



A SUMMARY OF PROJECT OUTCOMES TO DATE

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Overview

The implementation of the Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities (MARPLASTICCs) Initiative has yielded significant outcomes, which are either tangible or facilitative paths for project activities to flow through. The Outcome Harvesting Exercise has shown the intricate interlinks of the four components as well as their outputs.

In February and July 2020, the MARPLASTICCs team held two outcome harvesting workshops. In February, 33 outcomes were identified and discussed, and by July this number had increased to 59. This report highlights examples of a significant outcome in each of the five target countries, the approach used, and a summary analysis of the 59 outcomes to date. An outcome story from the Asia Pacific Region and the Eastern and Southern Africa Region are also presented. An action item from the July workshop is the development of additional outcome stories to be shared through a variety of IUCN communications channels. Details of the outcomes as mapped to the MARPLASTICCs results framework are presented in the Annex. A third workshop is planned for October 2020.

The Approach

We define an outcome as ***an observable and significant change in a societal actor's behaviour, relationships, activities, policies, professional practice, that has been influenced by the projects' intervention.*** In relation to the project's results framework, these are considered sub-outcomes that contribute to the overall outcomes expected.

The outcomes and stories presented in this report were developed from two workshops held where key project personnel with the support of a facilitator reviewed the project activities and documented the project actions over the last two and a half years.

February 2020 Workshop Objectives

The workshop had the objective to document the outcomes and actions from countries involved in the MARPLASTICCs project (Thailand, Vietnam, Mozambique, Kenya and South Africa). It also provided a better understanding on how the project has been implemented in these different countries. The project is at its final year of implementation and the purpose of the workshop was to capture learnings by:

- 1) Reviewing and measuring progress against expected outcomes (Day 1);
- 2) Training the project team in outcome harvesting and kick-starting the practical implementation of an outcome harvesting process in 2020 in preparation to the final reporting of the project (Day 2 to 4);
- 3) Developing a concept note for a phase 2 of the project and discussing other operational issues to ensure an efficient implementation of final year (Day 5).

July 2020 Workshop Objectives

On 23 July 2020, IUCN HQ with the previous Workshop Consultant (Voices That Count) hosted a webinar with MARPLASTICCs team members from IUCN HQ, Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa, the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (Bonn, Germany), and the USA. Previous to the workshop each team member added to PODIO the outcomes that were associated with their work on MARPLASTICCs, the total number added was 26 to the 33 originally harvested in February. The



objectives of the July workshop were to analyse the additional outcomes, determine patterns, and begin to think about outcome stories, or how to communicate these outcomes. To date, two outcome stories (one each from Asia Pacific and Eastern and Southern Africa) have been written and will be published to the IUCN website in September. They are included later in this document.

Highlights: Selected Key Outcomes by Country

Country	Key Significant Outcome
Kenya	In 2020, Local community groups from the towns of Malindi (population: 119,859) and Kilifi (122,899) were mobilized to collect plastic waste along the 70km stretch of coastline. This is a significant achievement as it has resulted in reducing plastic pollution while also creating new livelihood opportunities for groups of people that are among the most disadvantaged in local society with limited employment opportunities. MARPLASTICCS contributed to that change through supporting the scaling up of the circular economy action initiated Watamu Marine Association (WMA) in the town of Watamu. MARPLASTICCS project created an environment that favoured that change through enabling WMA to acquire and install equipment to process and convert plastic waste to usable artefacts and recycling material.
Mozambique	In August 2020, the ProAzul project funded by the World Bank used the results that came out of the national hotspot assessment to develop baselines for the project to support better decision making. This is significant because the results of the hotspotting assessment helped to fill in a gap and to respond to an urgent need expressed by the ProAzul project, which will focus on the fisheries sector. MARPLASTICCS contributed to this by developing the national plastics hotspotting assessment methodology and by sharing the result with national representatives, the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), and the team of the World Bank funded ProAzul project.
South Africa	The government of South Africa initiated the process of developing new Extended Producer Responsibility policies – and MARPLASTICCS create the collaborations and networks to achieve this with WWF South Africa and the South African government. What is currently lacking and identified as a priority gap in their policies came from the results of the MARPLASTICCS national policy scoping analysis. The outcome is significant in that the South African government has begun developing a national plastics policy on 'Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)' which is being funded by the Swedish EPA.
Thailand	From April 2019 to date, community members (employees of Recycle for Environment, fishermen and waste pickers) from the province of Ranong have collected 84,267 kg of plastic that may have once been a threat to the ocean or the beaches. This is significant because plastic pollution was identified as one of the major threat to the traditional way of life of the Moken community, an ethnic group of semi-nomadic fishing people who live on several islands in the Andaman Sea. As infrastructure was lacking, MARPLASTICCS came in and changed this situation through funding (and facilitating co-funding) the creation of the recycling centre of the Jan and Oscar Foundation as well through mobilising people to collect plastics.
Viet Nam	In June 2020, the Vietnamese Government will put forth the legislation that will be voted upon in November, on the legal framework for EPR specific to the 2014 Law on Environmental Protection. The MARPLASTICCS project in collaboration with the Packaging Recycling Organization Viet Nam (PRO Viet Nam) and the Department of Legal Affairs (DLA) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) organized a workshop “The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Legal Framework – Shaping a Packaging sectors towards Circular Economy in Viet Nam.” The results of the workshop contributed to shaping the proposed legislation.

Assessment of the 59 Observed Outcomes

Linking Outcomes through a Mapping Exercise

Outcomes were grouped by regions (Global, ESARO Region, Asia Pacific Region). They were then grouped by level: Global, Regional, National and Sub-national (left, green boxes), and categorised into ten categories: Global governance influenced, Regional governance influenced, National governance influenced, National Steering team, Assessment of Marine Source Debris, Circular Economy Initiatives, Methodologies and tools Promoted & Adapted, Global Knowledge, Business Practices influenced, and National Research/Knowledge.

