action Plan (2018–2023) (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					**20,000**
	5. Assessment of available regional waste reception facilities and their efficiency should be undertaken (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**30,000**
Component 2: Improving systems, facilities, tools and information to effectively manage SBMPL																			
Output 2.1.1: PRF gap analysis conducted	1. Expand activities to all types of SBMPL in stations near the Port of Caldera in the Gulf of Nicoya currently led by ACEPESA and the SNF (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP							x	x	x	x	x	x					**50,000**
	2. Undertake a comprehensive analysis of PRF needs and capacities in Jamaican key ports	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**75,000**
	3. Mombasa Port – an assessment of the waste generated by cruise and cargo ships (Kenya)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**50,000**
	4. Kilindini and Lamu Ports – an assessment of the amounts of plastic material in dredge disposal (Kenya)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**70,000**
	5. PRF gap analyses and feasibility studies conducted (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**84,500**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 2.1.2: PWMPs developed in coordination with relevant competent authority to facilitate implementation	1. Support developing PWMP in the ports for the effective implementation of waste reception facilities according to Annex V of MARPOL in Caldera Port and Limon Port (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP						x	x										**30,000**
	2. Support drafting manuals and plans for the effective implementation of waste reception facilities in ports (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**30,000**
	3. Develop cost recovery system to ensure the efficient handling of MARPOL Annex V ship-generated waste (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			**30,000**
	4. Revise the proposal for a PRF at Liwatoni Fishing Port (Kenya)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**50,000**
	5. Analyze cost recovery options to update the waste management plan for Kilindini Port (Kenya)	IMO PCU, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**20,000**
	6. Develop national guidelines for the implementation of onboard garbage management plans (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			**20,000**
	7. Develop national or local on board "best waste management practices or guidelines" to enhance waste management practices (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			**20,000**
	8. Develop plans for national port-waste reception facilities and a cost recovery system (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			**75,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 2.1.3: Technical-economic studies of the potential for investment to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in selected countries	1. Support development of technical-economic studies for investment to upgrade or establish PRF systems for effective SBMPL management (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP							x	x	x	x	x	x					**30,000**
	2. Facilitate the discussion with IFIs and private sector industry to support the establishment of sustainable, efficient SBMPL management systems based on the studies prepared (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NFP											x	x	x	x			–
	3. Support environmentally responsible SBMPL management (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**15,000**
	4. Develop incentives programme (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP											x	x	x	x			**50,000**
	5. Conduct the economic assessment to explore potential business opportunities, particularly in plastic waste recycling from the fishing and shipping industry, and highlight opportunities or incentives for women in SBMPL management through small businesses (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NFP, Consultant											x	x	x	x			**50,000**
Output 2.2.1: Monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL that feed into management decision-making established in selected countries	1. Establish monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL at the national level in selected area (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP											x	x	x	x			**100,000**
	2. Complete stakeholder mapping and identify best practices related to the inspection and reporting to guide and set up monitoring and assessment of sources and volumes of SBMPL (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP										x	x	x	x	x			**50,000**
	3. Develop a guide to facilitate planning, cooperation, consultation, and implementation of SBMPL activity management (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					**43,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 2.2.1: Cont.	4. Replicate and continue the recycling gear recovery and plastic transformation model (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**75,000**
	5. Develop lost fishing gear reporting and requirements and integrate reporting into fisheries management data systems (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP							x	x	x	x	x	x					**50,000**
	6. Create cooperation and deliver TA in the execution of waste management in ports, develop guidance that facilitates the planning, consultation, monitoring, and implementation of SBMPL management activities (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			**15,000**
	7. Develop a Jamaica National Best Practice Handbook for the Management of ALDFG (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**20,000**
	8. Provide training and other outreach to fisheries stakeholders (fishers, cooperatives, fisheries managers, and control officers) on the new fishing gear loss reporting system and other good practices to prevent and manage ALDFG as outlined in the Jamaica National Best Practice Handbook for the Management of ALDFG (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**20,000**
	9. Develop lost fishing gear reporting requirements and integrate reporting into fisheries management data systems (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP											x	x	x	x			**55,000**
	10. Develop an estimate of EOL fishing gear produced each year to inform the need for PRFs for fishing gear (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**25,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 2.2.1: Cont.	11. Enhance collaboration between port waste transporters and government institutions (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**50,000**
	12. Develop an estimate of EOL fishing gear produced each year to inform the need for PRFs for fishing gear (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**30,000**
	13. Develop lost fishing gear reporting and requirements and integrate reporting into fisheries management data systems (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP											x	x	x	x			**70,000**
	14. Identify best practices concerning SBMPL inspection and reporting to enhance its efficient management (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**50,000**
	15. Retrieve lost gillnets from the reef at Banban in Santo (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**–**
	16. Initiate the development of appropriate EOL fishing gear disposal and recycling throughout the major islands of Vanuatu (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**15,000**
	17. Training to fisheries stakeholders (fishers, cooperatives, fisheries managers, and control officers) on good practices to prevent and manage ALDFG and new management approaches developed (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**50,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 2.2.2: Technologies and tools to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL identified and operational in target countries	1. Build the capacity of Port State Authorities (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**50,000**
	2. Identify areas of high potential risk for SBMPL (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**60,000**
	3. Identify technologies to support prevention and reduction of ALDFG, such as fishing gear-marking, tracking and recovery technologies, which will be implemented in selected fisheries (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP								x	x	x	x	x					**20,000**
	4. Produce digital maps of the location of PRFs and ship traffic into and out of ports in Costa Rica (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP								x	x	x	x	x					**30,000**
	5. Assess strategies for marking, reporting, and retrieving ALDFG (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP								x	x	x	x	x					**20,000**
	6. Pilot one marking scheme for high-risk fisheries identified (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP											x	x					**57,000**
	7. Identify best practices for SBMPL inspection and reporting and enhance knowledge sharing by developing guidance for effective SBMPL management, contributing significantly by providing databases, data tools, and systems to specific stakeholders (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					**100,000**
	8. Create a repository to improve the sharing of data, knowledge and the dissemination of best practices and initiatives (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP							x	x	x	x	x	x					**75,000**
	9. Identify fishing gear marking schemes and other fisheries management actions, including reporting and retrieval strategies for high-risk fisheries in Jamaica (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**25,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 2.2.2: Cont.	10. Pilot marking scheme for high-risk fisheries identified (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP											x	x					**32,500**
	11. Implement a requirement for biodegradable escape mechanisms in fish traps to ensure lost traps do not continue to ghost fish (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP								x	x	x	x	x					**25,000**
	12. Enhance the KMFRI repository to further disseminate best practices and initiatives (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP							x	x	x	x	x	x					**30,000**
	13. Develop guidance facilitating cooperation in the planning, consultation, and implementation of SBMPL management activities (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x											**50,000**
	14. Develop waste management strategies and practices to support existing awareness raising and training (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x											**30,000**
	15. Develop training courses with a focus on SBMPL for Kenya Fishing Schools, seafarers, BMUs and enforcement officers on SBMPL (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP			x	x	x	x	x	x									**30,000**
	16. Raise public awareness on the issues of SBMPL (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP							x	x									**40,000**
	17. Identify marking schemes, gear tracking technologies and other ALDFG management actions for high-risk fisheries in Kenya (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP							x	x	x	x							**75,000**
	18. Pilot one marking scheme for high-risk fisheries (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP											x	x					–
	19. Expand testing and use of biodegradable gillnets in Vanga and Malindi (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									–

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 2.2.2: Cont.	20. Provide training and other outreach to fisheries stakeholders (fishers, fisheries managers, and control officers) on good practices to prevent and manage ALDFG developed (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP					x	x	x	x									**50,000**
	21. SBMPL knowledge dissemination through regional environmental data repository (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x					**25,000**
	22. Support the management and disposal of FRP from abandoned vessels (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP									x	x	x	x	x	x			**100,000**
	23. Identify marking schemes and other fisheries management actions, including reporting and retrieval strategies for high-risk fisheries in Vanuatu (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP							x	x	x	x							**50,000**
	24. Pilot one fishing gear marking scheme for high-risk fisheries identified in Activity focused on identifying marking schemes and other fisheries management actions, including reporting and retrieval strategies for high-risk fisheries in Vanuatu (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP											x	x					–
Component 3: Developing and promoting practical opportunities and incentives for environmentally sound management of SBMPL																			
Output 3.1.1: Incentives to support investment in addressing SBMPL identified and options communicated to stakeholders	1. Map key stakeholder groups (with specific focus on women) and organizations in Costa Rica with their roles and engagement in management of SBMPL from fisheries and shipping, and identify potential incentives to reduce SBMPL (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders			x	x													**10,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 3.1.1: Cont.	2. Expand the previous ACEPESA cost-benefit analysis of the fishing ports to shipping/cargo ports to conduct an economic analysis (e.g. cost-benefit) on incentives – whether policy, financial, regulatory, or operational – that promote environmentally responsible management of SBMPL (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders			x	x	x	x	x	x									**25,000**
	3. Map key stakeholder groups (with specific focus on women) and organizations in Jamaica with their roles and engagement in management of SBMPL from fisheries and shipping, and identify potential incentives to reduce SBMPL (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders			x	x													**10,000**
	4. Enhance awareness among stakeholders and engage private sector in initiatives to reduce SBMPL (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders							x	x	x	x							**50,000**
	5. Enhance awareness creation among stakeholders and engagement of the private sector in initiatives to reduce marine litter pollution (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders							x	x	x	x							**50,000**
	6. Promote the Moana Taka Partnership and provide guidance to Vanuatu on the scheme and its provisions through networking events (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders							x	x	x	x	x	x					**20,000**
	7. Assist with integrating SBMPL issues into formal education and curriculum (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, stakeholders									x	x	x	x	x	x			–

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 3.1.2: Gender-responsive SBMPL business ventures identified and developed in selected countries	1. Investigate potential markets or recycling options for plastic waste from the fishing and shipping industry (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders					x	x	x	x									**10,000**
	2. Foster public-private partnerships to design, promote and execute programmes of circular economy, blue economy, and actions related to reusing the litter collected from the sea to eradicate the marine litter issue and taking advantage of it (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders									x	x	x	x					**50,000**
	3. Engage and bring together a diverse range of stakeholders from the public and private sectors, including government agencies, businesses, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and local community stakeholders in workshops to identify common objectives related to marine litter eradication, circular economy, and blue economy initiatives (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders					x	x	x	x									**50,000**
	4. Based on the economic analysis, develop incentives for private sector involvement, e.g. tax breaks, grants, subsidies, or access to funding for sustainable projects to highlight the potential economic, environmental, and social benefits of participating in circular economy and blue economy initiatives (Costa Rica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders					x	x	x	x									**15,000**
	5. Based on Output 3.1.1 explore potential business opportunities and plastic waste recycling opportunities to promote women's involvement in SBMPL management through small businesses (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders, IMO Women in Maritime					x	x	x	x									**10,000**

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 3.1.2: Cont.	6. Engage and bring together a diverse range of stakeholders from the public and private sectors, including government agencies, businesses, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and local community stakeholders in workshops to identify common objectives related to marine litter eradication, circular economy, and blue economy initiatives (Jamaica)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders					x	x	x	x									**50,000**
	7. Expand the capacity-building programmes (Kenya)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders									x	x	x	x					**75,000**
	8. Develop studies to elucidate the roles of different stakeholders in the management and disposal of SBMPL (Vanuatu)	IMO PCU, NTF, Consultant, NFP, project partners, stakeholders					x	x	x	x									**50,000**
Output 3.2.1: Projects to address SBMPL identified and under implementation under the GIA on SBMPL	1. Promote recommendations under the Management of the IMO 2017 Guidelines for the Implementation of MARPOL Annex V to the wider shipping industry on practical measures to minimize the amount of plastic used on board ships reducing the levels of potential SBMPL	IMO PCU, IMO GIA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	2. Develop tailored private sector-specific events to explore possible matching of business interests with project objectives, ensuring communication of private sector interest and engagement among the project partners, to identify barriers to the private sector addressing SBMPL and to agree potential joint solutions to these	IMO PCU, IMO GIA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Component 4: Increasing knowledge and awareness of SBMPL and potential solutions to reduce and eliminate SBMPL among key stakeholders																			
Output 4.1.1: Project results, experiences, lessons learned and recommendations for successful implementation of effective SBMPL management measures documented, disseminated, and promoted	1. Develop a project KMC Plan	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer)	x	x															
	2. Develop and shared project-generated knowledge and communication products	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer), project partners		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	3. Develop a project-specific "visual identity"	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer)	x	x															
	4. Design and apply a structured lesson-learning framework for the project with regular reviews of project results	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer), project partners and stakeholders				x				x				x				x	
	5. Engage with IW:LEARN	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	6. Develop and promote a road map for scaling up project results and successful solutions for reducing SBMPL in shipping and fisheries sector developed and promoted	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer), partners and stakeholders														x	x	x	
Output 4.2.1: A gender-sensitive project M&E system designed and operational	1. Establishment of the PSC as the project oversight body and convened at least once a year	IMO PCU, FAO	x			x				x				x			x		
	2. Inception workshop with review and endorsement of M&E Plan by the PSC	IMO PCU, PSC	x	x															
	3. Regular monitoring of project indicators (according to the M&E Plan), and reporting on project results (including the annual GEF PIR, and six-monthly FAO PPR)	IMO PCU (led by KMC Officer), NTFs, national agencies		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Output	Main activities	Responsible	Year 1 – 2025				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Budget ($)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 4.2.2: Independent MTR and TE undertaken with results fed back to project management	1. MTR conducted within two years of the start of implementation of the project, and recommendations to IMO, FAO, GEF and the participating governments	IMO, FAO								x	x								
	2. TE conducted before the official closure of the project, with TE report with results and recommendations to IMO, FAO, GEF and the participating governments	IMO, FAO															x	x	

Annex 5 Detailed Description of Project Components

Detail on the project components, focused on sets of activities to deliver project outputs are presented in the attached documents for Costa Rica (Annex 5.1), Jamaica (Annex 5.2), Kenya (Annex 5.3) and Vanuatu (Annex 5.4). Activity sets have been developed with the inputs of the NTFs and represent activities that should be undertaken by the PRO-SEAS Project to address SBMPL management in each country within the overall framework of the PRO-SEAS Project's three technical Components 1, 2 and 3.