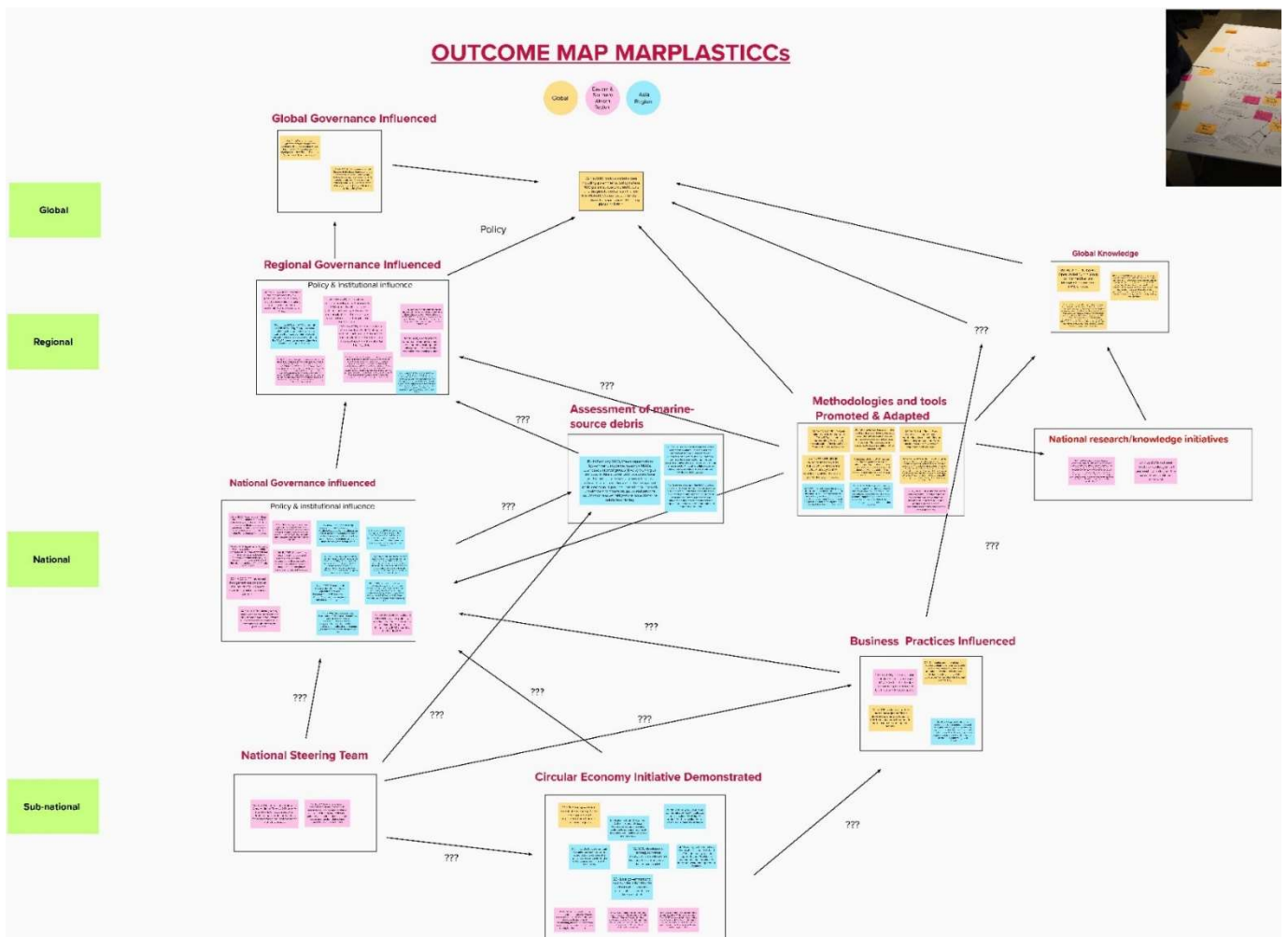


Figure 1. Mapping of Outcomes to a theory of change. For a detailed view

<https://app.mural.co/t/voicesthatcount1424/m/voicesthatcount1424/1595414663152/836eb1bc56e86b2e6ad2456b8f42b7f401f5f691>

To date, a total of 59 outcomes have been identified (Annex 1). The IUCN MARPLASTICCS project has resulted in a diverse set of interventions that have worked to integrate plastic waste and leakage across the plastic life cycle that have connected actions from a global-to local level. Assessing the distribution of outcomes that were mapped to ten areas of influence correlates to the overall outcome of the project: that governments, industry and society in Eastern and Southern Africa and



the Asia Pacific regions are equipped with knowledge, capacity, policy options and plans of action to contain and reduce marine plastic pollution (Figure 1).

Unpacking the distribution of the outcomes indicated a fairly even split of outcomes at global, regional and local scales. Seventy five percent of the observed outcomes occurred within the five countries (Figure 2). Looking at the distribution of those outcomes across the four result areas across geography indicated that outcomes related to understanding the state and impact of plastic pollution (Knowledge) were primarily at the global and national level (Figure 3). Outcomes associated with capacity building have primarily occurred at the sub-national and national level (Result/Output 2 of the framework). Supporting national and regional policy frameworks and legislative reform have primarily been observed at the national and regional levels (Figure 3). Overall, the major influence the project has documented is in increasing the understanding the state and impact of plastic pollution. The project has also had success with addressing result areas related to local and regional capacity building to facilitate national action to control plastic pollution and supporting national and regional policy frameworks (Figure 4).

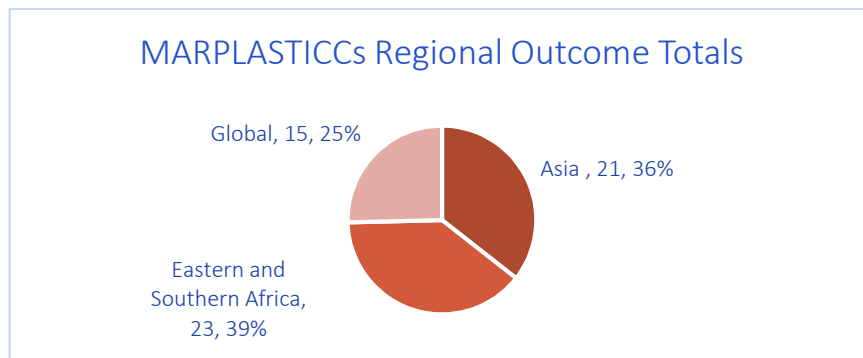


Figure 2. The distribution of outcomes by geography.