1 Annex 5.1 – Costa Rica*

2 Annex 5.2 – Jamaica†

3 Annex 5.3 – Kenya‡

5 Annex 5.4 – Vanuatu§

More details on the activities under Component 4 (Component 4 ideals with KM, project management and M&E and is managed globally) are given in the attached Annex 5.5.

1 Annex 5.5 – Component 4 Details.¶

* https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-5.1-costa-rica

† https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-5.2-jamaica

‡ https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-5.3-kenya

§ https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-5.4-vanuatu

¶ https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-5.5-component-4-details

Annex 6 Sustainability and Capacity Development

1 Project's overall capacity development strategy

The project aims to build the necessary human and institutional capacity to effectively implement and enforce the key IMO marine environmental Conventions and FAO relevant instruments on dealing with SBMPL through exercising their flag and port state responsibilities effectively. If the participating countries undertake the project actions to build up their capacities in terms of legal framework, flag state implementation, port state control enforcement, exercising their legal responsibilities, develop effective PRFs and link these to national waste management systems, then these will all build further, and support maintenance of established, capabilities. The project will also help build capacity for small businesses based on using SBMPL as a resource or alternatives to plastics in the shipping or fisheries sectors, such as biodegradable fishing gear.

The project will use the stakeholder meetings and various task forces and groups foreseen under project governance to communicate effectively on the need for countries to continue to sustain the impacts through inter-agency cooperation at national and regional levels once the project is completed. The PRO-SEAS Project will establish strong Strategic Partnerships and NTFs for the purpose of its implementation; capacitate national authorities including environment, maritime, port and fishery authorities through training and institutional reform; strengthen NAPs and support their implementation that would include national budgetary support; and develop and approve administrative procedures for implementation. These will provide enough confidence and ownership for the countries to sustain the activities beyond the project lifetime.

To achieve the above, the project will focus on strengthening regional communication and cooperation led by regional strategic partners and strengthening national authorities' cooperation through NTFs. The project offers several 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 project actions.

Assessments of institutional expertise and resources in each country undertaken during the PPG phase resulted into the proposed project activities. All four PRO-SEAS countries have institutions with specific remits and capacity addressing shipping, fisheries and waste management. For instance, each country has fisheries management agencies that collaborate with fishers and fisher communities as well as private sectors, and in some countries operate in partnership with research and scientific organizations. Project activities has been designed to integrate into these agencies and fisher collaborative processes, providing potential efficiencies and clear priorities for focused efforts to combat ALDFG and SBMPL. In addition, IMO and FAO will provide capacity support to the project through their technical divisions.

National capacities in the target countries will also be supported through engagement with regional groups that have greater SBMPL technical capacity to support implementation and sustainability. For instance, in Vanuatu which like many smaller SIDS has human capacity challenges, the project will engage with SPREP, particularly its Waste Management and Pollution Control division and the Pacific Ocean Litter Project. In addition, where national and regional technical SBMPL capacities are limited, IMO and FAO will provide support through their technical divisions to support national and regional level SBMPL technical capacity building within the project (e.g. trainings, workshops, knowledge products, awareness-raising activities).

General aspects of sustainability

The sustainability of the PRO-SEAS Project's results and impacts beyond the lifetime of the project, will be supported by the project's proposed institutional reform and behavioural change. PRO-SEAS aims to enhance capacities and cooperation capabilities between maritime, ports, fisheries, environmental, waste management authorities and other stakeholders at both national and regional levels as well as to create a public-private sector partnership in addressing SBMPL. Experience shows that such cooperative modes of working between national authorities or public-private sectors is not easy to sustain in view of sectoral demarcations and prevailing sectoral attitudes. However, the PRO-SEAS will create the momentum for reduction of SBMPL in such a way that capacities, mechanisms, processes, and structures created are robust and maintainable over time and that financial resources for continuation of the efforts can be secured. This section discusses how the project intends to accomplish this and defines the project's exit strategy.

Strategies for PRO-SEAS sustainability

The PRO-SEAS strategy for the sustainability is based on the following premises:

- Promotion of regional and national ownership of the SBMPL activities and efforts: the strategy will aim to give the ownership of the project's efforts to bot the beneficiary countries and their regions as much as possible so that any lack of central support could be compensated by regional stakeholders. For this purpose, actions such as consolidating PRO-SEAS regional and national governance structures (e.g. SBMPL NTFs, partnerships with regional organizations, and cooperation at the regional level through Regional Action Plans, RFBs, etc.) and mechanisms (e.g. information exchange, joint decision making), networking, learning from each other, and planning of operations will be given priority.

- Capacity building, awareness raising and empowering: the project's activities to promote public awareness and sensitivity to SBMPL will lead to increased political and general support for the continuation of project efforts and thus their sustainability. Likewise, development of expertise and experience by professional bodies involved with the project plus increased relevant institutional capacities will provide intellectual input to regional and national debates. To achieve these, emphasis will be given to developing the LPCs/PCs technical capacities (e.g. analysis of fisheries and shipping SBMPL data and information), a focus on information sharing and exchange mechanisms and communication platforms, such as the project website, GloLitter website, the FAO Responsible Fishing Practices for Sustainable Fisheries website and the GPML digital platform, plus empowering activities such as improving capacity technical experts, empowering of women in SBMPL and awareness raising. The IMO and FAO websites, and their resource depositories, will include capacity building and awareness-raising materials generated by the project, that will enable member countries, stakeholders and the general public to continue to use the material, guidelines, tools and information in the long-term. Moreover, project partners will integrate the methodologies and tools developed by the project into their capacity-building programmes and systems, supporting long-term application and scaling-up of project results and scope.

- Public-private partnerships: shipping, ports and fisheries operations are generally private businesses. The project will not only engage these critical players in its SBMPL reduction efforts, but through proactive engagement, they will act as future "change agents" that will help the sustainability of the project results. IMO have successful experiences in this area, the latest being establishing GIA mechanisms for several issues related to shipping including Green House Gases and GloFouling, that are acting as the private sector driving force for promotion of low carbon shipping or reduction of pollution. In addition, FAO has been closely collaborating with GGGI, an alliance of which 50% of its membership consists of large corporate fisheries-related stakeholders

- Policy and intergovernmental support: participating IMO and FAO Member States are engaged in the project are fully aligned to PRO-SEAS objectives and provide political support for its success. This strategy is based on the premise that IMO and FAO and their Member States have sufficient institutional capacity and financial resources to maintain and ensure that mechanisms created through the PRO-SEAS Project will be operational long term. Keeping the programme activities fully in-line with international efforts will support strong policy engagement for the project and continuation of its activities. By sharing project results and findings at global forums, such as the IMO MEPC and FAO COFI and the decisions by the Members States on prevention and reporting of marine pollution from shipping and fishing operations at these forums, the continuation of a range of project activities will be guaranteed. Similarly, FAO will engage relevant RFMOs and RFBs at regional level, which have the power to make binding and/or voluntary decisions on reducing and preventing ALDFG in fisheries. The decisions in these regional bodies will be followed up by the member states and will be embedded in their policies, plans and legislation. Most RFMOs and RFBs have systems in place to monitor implementation of their decisions by the member states.

– NGOs and CSOs: every effort will be made to include NGOs and CSOs in project efforts to ensure sustainability at grassroots levels, especially among fishing communities. This will be accomplished through the partnership with a range of NGOs and alliances that committed to the project at the PPG stage. For example, FAO works closely with GGGI, a global alliance with more than 50 NGO members, as well as with fishing communities in all the participating countries where previous and ongoing SBMPL projects have been implemented, notably GloLitter. IMO and FAO will also engage select NGOs and CSOs as strategic partners in the project, following a similar model and successful experiences under GloLitter, to more directly ensure inclusion and collaboration with these organizations within the project countries and region, thus ensuring sustainability beyond the lifetime of the project.

In summary, the project's approach to sustainability of its results and impacts is through a focus on developing national and regional ownership, alignment to international and regional requirements, engagement of national and regional organizations including NGOs, CSOs and Intergovernmental Organizations, as well as private engagement in support of SBMPL reduction activities.

Institutional sustainability

An expected outcome of the project is that participating countries will have built the necessary human and institutional capacity to effectively implement and enforce the key marine environmental Conventions and best practices and guidelines on dealing with SBMPL through exercising their flag and port state responsibilities effectively. If the participating countries undertake the necessary actions to build up their capacities in terms of legal frameworks, flag state implementation, port state control enforcement, exercise their legal responsibilities, strengthen PRFs and link PRFs to national waste management systems, then these will create significant drivers for maintaining established capabilities.

The project will use the stakeholder meetings to communicate effectively on the need for countries to continue to sustain project results and impacts without further interventions from the project once the project is completed. The PRO-SEAS Project will strengthen the SBMPL NTFs to strengthen project delivery; capacitate national authorities including maritime, port, waste management, fishery authorities and other stakeholders through training and institutional reforms; update SBMPL NAPs that will include national budgetary support and develop and approve administrative procedures for their implementation, all of which will boost confidence and ownership for the countries to sustain the activities of the project.

To achieve the above, the project will focus on strengthening communication and cooperation with regional shipping and fisheries organizations and strengthening national authorities' cooperation through the SBMPL NTFs. The project offers several 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 project approach. The most important ones are:

– Confidence building: capacity building in the context of the project aims to generate better awareness of the technical and environmental issues and how they can be resolved. The capacity-building activities will aim to give the beneficiaries new insight and knowledge and enable them to work in collaboration with other relevant institutions at the national and regional level. This will support the project's main strategy for sustainability that relates to ensuring ownership and good governance – only a fully capacitated and confident group of experts and officials will be able to take the ownership. The project will also include capacity-building activities using a "training of trainers" modality with knowledge being shared beyond the individuals attending project workshops/meetings.

– Institutionalization: PRO-SEAS will work closely with participating institutions and strategic partners on issues of institutional reform and capacity building. Combined with leadership and support from top level maritime, port, fisheries, waste management and environmental authorities, the project's aim is to promote inter-agency relationships that could support the sustainability of SBMPL management over the long term. Through adoption of project initiated good practices, methodologies and management decisions at regional level (e.g. by RFBs and RFMOs) and at global level by the IMO MEPC and FAO COFI, the institutional capacity of many

more institutions responsible for shipping and fisheries will improve. As key institutions improve their capacities and approach over time, changes at the countries' governance of maritime and fisheries towards elimination of SBMPL in the long term will be promoted.

– Guidance toolboxes for long-term use: within the project, participating countries will be provided with relevant guidance documents to enable them to analyze levels of SBMPL and respond accordingly with policymaking 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. [GloLitter, for instance, created several knowledge products that are now are available for PRO-SEAS to utilize].

– Knowledge network and information exchange: the project will improve collaboration between maritime, ports, fisheries, waste management and other agencies at national levels with new open channels of communication, information, and knowledge exchange, which will be further formalized with the aim that the national institutions themselves assume responsibility to support and sustain their respective functions with regard to prevention and reduction of SBMPL.

– Regional collaboration on enforcement: a regional approach to enforcement of international regulations and regional initiatives with international support is crucial to deliver effective SBMPL reduction strategies. The project's partnerships with regional organizations, its focus on multi-country cooperation, capacity building on port management and PRFs will help establish strong regional ties for coordinated action against SBMPL. Within the fisheries sector, the RFBs and RFMOs provide a suitable structure for collaboration and for monitoring and enforcing decisions taken to prevent and reduce ALDFG.