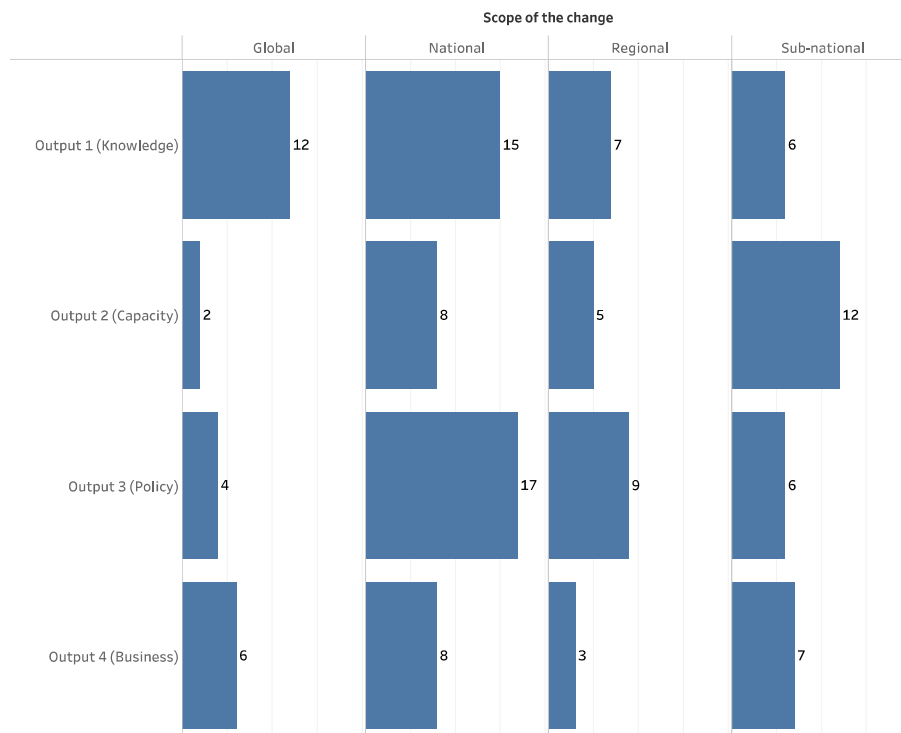


Figure 3. Scope of the Change by Region and Output Category. Note some outcomes contributed to more than one result area.

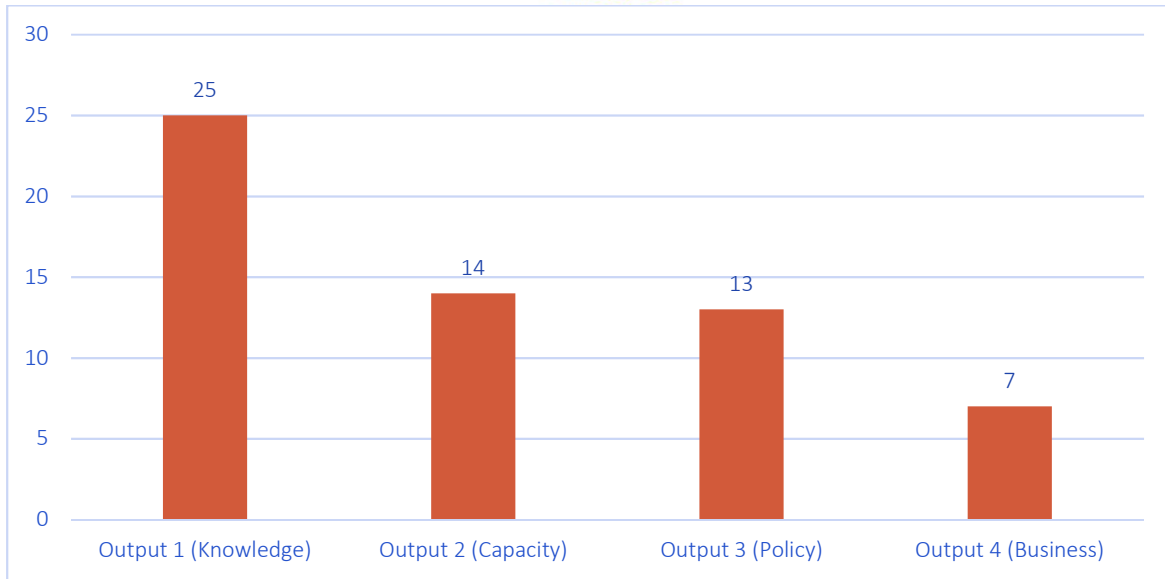


Figure 4. Distribution of outcomes based on key result areas.



Figure 5. Distribution of outcomes by type of actor influenced.

When reviewing the actors, the MARPLASTICCS project to date has spawned three academic/research partnership outcomes, ten combined private sector/private-public partnership outcomes, 15 outcomes generated by government actors, and 24 intergovernmental/non-profit/network organization actors forming coalitions, drafting policy changes, and building capacity with a strong uptake of the knowledge products, and other outcomes (Figure 5).

At a national level, the National Steering Committees (NSC) established in Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam have become platforms facilitating sharing across a diverse group of stakeholders (including academia, regulators, private sector, and civil society) and guiding strategic decision-making processes. The NSCs serve as enabling paths for implementing key MARPLASTICCS activities in accordance with/building on/within existing national strategies and frameworks.

Reviewing the nature of the change that occurred and if it was expected (planned) as a result of the project interventions or unexpected, approximately 37% of the observed outcomes were not expected and were distributed across the result areas in a similar pattern to those outcomes that were expected to occur (Figure 6). The team also assessed the relative importance of the identified outcomes in relation to the project’s goals (Figure 7). The majority of observed outcomes were considered to be significant.

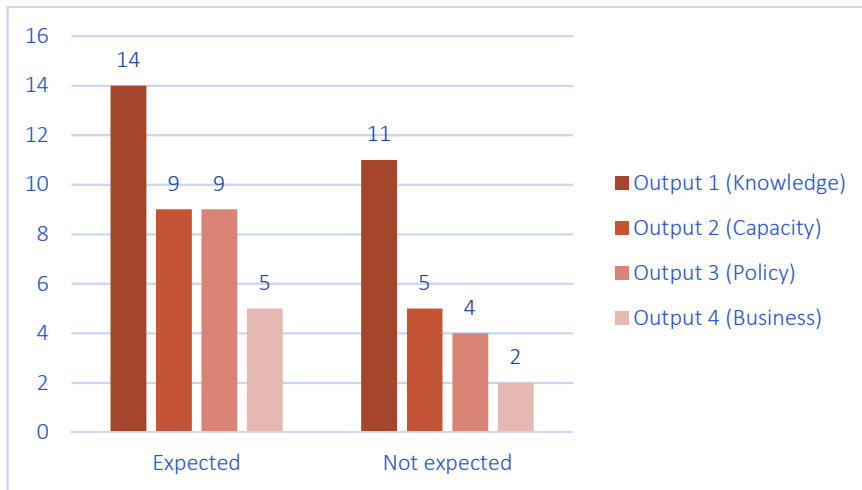


Figure 6. The distribution of outcomes by output and if the change was expected or not expected.