Financial sustainability

The PRO-SEAS is a global initiative and therefore it is expected that there will be more donors interested in the future to support the activities. Experience gained under GloLitter showed that several donors wished to continue to support or expand project activities after the project finished. To ensure financial sustainability of the PRO-SEAS, the following measures will be built into the project:

– Cost efficient project practices: project information sharing and governance will be established in a cost-efficient way including use of online communications platforms and in-kind use of host country facilities for meetings, and an advanced information portal to be used by all participating countries, which will reduce the need for expensive international travel.

– Country engagement: the project will seek funding, either from the participating countries or from ongoing or future projects in various regions.

– Private sector engagement: as previously indicated, the engagement of private sector is seen as a strategic approach to future sustainability of the project. PRO-SEAS will establish such partnerships as identified under project outputs and activities (particularly under Component 3) and private sector engagement is expected to financially contribute to future sustainability of the project results.

– Collaborations with IFIs: PRO-SEAS will actively seek collaboration with IFIs in the implementation of the techno-economic feasibility assessments of PRFs. The project will organize discussions with potentially interested IFIs to invest in these PRFs, so that sufficient interest is generated among the financing community to develop and support such investments in the future.

Exit approach and strategy

The exit strategy will ensure that sustainability of the project's results is adhered to and maintained. Given shifting ownership among national and regional stakeholders, the project will make sure that the stakeholders in the NTFs, as well as regional stakeholders, are sufficiently capacitated and gradually assume overall leadership of the PRO-SEAS interventions, toolkits and other products developed under the project. This will include establishing strong regional networks and strengthening existing systems, such as RFBs and RFMOs.

Given a large number of countries are Parties to IMO and FAO Conventions and large number of delegations take part in IMO and FAO meetings (such as the MEPC and COFI sessions), enables IMO and FAO to access Member States and their officials and in a strong position to request funding from member countries for the continuation of the PRO-SEAS. Thus, the combination of the project's expected technical achievements with high-level political support by IMO and FAO Member States will ensure support from other donors for the continuation of the project results and impacts, as beneficiary countries that are just embarking on the reforms at the national level will require long-term support and expertise from the international community. The continued involvement, awareness raising and advocacy at decision-making levels will help grow the required political will for institutional and financial sustainability.

A full exit from donor interventions in the longer-term will be achieved when the following conditions are met:

- most of the IMO Member States have ratified IMO MARPOL Annex V and are enforcing the Convention with appropriate backing of legislation, policies, relevant FAO instruments and institutional arrangements;
- adequate PRFs are made available by the Member States at key ports and the industry is satisfied with the adequacy of these facilities; and
- governments, IFIs and the private sector are committed and support infrastructure development for PRFs and other key infrastructure for handling SBMPL.

Annex 7 Monitoring and Evaluation, Financial Management and FAO Oversight

1 Provisions for Monitoring and Evaluation

The project results, as outlined in the project results framework (Annex 3), will be monitored regularly, reported annually and assessed during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. M&E activities will follow FAO and GEF policies and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation. The M&E system will also facilitate learning, replication of the project's results and lessons, which will feed the project's KM strategy. This section sets out the M&E Plan for the project. Further guidance on project M&E activities is available in the "Guidance Note: FAO-GEF Project Monitoring and Evaluation" September 2022, prepared by the Monitoring and Reporting Team, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. This document will be provided to the PCU staff at the beginning of project implementation.

Monitoring arrangements

Project oversight and supervision will be carried out by the PSC and the BH with the support of the PTF members (LTO and FLO, GTO and relevant technical units in FAO HQ). Oversight will ensure that:

1 project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and the achievement of project outcomes;

2 project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective;

3 identified, as well as unidentified, risks are continuously monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and

4 agreed project GEBs are being delivered.

The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and HQ Technical Units will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the annual PIRs, periodic backstopping and supervision missions. Day-to-day project monitoring will be carried out by the PCU which will be managed by and based within IMO HQ in London. Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At inception phase, the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize the identification of:

1 outputs;

2 indicators;

3 targets; and

4 any missing baseline information.

A plan for operationalizing the project's M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data-collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc) will be developed during project inception by the PMC M&E specialist.

Table 8: *M&E activities, responsible parties, budget and time frame*

GEF requirements in the M&E Plan	Responsible parties	Activities covered by GEF funds	Time frame
Inception workshop (combined with the first PSC meeting)	PCU, NFP, PSC, IMO HQ, with the support of the FAO LTO, FAO BH, and FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit	See entry on PSC meetings below	Within three months of GEF CEO approval
Project inception report	PCU, PSC with the approval of the LTO and FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit, BH	Time of the PCU, and FAO Technical Units	Within 30 days after the kick-off workshop
M&E planning	PCU, IMO HQ, relevant FAO technical units, beneficiaries	Time of the CTA/PM, Gender/KM Adviser; and FAO Technical Units, and IMO HQ inputs (as needed) covered by in-kind co-financing	During the first six months of project implementation
Build the capacity of the identified beneficiaries in terms of skills, knowledge and experience of M&E	M&E Officer, PM, beneficiaries	Time of the PM, M&E/Gender Specialist; and time of FAO Technical Units (principally FAO-GEF Coordination Unit M&R team) as in-kind co-financing	Twice (first year and third year) during the project lifetime (training of trainers and data-collection)
Measurement of project's CIs and results framework indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF-8 CIs) including baseline data collection where needed and monitoring of socio-environmental and gender related risks	PCU, project partners	Time of PCU, with input of participating stakeholders covered by co-financing. IMO HQ in-kind contribution when necessary	Ongoing, with at least one quarterly review by M&E/ gender specialist
Collecting and analysing data on project delivery, performance and implementation	PCU, project partners, NTFs, shipping and fisheries agencies focal points	Time of PCU, with time of NTF, shipping and fisheries agencies focal points as in-kind co-financing	Ongoing but particularly focused on twice during the project lifetime (in Project Year (PY) 2 and PY 4 at MTR and TE)
FAO PPRs	PCU, NTFs, shipping and fisheries agencies focal points, with input from stakeholders and other participating institutions	Time of PCU and FAO Technical Units, with time of NTF, shipping and fisheries agencies focal points as in-kind co-financing	Biannually
GEF Annual PIR	Prepared by CTA/PM with support of PCU, FAO LTO and FAO BH, and inputs from NPCs. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit clears and submits the PIR to the GEF Secretariat	FAO staff time funded by agency fee, and PCU, and IMO HQ inputs (as needed) covered by in-kind co-financing Total of all M&E related reporting, publication, translation and dissemination costs	Annually, typically between June and July
PSC meetings	CTA/PM, TA, Gender Adviser , IMO HQ	Face-to-face (first and fourth (final) meetings) and/or virtual meetings (second and third meetings). (first PSC meeting covered under "Inception workshop" above). Cost fourth PSC $18,272	Annually

GEF requirements in the M&E Plan	Responsible parties	Activities covered by GEF funds	Time frame
MTR	PCU, FAO-GEF Unit, IMO HQ	$73,089	At midpoint of project implementation
TE	BH managed	External consultancy, including travel costs with FAO staff time (including OED with FAO-GEF Coordination Unit input) and travel costs will be financed from GEF fees $73,089	To be launched six months before final review meeting
Terminal Report	CTA/PM with the support from the PCU, FAO HQ as BH (with the support of the FAO LTO and the FAO-GEF Unit); with inputs from IMO HQ	PCU time with additional FAO staff time, with IMO HQ as in-kind co-financing $18,272	Two months before the project completion date
TOTAL COST		**$365,448**	

Monitoring and reporting

In compliance with FAO and GEF M&E policies and requirements and in consultation with the PSC and PTF, the PCU will prepare the following: i) project inception report; (ii) annual work plan and budget (AWP/B); (iii) PPRs; (iv) annual PIR; (v) technical reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, the GEF CIs will be used to monitor GEBs and updated regularly by the PCU.

Project inception report

A project inception workshop will be held within three months of project start date and signature of relevant agreements with partners. During this workshop the following will be reviewed and agreed:

- the implementation arrangement, the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and project partners;
- any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation;
- the results framework, the Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound indicators and targets, the means of verification, and monitoring plan;
- the responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk matrix, the Environmental and Social Safeguards and the Environmental and Social Management Plans, the gender strategy, the KM strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- the first year AWP/B, the financial reporting and audit procedures; and
- schedule of the PSC meetings.

The PCU will draft the inception report based on the agreement reached during the workshop and circulate among PSC members, BH, LTO and GTO for review within one month. The final report will be cleared by the LTO, FAO BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FAO's Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) by the BH.

Annual work plan and budget

The PCU will submit AWPs/Bs to the BH that are divided into monthly timeframes detailing the activities and progress indicators that would guide implementation during the year of the project. Each AWP/B will be shared for review and approval with the PSC. Necessary changes to the AWP/B – as recommended by the PSC – will be made by the PCU prior to implementation of the AWP/B. The first AWP/B will be drafted during the project's Inception Phase by the PCU in consultation with the FAO LTO and BH and reviewed at the project inception workshop. The inputs of the inception workshop will be incorporated and the CTA/PM will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the workshop to the BH. For subsequent AWP/B, the CTA/PM

will organize PSC meetings for its review. Once comments have been incorporated, the LTO will circulate the AWP/B to the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for comments/clearance prior to uploading in FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the Project Results Framework indicators so that the project's work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators.

The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. As part of the AWP/B, a detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year.

Project Progress Reports

The PPRs are used to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action. After FAO approval of the project and signature of the execution agreement, PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Framework (Annex 3) AWP/B, M&E Plan and safeguards. Each semester, the CTA/PM will prepare a draft PPR, will collect and consolidate any comments from the FAO LTO. The LTO will submit the final PPR versions to the FAO Representation in Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu every six months, prior to 31 July (covering the period between January and June) and before 31 January (covering the period between July and December). The July-December report should be accompanied by the updated AWP/B for the following PY. The BH has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PCU, LTO and the FLO. After LTO, BH and FLO clearance, the FLO will ensure that PPRs are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

Annual Project Implementation Report

The annual PIR, required by the GEF, will be used to assess progress towards achieving the project objective and implementation progress and challenges, risks and mitigation measures. The Project Coordinator/Project Manager (PC/PM) will prepare a consolidated annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) to June (the current year) for each year of implementation, in collaboration with national project partners (including the GEF OFP), the LTO, and the GTO/FLO. The BH will ensure that the PC/PM will monitor and report on the progress of project results framework, the status of the implementation of safeguards. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will submit the final and cleared version of the report to the GEF Secretariat and upload it under the relevant section in FPMIS.

Technical reports

Technical reports will be prepared as part of project outputs, including safeguards, and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of technical reports. The LTO will consult with the FAO Development Law Service in case outputs involve legal advice on fisheries related matters to FAO Member States. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to the PSC and project partners and placed online by IMO for free download. Translation of technical reports in other United Nations languages and formatting/layout according to IMO and FAO style will be arranged for by the EA.

Co-financing reports

The PCU will be responsible for tracking co-financing materialized against the confirmed amounts at project approval and reporting. The co-financing report, which covers the GEF fiscal year 1 July to 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The co-financing report needs to include the activities that were financed by the contribution of the partners.

Tracking and reporting on results across the GEF 8 Core Indicators and sub-indicators

The GEF CIs provided under Section 2.2 of this Project Document will be used to monitor GEBs. Throughout the implementation period of the project, the PCU, is required to track the project's progress in achieving these results across applicable CIs and sub-indicators. Before the project mid-term and project completion stage, the project team in consultation with the PTF and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit are required to report achieved results against the CIs and sub-indicators used at CEO Endorsement/Approval.

Terminal (end-of-project) Report

The CTA/PM will prepare the Terminal Report. Three months before the actual NTE – and prior to the completion of the Final Evaluation exercise – the PCU will submit to the BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results.

Evaluations

Mid-term review

As outlined in the GEF Evaluation Policy, MTRs (or mid-term evaluations) are mandatory for all GEF-financed Full-sized Projects (FSPs). An independent MTR will be carried out at project midlife in terms of expenditure and/or overall project duration, tentatively in the third quarter of PY 2.

The BH is responsible for the conduct of the MTR of the project in consultation with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. He/she will contact the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit about three months before the project half-point (within three years of project CEO Endorsement) to initiate the MTR exercise.

The MTR will

1 assess the progress made towards achievement of planned results, including implementation of safeguards;

2 identify key issues and problems and make recommendations to redress the project; and

3 highlight good practices, lessons learned and areas with the potential for upscaling.

The MTR will provide a systematic analysis of the information on project progress in the achievement of expected results against budget expenditures. It will refer to the project budget (see Annex 4) and the approved AWP/Bs

To support the planning and conduct of the MTR, the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit has developed a guidance document "The Guide for planning and conducting MTRs of FAO-GEF projects and programmes". The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will appoint a MTR focal point who will provide guidance on GEF specific requirements, quality assurance on the review process and overall backstopping support for the effective management of the exercise and for timely the submission of the MTR report to the GEF Secretariat.

After the completion of the MTR, the BH will be responsible for the distribution of the MTR report at country level (including to the GEF OFP) and for the preparation of the Management Response within four weeks and share it with national partners, GEF OFP and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. The BH will also send the updated CIs used during the MTR to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for their submission to the GEF Secretariat. Upload the MTR report under the relevant section in FPMIS documents.

Terminal Evaluation

The GEF evaluation policy foresees that all Medium and FSPs require a separate TE. Such evaluation provides:

1 accountability on results, processes, and performance;

2 recommendations to improve the sustainability of the results achieved; and

3 lessons learned as an evidence-base for decision-making to be shared with all stakeholders (government, execution agency, other national partners, the GEF and FAO) to improve the performance of future projects.

The (BH) will be responsible for organizing the TE within six months prior to the actual completion date. Independent external evaluators will conduct the TE of the project considering the "GEF Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluation for FSPs". FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will be responsible for the quality assessment of the TE report, including the GEF ratings.

The TE will provide:

1 accountability on results, processes, and performance;

2 recommendations to improve the sustainability of the results achieved; and

3 lessons learned as an evidence-base for decision-making to be shared with all stakeholders (government, execution agency, other national partners, the GEF and FAO) to improve the performance of future projects.

After the completion of the TE, the BH will be responsible to prepare the management response to the evaluation within four weeks and share it with national partners, GEF OFP, OED and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. The BH will also send the updated CIs used during the TE to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for their submission to the GEF Secretariat.

2 Financial Management

Financial management in relation to the GEF resources directly managed by FAO will be carried out in accordance with FAO rules and procedures as outlined below. The EA (IMO) is accountable to FAO for achieving the agreed project results and for the effective use of resources made available by FAO. Financial management and reporting for the funds transferred to the EA will be done in accordance with their own policies and regulations, and the provisions of the signed UN-UN Transfer Agreement. The administration of the funds received from FAO shall be carried out under the financial regulations, rules and procedures of the EA (IMO), which shall provide adequate controls to ensure that the funds received, are properly administered and expended. IMO shall maintain the account in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards.

Financial records

FAO shall maintain a separate account in United States dollars for the project's GEF resources showing all income and expenditures. FAO shall administer the project in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives. The EA shall maintain books and records that are accurate, complete and up-to-date. EA books and records will clearly identify all Fund Transfers received as well as disbursements made under the UN-UN Transfer Agreement, including the amount of any unspent funds and interest accrued.

Financial reports

The BH shall prepare six-monthly project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the project, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and separately, the un-liquidated obligations as follows:

1 Details of project expenditures on outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with Project Budget as at 30 June and 31 December each year;

2 Final accounts on completion of the project on a component-by-component and outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with the Project Budget; and

3 A final statement of account reflecting actual final expenditures under the project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

The EA will prepare the financial reports in accordance with terms, conditions, formats and requirements of the signed UN-UN Transfer Agreement. The BH will review and approve request for funds and financial reports of the EA. The subsequent instalments can be released only based on the BH confirmation that all expenditures are eligible and all UN-UN Transfer Agreement requirements are fulfilled to the satisfaction of FAO. The BH will withhold any payment due in case of non-compliance with the reporting obligations detailed in the UN-UN Transfer Agreement.

Financial reports for submission to the donor (GEF) including both FAO- and EA-managed resources, will be prepared in accordance with the provisions in the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and submitted by the FAO Finance Division.

Responsibility for cost overruns

As regards resources directly managed by FAO, the BH shall utilize the GEF project funds in strict compliance with the Project Budget (Appendix A2) and the approved AWP/Bs. The BH can make variations provided that the total allocated for each budgeted project component is not exceeded and the reallocation of funds does not impact the achievement of any project output as per the project Results Framework (Appendix A1). At least once a year, the LTO will submit a budget revision for approval of the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. Cost overruns shall be the responsibility of the BH.

The EA shall utilize the funds received from FAO in strict compliance with provisions of the signed UN-UN Transfer Agreement and its annexes, including approved work plan and budget. The EA can make variations not exceeding 10% on any budget heading. Any variations above 10% on any budget heading that may be necessary will be subject to prior consultations with and approval by FAO.

Under no circumstances can expenditures exceed the approved total project budget or be approved beyond the NTE date of the UN-UN Transfer Agreement and/or the project. Any over-expenditure is the responsibility of the BH.

Audit

The project shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in FAO financial regulations, rules and directives and in keeping with the Financial Procedures Agreement between the GEF Trustee and FAO.

The audit regime at FAO consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor-General (or persons exercising an equivalent function) of a Member State appointed by the Governing Bodies of the Organization and reporting directly to them, and an internal audit function headed by the FAO Inspector-General who reports directly to the Director General. This function operates as an integral part of the Organization under policies established by senior management, and furthermore has a reporting line to the governing bodies. Both functions are required under the Basic Texts of FAO which establish a framework for the TOR of each. Internal audits of accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place at FAO field and liaison offices on a cyclical basis.

Specific provision for auditing the EA-managed funds are included in the signed UN-UN Transfer Agreement. During implementation, assurance activities are organized by FAO to determine whether the progress has been made and whether funds transferred to EA were used for their intended purpose, in accordance with the work plan and relevant rules and regulations. This may include, but is not limited to, monitoring missions, spot checks, quarterly progress and annual implementation reviews, and audits on the resources received from FAO.

Procurement

Careful procurement planning is necessary for securing goods, services and works in a timely manner, on a "best value for money" basis. It requires analysis of needs and constraints, including forecast of the reasonable timeframe required to execute the procurement process.

Procurement will follow EA rules and regulations for the procurement of supplies, equipment and services. The EA will draw up a procurement plan as part of the supporting documentation to each request for funds submitted to FAO. The plan will include a description of the goods, works, or services to be procured, estimated budget and source of funding, schedule of procurement activities and proposed method of procurement. In situations where exact information is not yet available, the procurement plan should at least contain reasonable projections that will be corrected as information becomes available.

The procurement plan shall be updated at least twice per year and submitted to FAO BH and LTO for clearance.

3 FAO Oversight

FAO will be the GEF IA of the project. As such, FAO has the project assurance role and will supervise and provide technical guidance for the overall implementation of the project, including:

1 assess EA's technical supports needs and fiduciary standards;

2 monitor and oversee EA's compliance according to the UN-UN Transfer Agreement and project implementation in accordance with the Project Document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and the rules and procedures of FAO and GEF;

3 commence and completing the responsibilities allocated to it in the Project Document in a timely manner, provided that all necessary reports and other documents are available;

4 making transfers of funds, as applicable, in accordance with the provisions of the UN-UN Transfer Agreement;

5 administrate the portion of project GEF funds that has been agreed with EA to remain for FAO direct administration. These funds will be managed in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;

6 organizing and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities and evaluation of the project;

7 review, discuss with the EA, and approve the project progress and financial reports, as detailed in the UN-UN Transfer Agreement and its annexes, undertaking and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities, evaluation and oversight of the project;

8 liaising on an ongoing basis, as needed, with the government (as applicable), other members of the United Nations Country Team, Resource Partner, and other stakeholders;

9 providing overall guidance, oversight, TA and leadership, as appropriate, for the project;

10 provide financial and audit services to the project including budget release, budget revisions and administration of funds from GEF in accordance with rules and procedures of FAO;

11 oversee financial expenditures against project budgets;

12 ensure that all activities, including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with FAO and GEF relevant procedures and agreements;

13 initiate joint review meetings with the EA to agree on the resolution of findings and to document the lessons learned;

14 report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress and provide consolidated financial reports to the GEF Trustee;

15 conduct at least one supervision mission per year;

16 lead the MTR and Final Evaluation;

17 monitor implementation of the plan for social and environmental safeguards, in accordance with the FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards; and

18 trigger additional reviews, audits and/or evaluations, as necessary.

In collaboration with the PCU and under the overall guidance of the PSC, FAO will participate in the planning of contracting and technical selection processes. FAO will process fund transfers to the Operational Partner (OP) as per provisions, terms and conditions of the signed Operational Partner Agreement (OPA).

The Director of FAO NFI at FAO HQ or his/her delegate will be the Budget Holder (BH) and will be responsible for timely operational, and financial management of GEF resources implemented. The BH will be also responsible for:

1 managing Operational Partners Implementation Modality for results, including monitoring of risks and overall compliance with the OPA provisions;

2 review and clear financial and progress reports received from the OP and certify request for funds

3 review and clear budget revisions and AWP/Bs;

4 ensure implementation of the Risk Mitigation and Assurance Plan; and

5 follow-up and ensure that the OP implements all actions and recommendations agreed upon during Assurance Activities.

As a first step in the implementation of the project, the FAO Representation will establish an interdisciplinary PTF within FAO, to guide the implementation of the project. The PTF is a management and consultative body that integrate the necessary technical qualifications from FAO-relevant units to support the project. The PTF is composed of a BH, an LTO, the FLO, GTO and one or more technical officers based on FAO HQ (HQ Technical Officer).

The FAO Representative, in accordance with the PTF, will give its non-objection to the AWP/Bs submitted by the PCU as well as the PPRs. PPRs may be commented by the PTF and should be approved by the LTO before being uploaded by the BH in FPMIS.

The LTO for the project will be located in the NFIFO of FAO NFI. The role of the LTO is central to FAO comparative advantage for projects. The LTO will oversee and carry out technical backstopping to the project implementation. The LTO will support the BH in the implementation and monitoring of the AWP/Bs, including work plan and budget revisions. The LTO is responsible and accountable for providing or obtaining technical clearance of technical inputs and services procured by the Organization. In addition, the LTO will provide technical backstopping to the PCU to ensure the delivery of quality technical outputs. The LTO will coordinate the provision of appropriate technical support from PTF to respond to requests from the PSC. The LTO will be responsible for the following:

1 Assess the technical expertise required for project implementation and identify the need for technical support and capacity development of the EA;

2 Provide technical guidance to the EA on technical aspects and implementation;

3 Review and give no-objection to TORs for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the project, and to review curriculum vitaes and technical proposals short-listed by the PCU for key project positions and services to be financed by GEF resources;

4 Review and give clearance for the EA's procurement plans;

5 Supported by the FAO Representation, review and clear final technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders financed by GEF resources;

6 Assist with review and provision of technical comments to draft technical products/reports during project implementation;

7 Review and approve PPRs submitted by the CTA/PM, in cooperation with the BH;

8 Support the FAO Representative in examining, reviewing and giving no-objection to AWP/B submitted by the NPD, for their approval by the PSC;

9 Ensure the technical quality of the six-monthly PPRs. The PPRs will be prepared by the NPD, with inputs from the PCU. The BH will submit the PPR to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for comments, and the LTO for technical clearance. The PPRs will be submitted to the PSC for approval twice a year. The FLO will upload the approved PPR to FPMIS.

10 Supervise the preparation and ensure the technical quality of the annual PIR. The PIR will be drafted by the NPD, with inputs from the PT. The PIR will be submitted to the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for approval and finalization. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIRs to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office, as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The LTO must ensure that the NPD and the PCU have provided information on the co-financing provided during the year for inclusion in the PIR;

11 Conduct annual supervision missions;

12 Provide comments to the TORs for the mid-term and final evaluation; provide information and share all relevant background documentation with the evaluation team; participate in the mid-term workshop with all key project stakeholders, development of an eventual agreed adjustment plan in project execution approach, and supervise its implementation; participate in the final workshop with all key project stakeholders, as relevant. Contribute to the follow-up to recommendations on how to insure sustainability of project outputs and results after the end of the project.

13 Monitor implementation of the Risk Mitigation Plan, in accordance with the FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards.

The HQ Technical Officer is a member of the PTF, as a mandatory requirement of the FAO Guide to the Project Cycle. The HQ Technical Officer has most relevant technical expertise – within FAO technical departments – related to the thematic of the project. The HQ Technical Officer will provide effective functional advice to the LTO to ensure adherence to FAO corporate technical standards during project implementation, in particular:

1 Supports the LTO in monitoring and reporting on implementation of environmental and social commitment plans for moderate risk projects. In this project, the HQ officer will support the LTO in monitoring and reporting the identified risks and mitigation measures (Appendix H2) in close coordination with the EA.

2 Provides technical backstopping for the project work plan.

3 Clears technical reports, contributes to and oversees the quality of PPR(s).

4 May be requested to support the LTO and PTF for implementation and monitoring.

5 Contribute to the overall TOR of the Mid-term and Final Evaluation, review the composition of the evaluation team and support the evaluation function.

The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will provides FLO functions and GEF-specific technical advisory services across the entire project cycle from A to Z. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will review and provide a rating in the annual PIR(s) and will undertake supervision missions as necessary in coordination with the rest of the PTF. The PIRs will be included in the FAO-GEF Annual Monitoring Review submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may also participate or lead the mid-term evaluation, and in the development of corrective actions in the project implementation strategy if needed to mitigate eventual risks affecting the timely and effective implementation of the project. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will in collaboration with the FAO Finance Division to request transfer of project funds from the GEF Trustee based on six-monthly projections of funds needed.