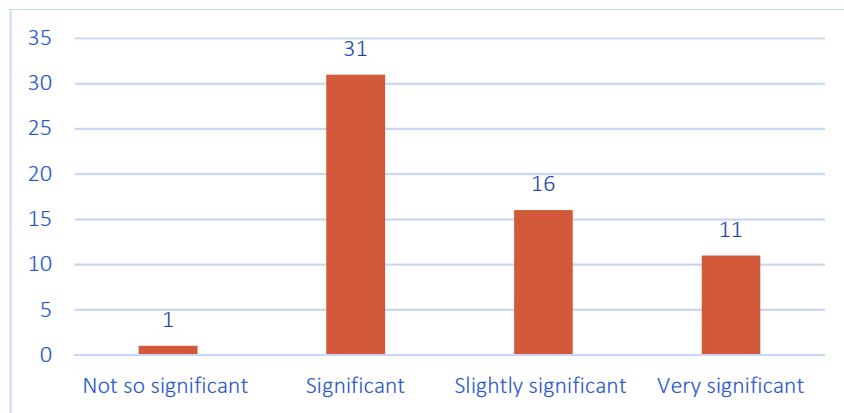


Figure 7. Distribution by Outcomes by Significance

Conclusion

As an ongoing exercise, outcomes harvesting will continue as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan, and it is anticipated that further significant and important outcomes will be observed in the coming months. Integrating and reinforcing the linkages between the hotspotting tools and guidance, policy knowledge products, circular economy outcomes, and collaborations, is a key objective to identify the causal links of MARPLASTICCS interventions to driving change and how the project’s outputs are reinforcing each other to provide a holistic solution “package” for the target countries and additional countries who are interested in using the knowledge products in the future.



Outcome stories

Outcome Story 1 from the Eastern and Southern Africa Region

MARPLASTICCS project's sustained influence to regional and national policy to address marine plastic pollution (by Peter Manyara, Regional Project Officer, Marine Plastics & Coastal Communities, IUCN East and Southern Africa Regional Office - Coastal and Ocean Programme)

A key outcome in the ESARO region of MARPLASTICCS is shown by our strategic convening of high-level stakeholders and input into draft resolutions and action plans specific to combatting plastic wastes. At the regional level, as part of the Nairobi Convention platform, IUCN was part of the technical team that defined the core elements that informed key resolutions to address marine litter and microplastics and their subsequent passage at the 9th Conference of Parties of the Nairobi Convention in 2018. At the COP 9, IUCN also organized a special session to share on MARPLASTICCS overall approach and contribution to the region.

At the national level, MARPLASTICCS' contribution is exemplified through outcomes from the engagement of relevant ministries and departments of environment and seas in Kenya, Mozambique and South Africa. IUCN conducted national assessments of legal, policy and institutional frameworks governing marine plastics in the three countries of the WIO region and has outlined areas that need reform, including design and implementation gaps that require review. This is important because these findings will inform a number of ongoing national processes in development of bills, policies and regulations on solid waste management, extended producer responsibility, plastic packaging materials control and management.

Building regional capacity to combat marine litter and plastics is a key priority of the Nairobi Convention and is part of what MARPLASTICCS has contributed to across the region. The passage of the resolutions, the subsequent establishment of the Regional Experts Technical Working Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics, and further elaboration of key programmes to be developed on policy and knowledge underline the importance of stakeholder inputs to the ongoing processes – MARPLASTICCS has been an enabling agent to effect these changes.

The above regional and national outcomes related to policies and working groups could partly have happened without MARPLASTICCS, but with minimal regard to addressing the unique challenges posed by marine plastics at the regional and national levels. What IUCN's MARPLASTICCS project has injected into the processes is a shift to integrate plastic waste and leakage as an important and unique component of solid waste, consideration of life stages of plastic and full value chain impacts, and a systemic shift in business and industry practices.



Outcome Story 2 from the Asia Pacific Region

An earlier version of this story was published in August 2020: <https://www.iucn.org/news/vietnam/202008/extended-producer-responsibility-approach-improving-solid-waste-management-vietnam>

Extended Producer Responsibility: an approach to improving solid waste management in Viet Nam (by Bui Thi Thu Hien, Marine and Coastal Resources Programme Coordinator, IUCN Viet Nam Office)

Viet Nam faces huge pressures from solid waste as infrastructure and management cannot keep up with the growing volumes of waste, which has doubled in less than 15 years. Large amounts of waste are uncollected with levels of uncollected waste ranging from 15% in urban areas to 45-60% in rural areas.

Although the idea of 'Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)' was introduced in Viet Nam in 2005 through the waste product recovery mechanism, this mechanism was not really effective in reducing waste and increasing recycling rates. In addition, the "discarded product take-back" requirement was creating confusion about EPR in Viet Nam. EPR schemes had not listed plastic waste/products as being subject to the take-back requirement. Therefore, EPR procedure needed to be comprehensively and fully reviewed in order to choose suitable solutions to address the Vietnamese context.

Through the MARPLASTICCS scoping study on the legal and institutional frameworks governing marine plastics in Viet Nam, EPR has been highlighted and improved with a deeper understanding by the stakeholders as an environmental management policy tool that promotes a circular economy, and therefore a technical tool, requiring research and pilot solutions.

EPR will contribute to reducing the cost of managing end-of-life products by reducing disposal and increasing recycling as well as improving the design for environment. It is expected that this process will also generate economic opportunities. EPR allows companies to take responsibility either by providing funding and/or by taking over the operational aspects of EPR from local government. As such, in its primary function, EPR is seen as an opportunity to share the financial burden of solid waste management which subsidized at least 80% by the Government of Viet Nam.

The creation of the National EPR Platform by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) set up under the Decision No1216/QĐ-BTNMT dated 1st June 2020 represents as such an important milestone. It serves as a working group to facilitate EPR schemes in Viet Nam, amongst others for packaging waste. The working group currently consists of different administrative units of MONRE, private sector associations, civil society organisations and international organisations. The National EPR Platform can pave the way for a multi-stakeholder process towards a functioning EPR system for packaging waste in Vietnam.

As of June 2020, MONRE's DLA is the focal point developing and implementing an EPR strategy in Viet Nam including the formation of an EPR National Platform that will facilitate several EPR schemes in Viet Nam, starting with EPR for packaging; strengthening research, piloting and



customizing the EPR schemes to adapt with the local context; and information sharing and resource coordination.

IUCN was invited by DLA to support for governance and management works to operate the EPR National Platform in Viet Nam and will sign a MoU with DLA in August/September 2020.

IUCN through MARPLASTICCs and PRO Vietnam will, in the next three years continue this partnership to support the development and implementation of strategy and plans for an EPR National Platform; supporting the governance and management of activities implemented by Working Groups to promote EPR and responsibilities of importers for packages. Four technical support units under the EPR national platform will be formed to support the development of the EPR framework.