The FAO Financial Division will provide annual Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee and, in collaboration with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, request project funds on a six-monthly basis to the GEF Trustee.

Annex 8 Project Map and Coordinates

Geo name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Location description Optional text field	Activity description Optional text field
Costa Rica					
3621800	Cuajiniquil	10.94229	-85.68105	North Pacific, Guanacaste	Fishery Port
3624515	Caldera	9.93494	-84.72356	Central Pacific	SNG station
3623656	Golfito	8.60327	-83.11342	South Pacific	SNG station
3622247	Limon	9.99074	-83.03596	Central Caribbean	SNG station
Jamaica					
	Jamaica	18.1096° N	77.2975° W		
Kenya					
	Mombasa, Kenya	-4.04577	39.67107	Mombasa County HQ	
	Kilifi, Kenya	-3.51224	39.90934	Kilifi County HQ	
	Kwale, Kenya	-4.17998	39.45628	Kwale County HQ	
	Tana River, Kenya	-1.03377	39.75494	Tana River County HQ	
	Lamu, Kenya	-2.24124	40.86892	Lamu County HQ	
Vanuatu	Port Vila	-17.741497	168.315016	South Pacific	Ports and government agencies
	Luganville	-15.512111	167.178	South Pacific	Port

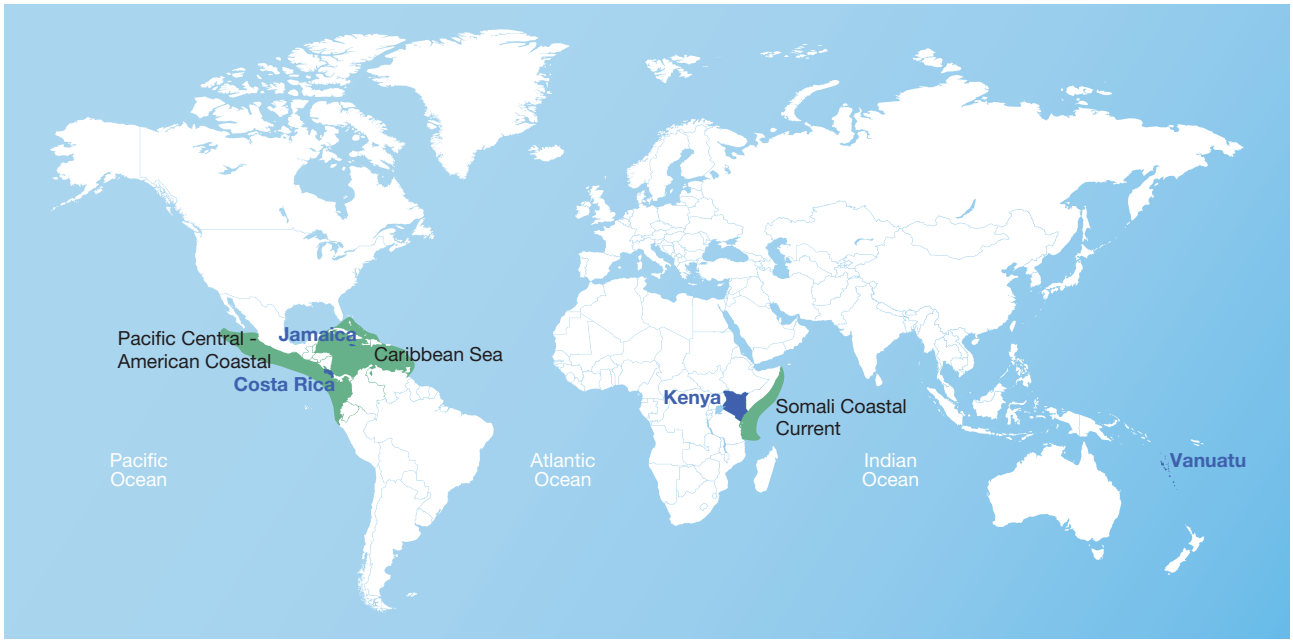

Figure 5: *Large Marine Ecosystems Map*

Annex 9 Environmental and Social Safeguards

FAO Framework for Environmental and Social Management establishes environmental and social performance requirements for FAO programming and implementation.

Project's overall Environmental and Social Risk Classification: Low

This project has been classified as low-risk because none of the risks from the FAO Environmental and Social Risk Identification checklist triggered any significant risk when reviewing them against the project outcomes, outputs, activities and implementation mechanism. Section 2.12 on Risk Management, of the Project Document describes why risks are considered low and how the minor risks will be addressed. The research and analysis carried out by FAO (in collaboration with IMO) in preparation for the project included stakeholder consultations with all key stakeholders at country, regional and global level, and the stakeholders contributed to and reviewed the risk management approaches foreseen by the project; as such the due diligence has been performed properly and no specific further action on this subject was required.

Rights of Indigenous Peoples are important in the implementation of sustainable fishing technologies, including effective and meaningful consultation with Indigenous Peoples through their representative institutions in order to obtain their FPIC under the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples and with due regard for particular positions and understanding of individual states. The project will adhere to the ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989) and the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

The project will develop tools to assist governments and RFMOs in regulating the marking of fishing gear and will test and document practices and technologies to reduce SBMPL in accordance with international regulatory frameworks and best practices. Neither the project nor project support for the implementation of the VGMFG are likely to affect Indigenous Peoples whose livelihoods depend on fisheries/marine resources. However, in case Indigenous Peoples are identified in the project areas in the selected countries, then the FPIC process will be followed (as appropriate), in close consultation with the national governments and other counterparts and in coordination with the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit.

Environmental and Social Risk Management

Policy, legal and regulatory framework (Describe national legislation requirements/laws/rules/procedures related to environmental and social safeguard management of the project):

Site-specific baseline:

Table 9: *Environmental and Social Risk Matrix*

Site specific activities [Mention project output(s)…]	**Potential risk** (Please briefly describe the risks identified in line with ESS triggered in the checklist)	**Mitigation measures** (Briefly describe the mitigation measures for the identified risk)	**Implementation arrangements** (Responsible parties for implementation of those mitigation measures)	**Monitoring arrangements** (Responsible parties for monitoring activities and timeline/ frequency of the activities)	**Timeline/ frequency of the activities)**	**Costs to implement and monitor linked to results-based budget**

– Most high-risk projects should prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an ESMP

– Moderate or high risk projects in areas where there may be presence of Indigenous Peoples must prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan in compliance with FPIC provisions.

Disclosure

The project will ensure transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The disclosure of information shall be ensured through posting on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be broadly and freely shared, and findings and lessons learned made available.

Disclosure of programme and project information helps stakeholders to participate effectively in project consultations. This information should be relevant, understandable, and accessible and considered culturally appropriate by the stakeholders. Due attention will be dedicated to the specific needs (e.g. literacy, gender, disabilities, differences in language, accessibility of technical information or connectivity) of every person, irrespective of gender in the community groups affected by project implementation.

FAO projects must disclose information related to environmental and social risks and impacts through FAO disclosure portal. In any case, national or local legislation may specify disclosure requirements that should be complied with.

Annex 10 Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism

This annex presents elements that should be addressed in a comprehensive SEP.*

Grievance Redress Mechanism

1 *Main contact details*

Do you have a grievance or suggestion about the project Plastic Reduction in the Oceans: Sustaining and Enhancing Actions on Sea-based Sources (PRO-SEAS)?

You can use any of the below channels free of charge to contact us. Your grievance will be handled confidentially by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The first contact person will be the FAO Representative in the country concerned:

Table 10: *Country Contact Details*

Costa Rica	
Phone:	+881 632646261
Email:	FAO-CR@fao.org
Website:	www.fao.org/costarica
Office address:	Sabana Sur, instalaciones del Ministerio de Agricultura Edificio de Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado, primer piso. SAN JOSE
Jamaica	
Email:	FAO-JM@fao.org
Website:	http://www.fao.org/jamaica-bahamas-and-belize/en/
Office address:	UN Common Premises 1–3 Lady Musgrave Road, Kingston 5 KINGSTON
Kenya	
Email:	FAO-KE@fao.org
Website:	www.fao.org/kenya
Office address:	United Nations Office United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, Block 'I' 2 level 00100 NAIROBI
Vanuatu	
Phone:	+678 33220
Email:	FAO-VU@fao.org
Office address:	C/o Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB) PMB 9039, Rue Du General De Gaulle, Independance Park 678 PORT VILA

2 *Purpose of GRM and guiding principles*

This is the Grievance Mechanism for the project Plastic Reduction in the Oceans: Sustaining and Enhancing Actions on Sea-based Sources (PRO-SEAS), implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the government to file grievances related to the project. Contact information and information on the process to file a grievance will be disclosed in meetings, workshops, and other related events throughout the duration of the project. In addition, it is expected that all communication and awareness-raising material to be distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

* https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-10-stakeholders-engagement-plan

The project/FAO will also be responsible for documenting and reporting as part of the safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

FAO is committed to ensuring that its projects and programmes are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. Concerns of non-compliance must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the project management/technical level, and if necessary, at the FAO Country Office or Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management/technical level, a grievance requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the FAO Office of the Inspector General in accordance with the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Grievances Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards*. PMs will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the officially designated project grievance focal point.

The principles to be followed during the grievance resolution process include confidentiality, impartiality, respect for human rights, including those pertaining to Indigenous Peoples, compliance of national norms, coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

3 *Who can file a grievance and how*

Anyone can file a grievance or make a suggestion related to the project/office. Your grievance will be handled confidentially.

To facilitate our comprehension of your grievance, please include as much information as possible. For example: what happened, who was involved, when did it happen. .

4 *From grievance to resolution*

The mechanism includes the following stages:

1 In the instance in which the individual or group have the means to directly file the grievance, he/she has the right to do so, presenting through the indicated channels of the project/office (i.e.: email, mailbox, phone, etc.). The process of filing a grievance will duly consider confidentiality, and if requested by the individual or group bringing the grievance, anonymity as well as any existing traditional or indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community's self-governance system.

2 The individual or group bringing the grievance files a grievance through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism. This will be sent to the project or FAO Decentralized/Country Office Grievance focal point to acknowledge and log the grievance, assess whether it is eligible and determine responsibility for attempting to resolve the grievance in line with the processes agreed for the project. The confidentiality of the grievance must be preserved during the process. For every grievance received by the project grievance focal point, written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days. The Grievance focal point will also be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed.

3 If the situation is too complex, or the individual or group bringing the grievance does not accept the proposed resolution, the Grievance focal point must be informed and they must send the grievance to the next highest level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.

4 In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the grievance may interact with the individual or group bringing the grievance, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.

Resolution

Upon acceptance of a solution by the individual or group bringing the grievance, a confidential record will be maintained.

* https://www.fao.org/3/i4439e/i4439e.pdf

Review level	Contact details
Project level	See contact information provided above for the FAO Representation concerned.
Next level	Raymon van Anrooy Senior Fishery Officer/Team leader FAO Fishing Technology and Operations Team (NFIFO) Phone: +39 0657050155 Email: Raymon.vanAnrooy@fao.org
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	Contact the FAO independent Office of the Inspector General: – To report non-compliance with FAO environmental and social management guidelines in case your grievance could not be resolved through the previously mentioned channels; – To report non-compliance with FAO environmental and social management guidelines in case you have a good reason for not approaching the project management (e.g. fears about your safety); – To report possible **fraud and other corrupt practices, as well as other misconduct such as sexual exploitation and abuse.** By confidential hotline (online form & by free-of-charge worldwide phone numbers with interpreters available 24 hours/day): fao.ethicspoint.com By email: Investigations-hotline@fao.org or inspector-general-office@fao.org By mail: Office of the Inspector General Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy

Annex 11 Gender Analysis and Action Plan

The objectives of gender mainstreaming in FAO (extract from FAO's Policy on Gender Equality 2020-2030):

Promoting women and girls' participation and leadership in local institutions and rural organizations, which are an important vehicle for informed decision-making.

Making sure that both women and men are provided with equal access to and control over key agricultural and natural resources (e.g. land, water, livestock, equipment, seeds and fertilizers). As with men, women who work as agricultural producers, entrepreneurs and value chain actors depend on these resources to increase their productivity and to reap the benefits of their work.

Ensuring equal access to agricultural support services (i.e., advisory, financial or business development services) to overcome the existing 'gender gap', and facilitate women's equal uptake of technologies and practices.

Providing equal access to markets and decent employment opportunities both on and off the farm to assure income opportunities for all and preserve individual rights to fair treatment.

Avoiding or minimizing the risk that an intervention inadvertently increases women's work burden and time poverty as these affect women's freedom of choice and well-being.

Avoiding or minimizing the risk to build on or reinforce discriminatory social norms and attitudes that undermine women's position and decision-making power from the household to the institutional level.

Strengthening the capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV and abuse that may occur in connection with any of FAO supported activities.

Preventing and minimizing unintended negative effects that can increase vulnerability and exposure to GBV, and heighten tension between the sexes, as well as ensure the proper and timely referral to relevant services of cases of disclosure of GBV and other abuse including sexual exploitation and abuse that may occur in connection with any of FAO supported activities.

The GAP has been undertaken.*

* https://glolitter.imo.org/resources/proseas-annex-11-gender-analysis-and-action-plan

Annex 12 Terms of Reference for the Project Steering Committee and Project Coordination Unit Staff

1 Terms of reference for the Project Steering Committee

1.1 *Role of the Project Steering Committee*

The PSC will be the policy-setting body for the project; as and when required, the PSC will be the ultimate decision-making body with regard to policy and other issues affecting the achievement of the project's objectives. The PSC will be responsible for providing general oversight of the execution of the project and will ensure that all activities agreed upon under the GEF Project Document are adequately prepared and carried out. In particular, it will:

- provide overall guidance to the PCU in the execution of the project.
- monitor the project activities and achievements and ensure that project outputs are in accordance with the Project Document.
- review, amend if appropriate, and approve the draft AWP/B of the project for submission to FAO.
- provide inputs to the final evaluation, review findings and provide comments for the Management Response.
- ensure dissemination of project information and best practices; and
- meetings of the PSC.

The PSC meetings will normally be held annually, but the Chair will have the discretion to call additional meetings, if this is considered necessary. Meetings of the PSC would not necessarily require a physical meeting and could be undertaken electronically (as decided in consultation between the IMO PCU and FAO LTO). No more than 13 months may elapse between PSC meetings.

Invitations to a regular PSC meeting shall be issued not less than 90 days in advance of the date fixed for the meeting. Invitations to special meetings shall be issued not less than 40 days in advance of the meeting date.

1.2 *Agenda*

A provisional agenda will be drawn up by the CTA/PM, in consultation with the LTO and BH, and sent to members and observers following the approval of the Chair. The provisional agenda will be sent not less than 30 days before the date of the meeting.

A revised agenda including comments received from members will be circulated at least five working days before the meeting date.

The agenda of each regular meeting shall include:

1 the election of the Chair;

2 adoption of the agenda;

3 a report of the CTA/PM on project activities carried out during the intersessional period;

4 the AWP/B;

5 reports that need PSC intervention;

6 consideration of the time and place (if appropriate) of the next meeting; and

7 any other matters as approved by the Chair.

The agenda of a special meeting shall consist only of items relating to the purpose for which the meeting was called.

1.3 *The Secretariat*

The PCU will act as Secretariat to the PSC and be responsible for providing PSC members with all required documents in advance of PSC meetings, including the draft AWP/B and independent scientific reviews of significant technical proposals or analyses. The PCU will prepare written reports of all PSC meetings and be responsible for logistical arrangements relative to the holding of such meetings.

1.4 *Election of Chair*

A Chair for the PSC will be elected by PSC members, at their first meeting, from among PSC members. The Chair will serve up to the subsequent PSC meeting, finishing his/her term upon the completion of the PSC meeting held closest to one year after election. At this point, a successor Chair shall be chosen by the PSC members in a similar manner.

The position of Chair is not renewable, and the new Chair shall not represent the same project partner as the outgoing Chair.

The Chair shall assume office at the end of the regular meeting in which they are elected.

1.5 *Functions of the Chair*

The Chair shall exercise the functions conferred on him/her elsewhere in these Rules, and in particular shall:

1 declare the opening and closing of each PSC meeting;

2 direct the discussions at such meetings and ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions;

3 rule on points of order;

4 subject to these Rules, have complete control over the proceedings of meetings;

5 appoint such ad hoc committees of the meeting as the PSC may direct;

6 ensure circulation by the Secretariat to PSC members of all relevant documents;

7 sign approved AWP/Bs and any subsequent proposed amendments submitted to FAO; and

8 in liaison with the PSC Secretariat, the Chair shall be responsible for determining the date, site (if appropriate) and agenda of the PSC meeting(s) during his/her period of tenure, as well as the chairing of such meetings.

1.6 *Participation*

The PSC will include the project's executing partners and partners providing co-financing.

The CTA/PM, LTO, BH and FLO and shall also be represented on the PSC. The CTA/PM will also be the Secretary to the PSC, supported by the LTO. Other institutions active in in the PRO-SEAS Project may also be requested to participate as observers.

1.7 *Decision-making*

All decisions of the PSC shall be taken by consensus.

Reports and recommendations at each meeting, the PSC shall approve report text that embodies its views, recommendations, and decisions, including, when requested, a statement of minority views. A draft Report shall be circulated to the Members as soon as possible after the meeting for comments. Comments shall be accepted over a period of 20 days. Following its approval by the Chair, the PSC Report will be distributed and posted on the project website as soon as possible after this.

Official language

The official language of the PSC shall be English.

2 Terms of reference for the key staff of the Project Coordination Unit

2.1 *Chief Technical Adviser/Project Manager*

Project management tasks (35% – PMC)

Duties and responsibilities

- Exercise overall responsibility for planning, management and coordination of the project operations and personnel.
- Act as Secretary of the PSC meetings, provide technical advice on the background documents, briefs, issue papers, progress reports for the PSC meetings and for donor reporting; follow-up on PSC decisions and recommendations.
- Oversee the establishment of the necessary agreements with partners for implementing the activities programmed by the PRO-SEAS Project and coordinate the work in the beneficiary countries through NFPs.
- Oversee the MTR and TE, the annual budget revisions and potential extension of the project, and the closure of the project.

Technical tasks (65% – technical components)

Duties and responsibilities

1 Technical advisory support; capacity building at global, regional and national levels in both shipping and fishery sectors:

- Provide key inputs to the execution of technical activities of all four components of the project, through providing technical expertise, direct liaison with the beneficiary countries authorities, strategic partners and other stakeholders.
- Analyze the baseline scenario of participating countries and oversee the update of the NAPs under Component 1. This will include supporting the beneficiary countries in promoting national multi-stakeholder coordination through establishment and strengthening NTFs.
- Analyze the development needs and lead the provision of TA and capacity-building services to the participating developing countries with an aim to ensure that all stakeholders are trained and capacitated for implementation of all the different aspects of SBMPL at the national level.
- Advise countries and partner organizations during preparation and implementation of the project technical activities and provide the necessary technical oversight.
- Make the final review and provide input into all technical reports and publications prepared by the project and by the countries.
- Follow discussions on MPL related matters at relevant IMO Committees and Sub-committees such as MEPC and PPR, as well as ALDFG matters.
- In collaboration with other partner organizations, contribute to the outreach to other countries in the region to share knowledge and experience gained as a result of the project implementation.
- Ensure and promote regular, adequate and appropriate linkage with other work programmes related to MPL GloLitter and RegLitter implemented by IMO, and with relevant organizations, including other United Nations Agencies (FAO, UNEP), NGOs or academic institutions and industry associations, to explore and promote effective collaboration, partnerships and synergies for the design and implementation of best practices for SBMPL management.

– Lead Component 3 of the project, specifically engage leading private sector industry representatives in the GIA for SBMPL. Act as Secretary of the GIA Task Force and supervise the technical activities identified under the GIA.

– Establish links, where appropriate, with other International Water GEF programmes and LMEs, and represent the PRO-SEAS Project at the biennial International Waters Conference.

– Foster strategic partnerships with various international organizations and institutions involved in SBMPL issues.

– Facilitate technical discussions, workshops or other regional or global events, organized under the project framework with multiple stakeholder participation.

– Ensure the dissemination of lessons learned and results achieved. Ensure adequate outreach, communication and project visibility strategy.

2.2 *Technical Adviser*

Technical tasks (100% – technical components)

Duties and responsibilities

Technical advisory support; awareness-raising; and capacity building at global, regional and national levels on both shipping and fishery sectors:

– Provide technical review of the knowledge products to assist countries in undertaking national level assessments related to MPL. Under the Components 2 and 3 provide expert advice on developing national, regional and global reports and publications on the impact of MPL from shipping and fisheries, providing specialist knowledge on legal and policy issues related to MPL. Review, edit and contribute to other publications developed or commissioned by the project.

– Lead legal and policy workstreams under Component 2, provide expert advice to the beneficiary countries on the development of law and policies related to SBMPL, lead the development of technical studies and assessments related to the PRFs, PWMPs, and quantity and sources of SBMPL, and other activities as defined under this Component.

– Facilitate the policy dialogue between industry and government representatives within the PRO-SEAS PCs at the national level and coordinate their input to the IMO GIA on MPL.

– Support the work of the IMO Secretariat in relation to MEPC and PPR meetings and the review of MPL-related materials.

– Draft contributions to GEF and FAO publications presenting the work and achievements of the project, the GIA and other stakeholders involved in project implementation. Draft other written outputs, e.g. background papers, briefing notes, presentations to internal and external partners, speeches, mission reports and other inputs for presentations by senior IMO staff on project-related issues for specialist or non-specialist audiences.

– Conduct training on the issues related to sea-based sources of MPL, including legal and policy issues, PRFs, and others under the Components 2 and 3.

– Support technical discussions and participate as a speaker in international conferences, exhibitions and other outreach activities representing the project and IMO.

– Monitor and identify the needs of the PCs and, in direct contact with their NFPs or other government officers, facilitate project support to those countries to implement the LPIR process to address the issue of MPL.

– Perform other related duties, as required.

2.3 *Gender/Knowledge Management Adviser*

Technical tasks (100% – technical components)

Duties and responsibilities

Lead implementation of the GAP:

- monitor implementation of the GAP;
- participating in PSC meetings and providing updates on GAP progress, achievements and challenges;
- arranging and convening training sessions with project staff to highlight the GEF policy on gender equality, the importance of gender mainstreaming in the project, the need for collecting gender disaggregated data and the purpose of the GAP etc;
- providing guidance to technical consultants on the application of gender sensitive methodologies to project studies and assessments;
- assisting with the technical review of project studies and assessments to ensure research methodologies are gender sensitive and gender is mainstreamed in reporting;
- preparing and reviewing gender-related knowledge products;
- liaising with national gender focal points;
- facilitating and co-facilitating workshops or information-sharing sessions on gender equality and women's empowerment relevant to the project;
- reviewing knowledge products to ensure they are gender sensitive;
- assisting with developing gender sensitive stakeholder mobilization strategies;
- assisting with identifying and engaging with women-led organizations for the project;
- inputting gender disaggregated data and other gender information into annual project reports, and other project deliverables;
- support KMC workstreams;
- oversee production of awareness-raising and information materials on MPL, project objectives and achievements; and
- coordinate the production of knowledge and awareness products on the different aspects of MPL including selection of production partners, technical contribution from the experts, contribution from IMO, countries and other stakeholders and institutions, and suitable distribution of the finalized product.

2.4 *Finance and Administrative Specialist*

Project management tasks (100% – PMC)

Duties and responsibilities

Finance and accounting:

- Monitor the execution of the Budget (control of procurement aspects of the various contracts) and using the IMO ERP system (SAP) to manage all procurement aspects of the project including the preparation and control of the project's budget by maintaining accounts of the status of expenses for travel, contractual arrangements, future planned commitments, etc.
- Review and reconcile quarterly financial reports, cash books and associated documents submitted by implementing partners; prepare reports for IMO Financial Services and monitor processing into SAP to verify that the financial transactions have been completely and accurately recorded.

- Maintain detailed project accounting, checking, reconciling and clearing expenditure for the project funds and support preparation and management of the mandatory project financial reports and any other interim progress reports to be submitted to GEF-FAO.
- Coordinate the communication with IMO financial and accounting divisions regarding financial and budget matters.
- Communicate with the project participating countries and implementing partners regarding the financial procedures, procurement and financial reporting using IMO standards, including accounts reconciliation and planning of activities budget.
- Support management of all the administrative aspects related to the project financial closure towards end of the project.
- Address administrative and financial enquiries from PCs and implementing partners and also from IMO internal stakeholders (financial services, procurement, internal audit, and others) in coordination with the PM and TO.
- Undertake field missions, if requested, to support any progress meetings and meetings that will discuss financial and budget matters of the project (such as PSC) as well as global events where extra administrative support will be necessary, such as national and regional meetings. Prepare specific Project Implementation Documents and follow-up approval and implementation on SAP.
- Undertake other duties related to the implementation of the project as may be required.