Annex 1: Outcomes Harvested to Date

Country / Region	Primary Output	Results Framework Output	#	Outcome Statement	Contribution of MARPLASTICCs
Asia	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.2, 4.1, 4.2	56	Between Feb and May IUCN worked with Cargill's Aqua Nutrition to design a one-year project to undertake a scoping study and action planning process in districts of Thailand and Vietnam to assess and mitigate the impacts of the fisheries and aquaculture sector related contributions to the marine debris issue.	Designed the project opportunity to meet the needs and interests of working with the fisheries and aquaculture sector stakeholders to reduce and mitigate impacts from at sea sourced debris - policy, CE, informal sector etc.
Asia	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3	57	In 2020 IUCN joined a consortium bid to develop a set of foot print methodologies for the ASEAN Member States as part of the support from the World Bank in tackling marine debris in the region. IUCN's role is to lead the outreach process with the ASEAN Secretariat and Member States and builds IUCN's strategic position and identity for stakeholder outreach and engagement with policy makers in the SE Asia Region.	IUCN contributed by having knowledge of the policy stakeholders and procedures as well as an underpinning recognition and credibility for the technical content to be presented and discussed (comparative analysis of plastic foot printing methodologies).
Eastern and Southern Africa	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	25	By 2018, Nairobi Convention considers IUCN's inputs towards passage of decision CP.9/3. Management of marine litter and municipal wastewater in the Western Indian Ocean, which among others considers the development of a regional strategy or action plan on the management of marine litter and microplastics; establishment of a marine litter regional technical working group in the Western Indian Ocean region; development of capacity-building programmes on marine litter and microplastics; and phasing out of plastic microbeads.	IUCN organized a special side event at Nairobi Convention COP 9 where it shared on its ongoing initiatives and implications of the anticipated results from the hotspot and policy assessments. This were also shared by IUCN at the preceding Science to Policy forum which drafts the resolutions for consideration at the COP event attended by the regional governments. Building regional capacity to combat marine litter and plastics is a key priority of the Nairobi Convention. The passage of the resolutions, the subsequent establishment of the Regional Experts Technical Working Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics, and further elaboration of key programmes to be developed on policy and knowledge underline the importance of stakeholder inputs to the ongoing processes.
Eastern and Southern Africa	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 4.3	31	By 2018, Kenya developed concrete outcomes for the region in advancing a sustainable blue economy, where a partnership of stakeholders including IUCN delivered a successful plastics event to build regional and global momentum on addressing marine and aquatic plastics litter pollution. This was achieved at the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya from in November 2018. The plastics event was attended by about 350 participants, drawn from the government institutions, regional and national agencies, academia and research, private sector, and students.	IUCN was a key member in the partnership coalition that delivered a dedicated side event on 'Building the global momentum on marine and aquatic plastics litter. IUCN high-level representative also served as a panellist discussing importance of healthy oceans and biodiversity in relation to SDGs and the Paris Agreement, identifying relevant partners and donors.
Eastern and Southern Africa	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.3, 1.3, 3.3	33	By 2019, the Eastern Africa Community and IUCN integrate actions and strategies to address marine plastics in their joint two-year partnership action plan for the first time.	Integrated new actions and strategies on addressing marine plastics to the "EAC IUCN ESARO PARTNERSHIP TWO YEAR ACTION PLAN 2019 – 2020" document.



Country / Region	Primary Output	Results Framework Output	#	Outcome Statement	Contribution of MARPLASTICCS
Eastern and Southern Africa	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.3, 1.3, 3.3	34	By 2019, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and IUCN integrate actions and strategies to address marine plastics in their joint two-year partnership action plan for the first time.	Integrated new actions and strategies on addressing marine plastics to the "SADC IUCN ESARO PARTNERSHIP TWO YEAR ACTION PLAN 2019 – 2020" document.
Eastern and Southern Africa	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	38	By 2020, Relevant government, private sector and civil society organizations in Kenya, Mozambique and South Africa review the MARPLASTICCS national scoping analysis and provide inputs to identification of national policy priorities to address during the 2020-2021 period.	IUCN implemented the national scoping study in Kenya, Mozambique and South Africa and a survey to capture national priorities.
Eastern and Southern Africa	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.3	53	By 2019, MARPLASTICCS supports the Nairobi Convention to shape the knowledge and policy priorities for addressing regional marine plastic pollution.	IUCN is a critical member of the WIO Regional Technical Working Group on Marine Litter, and has shared the outlines of its national policy scoping studies and progress on hotspot analysis to assist in upcoming projects to consolidate knowledge on hotspots and policies across the WIO region.
Eastern and Southern Africa	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	54	By 2019, AMCEN integrates the 'circular economy' and 'plastic pollution' as its priority in its Durban Declaration on acting for environmental sustainability and prosperity in Africa.	IUCN served as panellist in high-level deliberations on plastic pollution and in additional meetings with Ministers and eminent personalities.
Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3	03	In 2019, UNEP Life Cycle initiated public sharing or the IUCN-UNEP plastic hotspot methodology for review 1) internally with IUCN Global Plastics Team and 2) about 40 experts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2x rounds of review by IUCN Global Plastics Team through IUCN-UNEP Agreement * Recommendations on which experts to include * Refinement of the guidance with results and learning from pilot case studies * WWF and other organisations considering use of the guidance and produced data through pilots
Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3	06	WWF-EMF group expands its network to include UNEP-Nairobi and UNEP Life Cycle into developing Global Metrics on plastic leakage in 2020.	IUCN's role as a coordinator and facilitator to ensure that all of the relevant stakeholders were brought to the table
Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3, 4.1	08	Quantis-EA participation in the IUCN publication "Review of plastic footprint methodologies" resulted in the development of a Business Footprint Methodology as a response to a gap identified in the assessment.	Provide guidance as a strategic partner through Global Business and Biodiversity Programme
Global	Output 4 (Business)	4.1	10	In 2019, Nestle revised their internal strategies on Plastic interventions, changing focus from CSR beach clean ups to commit to more sustainable and impactful actions.	Discussions that were started through the review of plastic footprint methods lead to more detailed one to one discussions with Business. This led to more detailed one-to-one discussions with Nestle resulted with a request to help organise and conduct beach clean ups for plastic. Through further discussion, the approach Nestle actions moved away from simple CSR activities with no long-term outcomes to a more strategic approach.
Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	2.1	20	Five non-government organizations engage in the development and implementation of circular economy projects.	Through the call for proposals and popularized contents (press releases & media strategies) about MARPLASTICCS, NGOs' understanding of the circular economy approach has increased and provided an opportunity to implement a community pilot project.