Administrative duties:

- Lead logistics related to all project workshops and seminars, including sending invitations, receiving and tracking country nominations, reviewing and controlling participant information, securing letters of invitation from the host country, etc.
- Identify language needs and coordinate translation and distribution of awareness-raising materials to participating countries.
- Organize all the logistics for international conferences, training workshops and seminars organized by the project, including venue requirements with the host country administration, hotel arrangements for all participants, defining hospitality requirements and arrangements, and preparing meeting materials and registration of participants.
- Arrange recruitment of consultants and experts and coordinate their travel for project activities.
- In coordination with host countries, prepare information materials for all workshops and seminars organized by the project, including drafting an Aide-Memoire, and circulate to all participants.
- Maintain and regularly update information on the project website, including drafting short newsfeeds, and, using Google Analytics or similar website tracking software, prepare monthly reports and statistics on users and impact.
- Maintain communication with the IMO Media Unit for contributions to the Organization's media outputs (What's New, social media, etc.), keep track of project-related threads and report on usage and impact.
- Organize and coordinate travel for project staff, other IMO officers, consultants, participants in project events and workshops and other key project stakeholders. Ensure that all travel administrative arrangements are in place, including visas, insurance and United Nations Department for Safety and Security clearance. Monitor travel and coordinate all internal requirements (travel authorizations, SharePoint mission requests, etc.) with the IMO Travel Unit using SAP.
- Initiate and draft routine correspondence in English, with minimal instruction, on behalf of the project officers as necessary.

- Draft TOR for contracting experts and consultants and oversee contractual arrangements. Review and edit consultant reports and provide feedback on performance.
- Proofread and, when necessary, edit texts and materials prepared for project publications, awareness-raising products, reports and IMO documents.
- Maintain lists of key contact points for the project, create and update documents and reports on the project database and information systems, and keep them correctly archived.
- Assist in the recruitment and support to consultants, and liaise with relevant sections of the Organization in this respect.
- Prepare files for any missions or activities, collecting required data and assembling relevant documentation; make travel arrangements for mission or official leave, of other PCU members and participants in project activities or events.
- Undertake field missions, if requested, to support any events that will extra administrative support, such as national and regional meetings.
- Research for background material to support the drafting of reports and other material.
- Provide other administrative support to the PCU as required.

Annex 13 Responses to Project Reviews and Summary of Changes from PIF

1 Response to reviewers

Table 11: *Response to Reviewers*

Response to STAP comments		
STAP or GEF Council review section	**STAP review comment on PIF**	**Response to STAP comment in Project Document**
STAP Review (4 June 2023)	Because of the already clearly structured and well-substantiated rationale and design, STAP comments focus on potential enhancements and opportunities for clarification during the next phase of design	The project design team would like to thank the STAP reviewers for their helpful feedback. Their suggestions have been addressed in the Project Document set out below
Section 2 – Project rationale, and project description – are they sound? Future scenarios	This proposed project builds on (and incorporates lessons from) related projects such as GloLitter and underscores the underlying drivers behind marine based-plastic pollution; however, it would benefit from considering different potential future scenarios and their impacts on design choices	Future scenarios were considered during the PIF stage and reviewed again during the PPG stage. Shipping activity is predicted to increase under a future scenario (subject to world economic conditions) and the project has been designed to address this through (among other things) ensuring that international instruments for the management of Sea Based Marine Plastic Litter (SBMPL) are fully integrated into national policy, regulatory and governance frameworks (under Component 1), with, for instance, an updating of the NAPs for SBMPL, as well as strengthening best practices for addressing SBMPL applied in the target countries (Component 2 especially)
Positive drivers	Drivers notably include factors pushing in a "positive" direction, which is unusual (and welcome) in its identification of emerging opportunities. How do these compare with the primary negative driver of increasing global shipping, which shows no signs of slowing (post-Covid-19)?	The primary negative driver of increasing global shipping is likely to continue especially as world trade continues to recover following Covid-19. However, the drivers that are pushing in a "positive" direction are also increasing. For instance, there is increasing awareness among public and private sectors of the damage caused by MPL to the marine environment and national and global blue economies (particularly SIDS), the opportunities offered by the blue economy through addressing the issue. Indeed, the project is supporting several such drivers, including strengthening international policies and regulations governing marine pollution and sustainable fisheries management (under Component 1) and identifying, supporting and promoting business opportunities and other incentives to reduce SBMPL at target ports (under Component 3)
Component 1 focus on legal and policy frameworks Address policy coherence within strategy of support to improvement of legal and policy frameworks (Component 1)	Component 1 focuses on improved legal and policy frameworks to reduce and manage SBMPL in selected countries. Will this include an assessment of policy coherence to identify (and target) potentially conflicting policy objectives within each target country (beyond whether or not there is domestic implementing legislation related to MARPOL)?	Yes, a review and updating of the current NAPs for addressing SBMPL (under Output 1.1.1) will include assessment of policy coherence to identify (and target) potentially conflicting policy objectives within each target country beyond the extent to which national legislation incorporates MARPOL. Also, there are specific activities under Output 1.1.2 that will address policy conflicts such as drafting and establishing the Port Environmental Policy according to the Institutional Environmental Policy of Kenya

Response to STAP comments		
STAP or GEF Council review section	**STAP review comment on PIF**	**Response to STAP comment in Project Document**
Component 2 – investment mobilization (for PRFs) and private sector involvement Expand upon strategies for investment mobilization (Component 2)	Component 2 includes a potentially innovative activity that uses data (in a GIS?) to evaluate whether the locations of existing PRFs are optimal and whether the volume of waste delivered by a ship is consistent with the number of days at sea to identify potential illegal discharge at sea. Other activities related to investment mobilization are somewhat vague and less credible given the lack of details on how bankable projects will be developed and what will be the incentive for IFIs and private sector engagement	The potential for investment mobilization for PRFs (under Output 2.1.3) was examined in some detail during the PPG phase. It was clear from further baseline data collection that the situation varies between countries and also between ports and further, more detailed studies need to be undertaken at the beginning of project implementation to be undertaken to produce tailored financing strategies and plans for target PRFs. As a result, the title of Output 2.1.3 was changed to "Technical-economic studies of the potential for investment to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in selected countries". These studies will be the basis on which a portfolio of bankable studies will be developed. The private sector will be significantly engaged in Component 2 activities as most PRFs and the waste management service providers that serve them are operated by the private sector. Incentives for the private sector from project activities under Component 2 include more efficient and effective PRFs though updated or new PRF Management Plans (Output 2.1.2), and increased business/financial opportunities through the technical-economic studies with bankable projects (Output 2.1.3). The private sector is engaged with the project as set out in the project's SEP (Annex 10)
Component 3	The focus on behavioural change in Component 3 is interesting and could result in potentially interesting lessons that could be shared with the GEF Partnership and more broadly regarding incentives supporting gender-responsive, circular economy-type approaches	The project has been designed with activities to promote project results including linkage with IW:LEARN which will be a major route for sharing lessons learned with the GEF partnership (under Component 4). The project also has linkage with several existing relevant GEF-funded projects (Table 4) and will have a KMC Strategy and Plan (also under Component 4)
Component 4 Elaborate approach to harvesting lessons and enabling exchange regarding: behavioural change and incentives for adoption of circular economy approaches (Component 3), and scaling of successful approaches across regions including in challenging political and economic contexts (Component 4)	Component 4 focuses on sharing lessons through IW:Learn which is important; however, there are aspects of this proposed project that could be useful for a broader range of GEF-funded activities including those related to plastics, circular economy, PES, and biodiversity. For example, there are specific outputs from this project that are potentially interesting to a wider audience and should be shared, e.g. information on the volume and type of SBMPL in relation to biodiversity hot spots. More information could be included about how – if effective – these approaches could be scaled, particularly in countries where there is lower overall receptivity to tackling the issue of sea-based sources of marine pollution	The project will address the scaling up of results under Component 4 through the development of a specific road map for scaling up project results and successful solutions for reducing and managing SBMPL in shipping and fisheries sectors nationally, regionally (LME), globally which will build on and integrate with the project's KMC Strategy and Plan (Component 4). While this will be particularly though engagement with the IW:LEARN platform, project results and lessons learned will be communicated through a variety of other platforms hosted by FAO and IMO and their partners such as the IMO Maritime Knowledge Centre, the GPML Digital Platform on Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution and the Global Platform Project for the Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program

Response to comments from GEF Council		
Comments from GEF Council member	**Comment**	**Response**
Comment by Annette Windmeisser, GEF Council Member, Head of Climate Finance Division, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, GERMANY, Council, made on 7/11/2023	Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal: 1. The global component requires further development and should contribute to the ongoing negotiations for a global plastics treaty and the alignment with existing frameworks such as MARPOL 2. The ambition level of Outcome 1.2 indicator 2 should be raised to target and ensure regional SBMPL action plan implementation. To achieve this, the indicator could be changed to: "At least one Regional Action Plan on SBMPL developed and at least one Regional Action Plan on SBMPL implemented to at least 50%" 3. The development of NAPs for SBMPL should align with future or already existing National and Regional Plastic Action Plans 4. Component 3 should be reframed to avoid a non-existent management of SBMPL 5. The link and the risks between ALDFG and IUU fishing needs to be better explained 6. Other recently discussed options, such as leasing systems, should be considered in the PIF 7. The development of Biodegradable Fishing Gear is still in its infancy, which should be highlighted in the PIF. Actions in this field need to be undertaken with caution and according to the precautionary principles. Please propose risk mitigation measures accordingly	1. The global component has been further developed during the PPG phase and the linkage to the development of the global plastic treaty is recognized. Indeed, as stated in the Project Document, the PRO-SEAS Project will contribute to the objectives of the Global Plastics Treaty being negotiated by United Nations Member States and help prepare target countries for its implementation 2. Indicator 2 for Outcome 1.2 has been deleted to reflect an update of the baseline on the regional situation undertaken during the PPG phase. Several Regional Action Plans already exist or are close to completion. Therefore, the PRO-SEAS Project will seek to support their implementation rather than develop new Regional Action Plans 3. The development and/or update of the NAPs on MPL originating from sea-based source (under Component 1) is led by the NFPs representing key national government authorities and in consultation with NTF members that are also representing key national authorities including shipping, fisheries, environment and others. The NAPs are approved by the NTF and the NFP's respective ministry. Given the status of these national authorities and their representatives, they are all familiar with national and/or Regional Action Plans that are focused and/or include provisions related MPL, therefore the NAPs are developed/ updated considering existing plans (if any). It should be also noted that high level technical expertise provided by IMO and FAO to the countries ensures that all the respective institutions are consulted and documentation reviewed and this information is reflected in the NAPs 4. The Council Member's comment is a little unclear. Component 3 has been revised since the PIF. It addresses improving incentives for wider adoption of measures and business opportunities for environmentally sound management of SBMPL 5. The PRO-SEAS Project will help to improve fisheries management and to prevent IUU fishing through the implementation of the FAO VGMFG. An explanation of the links between ALDFG and IUU fishing is given in the Project Document (i.e. fishers may discard or abandon gear to evade detection by authorities). FAO has developed the VGMFG which were endorsed by the thirty-third session of the COFI (2018) and by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018 (A/RES/73/125). The marking of fishing gear is considered an important tool for reducing ALDFG and its ecological and economic impacts, safety and navigational risks, and in combating IUU fishing

Response to comments from GEF Council		
Comments from GEF Council member	**Comment**	**Response**
Comment by Annette Windmeisser, cont.	8. Additional Costs for Small-Scale fishers for new materials, circular systems and marking technologies need to be considered. Local communities and the informal sector need to be engaged from the very beginning to ensure a Just Transition	6. Incentives and options to encourage business investment in the environmentally sound management of SBMPL, including options such as leasing systems, will be considered under Component 3 as part of Outputs 3.1.1 (Incentives to support investment in addressing SBMPL identified and options communicated to stakeholders) and 3.1.2: (Gender-responsive SBMPL business ventures identified and supported in selected countries) 7. The FAO team supporting the PRO-SEAS Project is aware that biodegradable fishing gear is still in largely the development and testing phase and indeed is involved in some initial pilots. For instance, FAO is contributing to improving knowledge around and availability of alternative gear designs that prevent and reduce ghost fishing in developing countries through three pilot initiatives under GloLitter. These support the testing of gear modifications with biodegradable components in small-scale artisanal gillnet fisheries in Kenya, crab-pot fisheries in Indonesia and lobster-trap fisheries in Brazil. The main activity proposed under the PRO-SEAS Project is supporting at-sea trials of biodegradable FADs in partnership with the ISSF which will help promote the uptake of biodegradable FADs as well as the implementation of policies that mitigate the impact of FADs on sensitive marine habitats, which would be particularly targeted at RFMOs, fishing and processing companies, FAD/buoy manufacturers and NGOs working on marine debris. Consequently, the risk to the project in relation to this activity is minimized 8. A detailed stakeholder analysis was undertaken in the four target countries (Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya and Vanuatu) which has informed the development of the SEP (Annex 10 of the Project Document). This includes several fisher community groups which are targeted for activities under the PRO-SEAS Project. Funds to ensure these groups can participate effectively in the project, including additional costs, e.g. for new materials and marking technologies have been built into the Pro-Seas budget. Details on activities to be undertaken in each of the target countries are given in Annex 5

2 Summary of changes from the PIF

The main changes that have occurred following approval of the Project Identification Form (PIF) for the PRO-SEAS Project, reflected in this Project Document, are presented in Table 12.

Table 12: *Summary of changes in project design between the PIF and Project Document*

Subject	PIF	Project Document	Justification
Co-finance total	Total co-financing estimated in the PIF was $49,151,264	Total amount of co-financing $67,007,327, which is significantly more than the original amount	Some co-financiers contributed more than indicated at the PIF stage and other potential partners/co-financiers dropped out. In addition, other new co-financing sources, not identified at the PIF stage, were identified and captured during the PPG phase
Project targets **GEF CI targets**	CI target numbers – 5 (% Area of marine habitat under improved practices (ha)); – 8 (Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (tonne)); and – 11 (People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count))		These were increased to reflect the addition of Jamaica during the PPG stage
Project framework **Output 1.1.1**	**Output 1.1.1:** NAPs to address SBMPL prepared and implemented in selected countries	**Output 1.1.1:** NAPs to address SBMPL in selected countries updated	The wording of the output was revised following feedback by reviewers to make the focus of the project's activity for this output clearer
Project framework **Output 1.1.2**	**Output 1.1.2:** Legal and policy frameworks compliant with international regulations governing SBMPL (MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG) in selected countries	**Output 1.1.2:** National SBMPL legal and policy frameworks instruments drafted and/or updated in line with existing international instruments governing SBMPL (including MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG) in selected countries	Output slightly reworded to make clear that the focus of this output is on legal and policy framework relevant to SBMPL and the word "'instruments" was substituted for the word "regulations" as the latter relates to legislation and not policy which are both a focus for the PRO-SEAS Project
Project framework **Outcome 1.2**	**Outcome 1.2:** Strengthened national and regional institutional frameworks and coordination for SBMPL management	**Outcome 1.2:** Strengthened national and regional institutional frameworks and capacity for SBMPL management	Following review by key partners, outcome reworded to indicate expanded area of action beyond merely strengthening coordination but to include wider capacity building
Project framework **Output 1.2.1**	**Output 1.2.1:** National cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration mechanisms for addressing SBMPL management established or strengthened and promoted	**Output 1.2.1:** National cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for addressing SBMPL management established and operational	Minor rewording as collaboration and requires coordination so judged superfluous. In addition, the word "operational" was judged to better and more succinctly express the previous phrase "established or strengthened and promoted"

Subject	PIF	Project Document	Justification
Project framework **Output 1.2.2**	**Output 1.2.2:** Regional coordination mechanisms to address SBMPL management established or strengthened and promoted	**Output 1.2.2:** Regional coordination mechanisms to address SBMPL management established or facilitated	Minor change in wording to reflect PPG baseline studies of current regional coordination mechanisms which are largely established
Project framework **Output 2.1.1**	**Output 2.1.1:** Measures to strengthen PRFs and their operations identified at selected ports (PRF gap analyses and feasibility studies conducted)	**Output 2.1.1:** PRF gap analysis conducted	The wording of the output was revised and shortened to make it clearer
Project framework **Output 2.1.2**	O**utput 2.1.2:** PWMPs in place and under implementation at selected existing PRFs	**Output 2.1.2:** PWMPs developed in coordination with relevant competent authority to facilitate implementation	Wording revised to emphasize that the PWMPs will be developed in partnership with the relevant authorities
Project framework **Output 2.1.3**	**Output 2.1.3:** Investment mobilized to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in selected countries	**Output 2.1.3:** Technical-economic studies of the potential for investment to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems to sustainably manage SBMPL in selected countries	Following discussions with key partners and the National Focal Points during the PPG period it was agreed to reformulate the output as the PRO-SEAS Project alone cannot achieve "investment mobilized to upgrade and/or establish PRF systems". Rather, this depends on other (non-project) actors such as banks and financial institutions. Indeed, the original output statement is set at outcome level and rather than an output
Project framework **Output 2.2.1**	**Output 2.2.1:** Monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL in selected countries established and linked to SBMPL management decision-making, including ALDFG management	O**utput 2.2.1:** Monitoring and assessment systems of sources and volumes of SBMPL that feed into management decision-making established in selected countries	Minor adjustment to the wording to shorten the statement and make it simpler
Project framework **Output 2.2.2**	**Output 2.2.2:** Improved technologies and tools to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL, including monitoring and compliance with international regulations governing SBMPL (MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG), applied in pilot countries	**Output 2.2.2:** Technologies and tools to support prevention and reduction of SBMPL identified and operational in target countries	Wording modified to reflect the fact that some countries require existing technologies and tools, not simply upgraded ones. Also, words not needed to understand output removed
Project framework **Output 3.1.1**	**Output 3.1.1:** Incentives (financial, regulatory, operational, etc.) for SBMPL management developed and promoted among key stakeholder groups (fishing and shipping industry) in selected countries	**Output 3.1.1:** Incentives to support investment in addressing SBMPL identified and options communicated to stakeholders	Output statement simplified and changed to reflect that incentives will be identified at global and regional levels as well as in the four target countries

Subject	PIF	Project Document	Justification
Project framework **Output 3.1.2**	**Output 3.1.2:** New or strengthened gender-responsive business ventures identified and developed in selected countries	**Output 3.1.2:** Gender-responsive SBMPL business ventures identified and supported in selected countries	Following review by key partners, a minor modification to the formulation of the output statement was made to indicate that business ventures will be supported by the PRO-SEAS Project (based on interest) but it is beyond the scope of the project to develop and deliver them as this involves external actors
Project framework **Output 3.2.1**	**Output 3.2.1:** New projects to address SBMPL identified and developed by GIA on SBMPL	**Output 3.2.1:** Projects to address SBMPL identified and under implementation under the GIA on SBMPL	Following review by key partners, a minor modification to the formulation of the output statement was made to simplify statement and improve understanding of the output statement
Project framework and targets **Outcome indicators**			The set of outcome indicators provisionally identified at the PIF stage was reviewed by IMO, FAO and the PPG team with inputs from the NFPs and the set revised to better reflect changes to the project framework during the PPG period. In addition, three project objective indicators were added during the PPG phase. Baselines and mid-term and end-of-project targets were also added for each of the outcome and objective indicators at the PPG stage

Annex 14 FAO and Government Obligations

1 This annex sets out the basic conditions under which FAO will assist the Government in the implementation of the project described in the attached Project Document.

2 The achievement of the objectives set by the project shall be the joint responsibility of the Government and FAO.

FAO Obligations

1 FAO will be responsible for the provision, with due diligence and efficiency, of assistance as provided in the Project Document. FAO and the Government will consult closely with respect to all aspects of the project.

2 Assistance under the project will be made available to the Government, or to such entity as provided in the project, and will be furnished and received:

.1 in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with its constitutional and budgetary provisions; and

.2 subject to the receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner.

3 FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All financial accounts and statements will be expressed in United States dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of FAO.

4 FAO responsibilities regarding financial management and execution of the project will be as stipulated in the Project Document. FAO may, in consultation with the Government, implement project components through partners identified in accordance with FAO procedures. Such partners will have primary responsibility for delivering specific project outputs and activities to the project in accordance with the partner's rules and regulations, and subject to monitoring and oversight, including audit, by FAO.

5 Assistance under the project provided directly by FAO, including TA services and/or oversight and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, rules and policies, including on recruitment, travel, salaries, and emoluments of national and international personnel recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment, and subcontracting. The candidacies of senior international technical staff for recruitment by FAO will be submitted to the Government for clearance following FAO procedures.

6 Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the project. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the project. The ultimate destination of equipment procured under this project will be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

Government Obligations

1 With a view to the rapid and efficient execution of the project, the Government shall grant to FAO, its staff, and all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, the necessary facilities including:

.1 the prompt issuance, free of charge, of any visas or permits required;

.2 any permits necessary for the importation and, where appropriate, the subsequent exportation, of equipment, materials and supplies required for use in connection with the project and exemption from the payment of all customs duties or other levies or charges relating to such importation or exportation;

.3 exemption from the payment of any sales or other tax on local purchases of equipment, materials and supplies for use in connection with the project;

.4 any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use of FAO staff or of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, and for the subsequent exportation of such property; and

.5 prompt customs clearance of the equipment, materials, supplies and property referred to in subparagraphs 2 and 4 above.

2 The Government will apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, its officials and all the persons performing services on its behalf in connection with the project:

.1 the provisions of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; and

.2 the United Nations currency exchange rate.

The persons performing services on behalf of FAO will include any organization, firm or other entity, which FAO may designate to take part in the execution of the project.

3 The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against FAO, its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf, in connection with the project, and will hold them harmless in respect to any claim or liability arising in connection with the project, except when it is agreed by FAO and the Government that such claims arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.

4 The Government will be responsible for the recruitment, salaries, emoluments and social security measures of its own national staff assigned to the project. The Government will also provide, as and when required for the project, the facilities and supplies indicated in the Project Document. The Government will grant FAO staff, the Resource Partner and persons acting on their behalf, access to the project offices and sites and to any material or documentation relating to the project, and will provide any relevant information to such staff or persons.

Reporting and Evaluation

1 FAO will report to the Government (and to the Resource Partner) as scheduled in the Project Document.

2 The Government will agree to the dissemination by FAO of information such as project descriptions and objectives and results, for the purpose of informing or educating the public. Patent rights, copyright, and any other intellectual property rights over any material or discoveries resulting from FAO assistance under this project will belong to FAO. FAO hereby grants to the Government a non-exclusive royalty-free licence to use, publish, translate and distribute, privately or publicly, any such material or discoveries within the country for non-commercial purposes. In accordance with requirements of some Resource Partners, FAO reserves the right to place information and reports in the public domain.

3 The project will be subject to independent evaluation according to the arrangements agreed between the Government, the Resource Partner and FAO. The evaluation report will be publicly accessible, in accordance with the applicable policies, along with the Management Response. FAO is authorized to prepare a brief summary of the report for the purpose of broad dissemination of its main findings, issues, lessons and recommendations as well as to make judicious use of the report as an input to evaluation synthesis studies.

Final Provisions

1 Any dispute or controversy arising out of or in connection with the project or this Agreement will be amicably settled through consultations, or through such other means as agreed between the Government and FAO.

2 Nothing in or related to any provision in this Agreement or document or activity of the project shall be deemed:

.1 a waiver of the privileges and immunities of FAO;

.2 the acceptance by FAO of the applicability of the laws of any country to FAO; and

.3 the acceptance by FAO of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from assistance activities under the project.

3 This Agreement may be amended or terminated by mutual written consent. Termination will take effect 60 days after receipt by either party of written notice from the other party. In the event of termination, the obligations assumed by the parties under this Agreement will survive its termination to the extent necessary to permit the orderly conclusion of activities, and the withdrawal of personnel, funds and property of FAO.

4 This Agreement will enter into force upon signature by the duly authorized representatives of both parties.

Annex 15 Assumptions and Drivers for the Project's Theory of Change

Assumptions

1 Continued public and private stakeholder buy-in and engagement in the target countries to implement SBMPL reforms.

2 Sufficient continued government maritime and fisheries agencies' capacity (human and financial resources) to implement in SBMPL reforms.

3 Social and cultural barriers do not prevent women and minority groups from effectively engaging in actions to address SBMPL.

4 Markets and economic case for SBMPL can be sufficiently developed and investment maintained to provide long-term secure sources of income for businesses connected with environmentally safe disposal of SBMPL, particularly for the benefit of women (so low likelihood of an economic crash).

5 Countries continue to see the value of, and commit resources for, regional cooperation and collaboration on international arrangements to address SBMPL.

Drivers

1 International policies and regulations governing marine pollution and sustainable fisheries management (e.g. MARPOL Annex V, LC/LP, FAO VGMFG, UNEA resolution (5/14)).

2 Increasing awareness among public and private sectors of the damage caused by MPL to the marine environment and national and global blue economies (particularly SIDS), the opportunities offered by the blue economy and need to manage coastal and marine resources sustainably, together with increased promotion of the value of marine ecosystems by number of global level initiatives such as the High-Level Panel on Sustainable Ocean Economy.

3 Growing interest among private sector shipping and fisheries in environmentally responsible practices, innovation and business opportunities to reduce and recycle SBMPL.

4 Fisheries sector specifically industrial fisheries are keen to reduce operational (ultimately financial) costs attributed to capture and entanglement with MPL.

5 Fisheries sector specific – increasing global demand for premium certified fish from fisheries that seek to reduce ALDFG.

6 Regional initiatives and forums, notably LME SAPs and RFB, promoting regional visions, building capacity and facilitating increased inward investment for addressing marine pollution, along with international commitments governing sustainable development, e.g. SDGs.

OceanLitter Programme

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 3 projects: Plastic Reduction in the Oceans: Sustaining and Enhancing Actions on Sea-based Sources (PRO-SEAS), the GloLitter Partnerships Project (GloLitter) and the Regional Litter Project (RegLitter). All 3 projects under the OceanLitter Programme assist developing countries in reducing marine plastic litter from the maritime transport and fisheries sectors.

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