Country / Region	Primary Output	Results Framework Output	#	Outcome Statement	Contribution of MARPLASTICCS
Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3	22	In 2019, various stakeholders including governments, policymakers, NGO partners, academic institutions and the private sector from the five MARPLASTICCS countries understand and share the importance of tackling plastic pollution.	IUCN developed information/communication materials popularising the need to act on reducing plastic leakage in the environment and about MARPLASTICCS project.
Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3	27	Companies and national agencies adopted definitions of terms related to plastic, pollution and waste, and footprinting developed by IUCN and included in the glossary of the publication "Review of plastic footprint methodology"	This glossary is the result of an iterative consultation process that began during an expert workshop organised by IUCN under MARPLASTICCS in June 2018 and continued throughout the development of the publication. Definitions were reviewed and fine-tuned through the Plastic Leak Project (2019), incorporating feedback from a panel of more than 30 experts. IUCN under MARPLASTICCS is part of the Strategic Committee of the PLP Project which includes many companies as members who validated the glossary and pilot tested the tool. The definitions were also included in the IUCN-UNEP hotspot methodology which is being rolled out in MARPLASTICCS countries. The methodology was presented to national public and private stakeholders in 2019 and 2020 together with initial results. There seems to be interest to host the methodology and baseline generated by MARPLASTICCS in some of the countries.
Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3	28	In 2019, the Plastic Flow Group was initiated bringing together key players in the field of plastic hotspotting to learn from similarities and differences of respective methodologies.	The IUCN-UNEP guidance was presented at UNEA-4 in Nairobi as well as MARPLASTICCS draft publication "Review of plastic footprint methodologies". This was followed by a discussion with participants which resulted in 1) complementing the draft publication with additional methodologies 2) the development of the Plastic Flow Group.
Global	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	35	In 2019, IUCN became an official Observer to the Basel Convention and a member of its Global Plastic Waste Partnership group, thus elevating IUCN, and its plastics portfolio of projects, including MARPLASTICCS, to the global, inter-governmental level of actions and policy making fora.	The MARPLASTICCS project is one part of the IUCN Plastics Portfolio and contributed to this outcome by having the Director of Marine and Polar Programmes represent the Portfolio at the launch. Evidence: < https://twitter.com/lucnOcean/status/1194342867440930817 >
Global	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	39	By 2019, UN Ad Hoc Open-ended Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics considers IUCN's inputs.	Participated as a member of the major groups segment to shape contributions of this group to the meeting; and also delivered statement on IUCN's perspective contributing to how global governance could be pursued.
Global	Output 4 (Business)	4.1, 4.2, 4.3	46	In February 2020, the Plastic Leak Project (PLP) published the first standardised guidelines to map, measure and forecast plastic leakages in corporate value chains. The guidelines include results from two pilot tests in the food and packaging sector (Arla Food) and textile industry (Sympatec). It results from a multistakeholder partnership led by the sustainability consulting group Quantis and ecodesign centre EA, with 35 public, private and scientific organisations, including IUCN.	The PLP guidelines is a derivative of the IUCN-UNEP hotspot methodology, which focuses on national plastic leakages. Under MARPLASTICCS, IUCN provided guidance to the development of the guidance through the strategic committee of the PLP.



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Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	47	In 2020, IUCN and UNEP finalised the "National guidance for plastic pollution hotspotting and shaping action" methodology that provides key national stakeholders with data and analysis needed to inform their decision-making on reducing plastic leakage.	The publication, Review of plastic footprint methodologies: Laying the foundation for the development of a standardised plastic footprint measurement tool, was developed through MARPLASTICCS and paved the way for the IUCN-UNEP hotspot methodology. In 2019 and early 2020, the hotspot methodology was rolled out in the five MARPLASTICCS countries and learning from these pilots informed the finalisation of the methodology. Through these pilots, the original tool has been refined and developed into a product that is nationally relevant in providing an assessment of potential actions and data gaps in national systems
Global	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.1, 2.3	48	From 2017-2019, 49 partners in 5 countries, plus global initiatives and platforms, decided to engage with IUCN MARPLASTICCS to establish cooperation on fighting plastic pollution and creating circular economy initiatives that can be scaled up and replicated. These collaborations are both national and international in scope. The scope of these partnerships includes knowledge sharing, technical assistance, business engagement, capacity building and fundraising.	IUCN regional and national offices started to show interest in these projects and are the current actors in ARO and ESARO are actively working on expanding the scope of the project in the future. In addition, several exchanges across various IUCN project specific to plastic pollution started to take place.
Global	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.3	49a	In 2019, nearly 6,000 people at 12 international events learned about the work of MARPLASTICCS and the IUCN Plastic Portfolio. The people who learned included representatives and participants at these events from the World Bank, GEF, PepsiCo, Ministry of Maritime Affairs (Indonesia), Ministry Natural Resources (Vietnam), UNEP, WRF, UN Member states, Centre International Environmental Law, Sustainable Seas Trust, universities, BRS Conventions, G7 delegates, Plastics Europe, TetraPak, Korea Ministry Environment, Prince Albert II Foundation, Plastics Industry partners, and others.	MARPLASTICCS provided influencing and engaging content, expert speakers, data and technical expertise to influence industry and governmental stakeholders, and detailed scientific and project-focused knowledge as input to these events. The efforts ensured each event had a focus on the plastic pollution problem and circular economy solutions. Presentations included: Plastic Leakage Action (Source to Sea); Plastic Pollution in the Seas: Issues and Solutions; Plastic Leak Project workshops; the Plastic Colloquium; Our Ocean 2019: New Plastics Economy Global Commitment; Apply Life Cycle Thinking to Achieve Green Business and Sustainable Development; Shaping Collaborative Plastic Action; and content for 12 panels and presentations on the IUCN Close the Plastic Tap programme.
Global	Output 4 (Business)	4.1, 1.3, 3.3	49b	In 2018, out of the events where MARPLASTICCS was presenting or participating, 2 high level partnerships were initiated and confirmed for IUCN: Basel Convention Global Plastic Waste Partnership and the endorsement of the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment (NPEGC) declaration. As the Basel Convention GPWP is covered in outcome 35, this outcome is for NPEGC. Organisers are The Ellen MacArthur Foundation and UN Environment.	MARPLASTICCS contributed to this as part of the larger IUCN Plastic Portfolio, aiming to leverage our work with partners to achieve a higher number of targeted companies that implement improved leakage reduction practices- The firms listed above are committing to Elimination of problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging through redesign, innovation, and new delivery models is a priority; All plastic packaging is 100% reusable, recyclable, or compostable; The use of plastic is fully decoupled from the consumption of finite resources; and other actions, in line with the intervention goal of MARPLASTICCS.
Kenya	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	12	By 2018, national strategic coalition comprising government, business, civil society and academia, established in Kenya to review and guide project implementation. Its role, scope, and function defined and agreed by coalition members.	IUCN approached and invited each member organization and ultimately established the NSC coalition.



Country / Region	Primary Output	Results Framework Output	#	Outcome Statement	Contribution of MARPLASTICCS
Kenya	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.1, 1.3	13	By 2018, national stakeholders in Kenya outline a Theory of Change for the MARPLASTICCS project that identifies top priorities and actions for consideration and implementation within the project.	IUCN MARPLASTICCS convened and facilitated the various stakeholders to discuss and align their differentiated perspectives on what are the priorities and vision in addressing marine plastic pollution in Kenya.
Kenya	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	21	By 2019, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kenya identifies the national plastic hotspot assessment as the most important deliverable of the MARPLASTICCS project in guiding the country towards reducing marine plastic pollution.	IUCN is the convener of the NSC meetings and also engages directly with the MEF.
Kenya	Output 4 (Business)	4.3	24	By 2019, the Sustainable Inclusive Business engages IUCN to further the circular economy agenda amongst business and industry actors.	Momentum across the country's business actors to make a shift to a circular plastics economy is high, following Kenya's ban on plastic carrier and flat bags in 2017. IUCN has been engaging with SIB-Kenya to further promote circular economy approaches among Kenyan businesses.
Kenya	Output 2 (Capacity)	1.3, 3.3	36	In 2019, FFI reviewed their generic action plan on marine litter for Kenya to specifically address marine plastics.	Co-developed the content of a project proposal submitted to the Darwin Initiative for consideration towards support in developing the National Marine Plastics Action Plan for Kenya.
Kenya	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.3	37	By 2019, national level acknowledgement and understanding on the marine litter problem is improved.	Engagement of various stakeholders and participation and contribution to the content of various workshops, conferences, and events.
Kenya	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.1, 2.3	40	The circular economy action initiated by Watamu Marine Association (WMA) in Kenya showcases the benefits of implementing the circular economy in reducing marine plastic pollution while creating livelihood opportunities.	IUCN provided additional funding to organization to improve waste collection and transport, acquire equipment for conversion and processing, and enhance local capacity through trainings and workshops. Outcome is significant in that it helps scale up the capacity of WMA to extend the geographical scope in waste collection from Watamu area to Malindi and Kilifi towns which are much larger in size. It also enables WMA to acquire and install a variety of equipment to process and convert plastic waste to useable artefacts and recycling material.
Mozambique	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.1, 2.3	41	By 2019, on-ground circular economy action initiated in Mozambique by 3R (3R Reduzir Reusar e Reciclar Limited) to showcase the benefits of implementing the circular economy in reducing marine plastic pollution while creating additional livelihood opportunities.	IUCN provided additional funding to organization to establish a functional value chain that incorporates waste collection, sorting, processing and marketing, and thereby reducing plastic waste that could leak to the Bazaruto marine protected area/park.
Mozambique	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.3, 2.3	44	In 2019, The Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries invited IUCN to participate in the Growing Blue Conference to promote blue economy through addressing plastic waste.	IUCN delivered inputs from the dimension of "Challenges in combating marine plastic pollutants at source" highlighting the significance and contribution of its national hotspotting assessment in shaping national and sub-national policies and action.
Mozambique	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	52	By 2020, IUCN and the World Bank's MozAzul initiative agree to collaborate and share data and information in Mozambique and partition marine plastics assessments to complement each other's initiatives.	Non-duplicating actions were elaborated between IUCN and World Bank through continuous engagement, such as IUCN to conduct a national hotspot assessment while World Bank conducts three city-specific assessments, in addition to agreeing to share data and information and collaborate in strengthening circular economy in Mozambique.



Country / Region	Primary Output	Results Framework Output	#	Outcome Statement	Contribution of MARPLASTICCS
Mozambique	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.3	58	In 2020, Mozambique's National Institute of Fisheries Research (IIP) established partnership with IUCN to implement national and regional workshops to solicit regional inputs towards development of a National Action Plan to Combat Marine Litter.	National and regional events co-organization and budget support; plus, knowledge input from MARPLASTICCS assessments.
South Africa	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	04	By 2020, South Africa's Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), revised a draft five-year national waste strategy that considers and integrates a marine plastics dimension for the first time ever.	IUCN, through its framework agreement with the DEFF supports the national consultants revising the national waste strategy to define the marine plastics context of South Africa and integration of strategies to address plastic pollution to the marine environment for the first time. IUCN shared knowledge and reports to aid consultants to understand the dynamics of plastic pollution on the marine environment.
South Africa	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.1, 2.3	42	By 2019, on-ground circular economy action initiated by Wildlands Conservation Trust (WildTrust) supported in South Africa to showcase the benefits of implementing the circular economy in reducing marine plastic pollution while creating additional livelihood opportunities.	Provided additional funding to extend the waste collection and processing capability of the WildTrust project, and employment of additional wage-based community members.
South Africa	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.3	43	By 2020, the National Water Research Commission (WRC) of South Africa invited IUCN to serve as Reference Group member of two distinct projects, that is "Microplastics as emerging contaminants: methods development, ecotoxicity testing and risk assessment towards freshwater resource protection in South Africa" and "Ecological and Human Health Risk Assessment of Microplastics in the Diep and Plankenburg Rivers, Cape Town Western Cape". By being a member of the reference group IUCN can help shape the scientific research in the plastics sector--one which is under researched in Sub-Saharan Africa--, to ensure that it contributes to improving policies at the national, provincial or local level and also integrates best practices, lessons and global networks and knowledge, which are component of paramount importance.	IUCN inputs knowledge on global best practice, reports, experts, and influences project policy-shaping dimensions.
South Africa	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	51	In 2020, WWF SA, IUCN and DFFE initiate a new project to develop a national plastics policy on 'Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)' funded by the Swedish EPA.	IUCN and WWF-SA co-developed the concept note which was funded by Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and also supports its implementation.
South Africa	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	59	By 2019, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) integrated IUCN in important national initiatives, such as membership to Steering Committee of the project "Review of the Implementation and Effectiveness of South Africa's Plastic Bag Policies"	IUCN contributed to this project through bringing additional knowledge stemming from its assessments to support the integration of full life cycle aspects in review of impacts of plastic bags, design and circular economy dimension, and recognition of impacts on marine life via macro- and microplastics.
Thailand	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	02	In July 2019, the ASEAN, through the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment, declared to combat the impacts of marine debris through the Bangkok Declaration during the ASEAN Senior Environment Ministers Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand.	IUCN through the MARPLASTICCS project, advised, provided technical guidance, information and data during the development of the declaration document.



Country / Region	Primary Output	Results Framework Output	#	Outcome Statement	Contribution of MARPLASTICCS
Thailand	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.1	05	Between Sept 2019 and Feb 2020, The Jan and Oscar Foundation set up a recycling centre in Ranong and mobilized/ motivated communities to collect marine plastic	The project co-invested in pilot project and facilitated government endorsement and support for project as well as sourcing of additional investment opportunities
Thailand	Output 4 (Business)	2.1	09	In October 2020, the fisher communities in the Thailand CE project collected marine plastics (40.000kg PET bottles) for the recycling centre of the Jan & Oscar Foundation	The project co-invested in the pilot project by funding (and facilitating co-funding) the recycling centre of the Jan and Oscar Foundation as well as the mobilisation of the people to collect plastics. HOW DID YU SUPPORT MOBILSIATION
Thailand	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1	15	In February 2020, fifteen organizations (government, academe, research, NGOs, businesses, interest groups (divers)) working on the issue of Abandoned, Lost, Discarded Gear (ALDG) formed an informal alliance to share information and collaborate on the design and implementation of projects in relation to research, knowledge and education, policy and practical solutions to resolve/ mitigate the issue of marine debris from fishing.	IUCN organized and facilitated the initial workshop
Thailand	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	19	In 2019 the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Ministry of Public Health reviewed policy in relation to the ban on the use of secondary plastic in food and beverage products based on scientific evidence demonstrating that there are no risks to human health	0-1 IUCN has not had a direct contribution but stays informed and engaged in the debate as it strengthens policy and practical solution options to mitigate plastic waste issue
Thailand	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	23	WWF Thailand is operating a large plastics project and are interested to use the MARPLASTICCS hotspot footprint methodology and to support the data gap filling requirements for the national hotspot in Thailand improving accuracy of the output from the national analysis.	IUCN invested in the design and initial piloting of the hotspot methodology and shared it with the network of interested stakeholders
Thailand	Output 2 (Capacity)	4.2	26	Dow Chemicals Thailand has developed a closer understanding and relationship with IUCN through working together in the PPP WG. This has resulted in collaboration to facilitate education and clean up events and now a full investment in a project to restore mangroves in Rayong.	IUCN reached out to Dow Chemicals through the TSDC and PPP WG and also invited them to all the relevant workshops and events under MARPLASTICCS (ToC, PS roundtable, Hotspot footprinting intro etc)
Thailand	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.2, 1.3	29	Local government and communities in Koh Kao Yai understand the complete composition of wastes in the sub-district.	IUCN provided technical assistance to the local government in preparing their draft policy strategies, setting up the project and helped in encouraging community households to recycle plastic wastes.
Thailand	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	30	In 2019 Chulalongkorn University have shown interest and have the capacity to 'host' the hotspot methodology and provide technical support to government in the data collection and use of the footprint methodology and others similar moving forward	The Marplasticcs project engages the universities in all relevant dialogues and workshops and interacts with them during PPP WG meetings and other externally organized events
Thailand	Output 2 (Capacity)	2.1, 2.3	32	LGU developed a strategy for waste management in Koh Kao Yai by using the plastics waste-free island model.	IUCN helped in the development of the waste management strategy.



Country / Region	Primary Output	Results Framework Output	#	Outcome Statement	Contribution of MARPLASTICCS
Thailand	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.2, 1.3	50	In 2020 a collaboration started with a scientist in Thailand. This scientist has learned about the current status of knowledge on ghost fishing and identified the next steps needed to improve the impact estimates of ghost fishing on the Thai fisheries sector through a collaboration as part of the economic analysis within the MARPLASTICCS project.	Alex was hired by IUCN as a consultant to carry out the data collection in support of the economic analysis in Thailand. This provided the consultant with the opportunity to strengthen his capacities on the topic and together with the economist from IUCN develop further research lines.
Thailand	Output 2 (Capacity)		55	New project between Dow Chemical's Thailand, DMCR and IUCN - a four-year project to support Rayong Province to become the model province for integrated waste management in Thailand	Developed the proposal, secured the contract agreements between three partners
Vietnam	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	01	In 2019, Directorate of Fisheries (DFISH), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) develop an Action Plan to reduce the plastic pollution from fishery sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Data collected from the first-year beach debris monitoring and assessment in 12 marine protected area (36 beaches, 144 transects) * Organized national workshop, relevant stakeholder meeting, technical working group to contribute to the drafted action plan * IUCN as trusted partner, science-based organization
Vietnam	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.3	07	In 2019, enabling support academy member French Institute of Research and Development (IRD) to move beyond the traditional "science-policy interface" to a network of scientists, industry representatives (large and small scale), NGOs, and policy makers working together towards joint solutions	Provide platform and facilitate IRD to present their research results with decision maker and general public
Vietnam	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3	11	By October 2019, Directorate of Fishery (DFISH), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) have increased knowledge of the current issues of plastic pollution from fisheries activities based on the evidence-based data from beach monitoring and assessment conducted in 12 marine protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First monitoring and assessment results providing quantitative research results on the weight and categories of plastic waste in these areas and ultimately bringing additional sources of data as inputs for policy interventions and policy advocacy, during Feb – July 2019 • GreenHub (local NGO) is main implementing partner conducted training for more than 100 staffs and volunteers from 12 MPAS and NPs; • Received WWF financial support to conduct training as well as monitoring & assessment in 01 MPA ; • Institute of Marine Environment Resources (IMER) – scientific institute provided the data analysis • IUCN roles as a coordinator and facilitate and make sure that the network of MPAs are engaged
Vietnam	Output 1 (Knowledge)	1.1, 1.3	16	In November 2019, join coordination committee of Vu Gia - Thu Bon River Basin in Quang Nam and Da Nang understanding of plastic pollution impact from upstream to downstream using the source to sea methodology at a river basin level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join implementing and technical partner from Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI); • Willing and support from Quang Nam – Da Nang join coordination committee;
Vietnam	Output 4 (Business)	2.1	17	In Feb 2020, Evergreen Lab (Social Enterprise) has formal authorization to establish the facility processing centre for the pilot circular economy project in Hoi An City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN facilitated the government's granting of a formal legal authorization in the establishment of the project • As trusted organisation by the local authorities



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Vietnam	Output 3 (Policy)	3.3	18	In 2019, the national legal expert effectively advising Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and other policy stakeholders including Vietnam Packaging Recycle Organization (PROVietnam) to direct specific policy interest including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN invested on the legal expert, increasing profile of expert and IUCN as policy development player • IUCN linked MONRE and PRO through MARPLASTICCS National Advisory Body (NAB) • Trusted science-based organisation
Vietnam	Output 4 (Business)	4.3, 2.3	45	In 2020, Packaging Recycle Organization (PRO) Vietnam signed MoU with IUCN to focus on (1) supporting Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) National Platform and (2) extend the pilot Circular Economy (CE) project from Cham Island to Hoi An City;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Based on the scoping legal and policy study from MARPLASTICCS, and EPR is the recommendation need to follow up; * IUCN seen as a trusted institutions both by Legal Affair Depart and business (e.g. PRO) ;IUCN have been invited by Legal Affair Department, MONRE to manage the EPR projects for EPR National Platform; * Based on the pilot MARPLASTICCS CE project in Cham island, ideas have been shared and received interest from Hoi An City and Quang Nam Province, therefor PRO would like to scale up this initiative to larger scale.