

MENA **BLUE**

PLASTIC-FREE COASTLINE (LISP)

- Experience from Tunisia

Reducing marine plastic pollution and promoting circular economy approaches

Technical Assistance LISP – Three Phases

From diagnostic to planning and implementation support

Phase 1
May 2021 -

- Assessment
- Strategy and Action Plan development



Phase 2
July 2022-

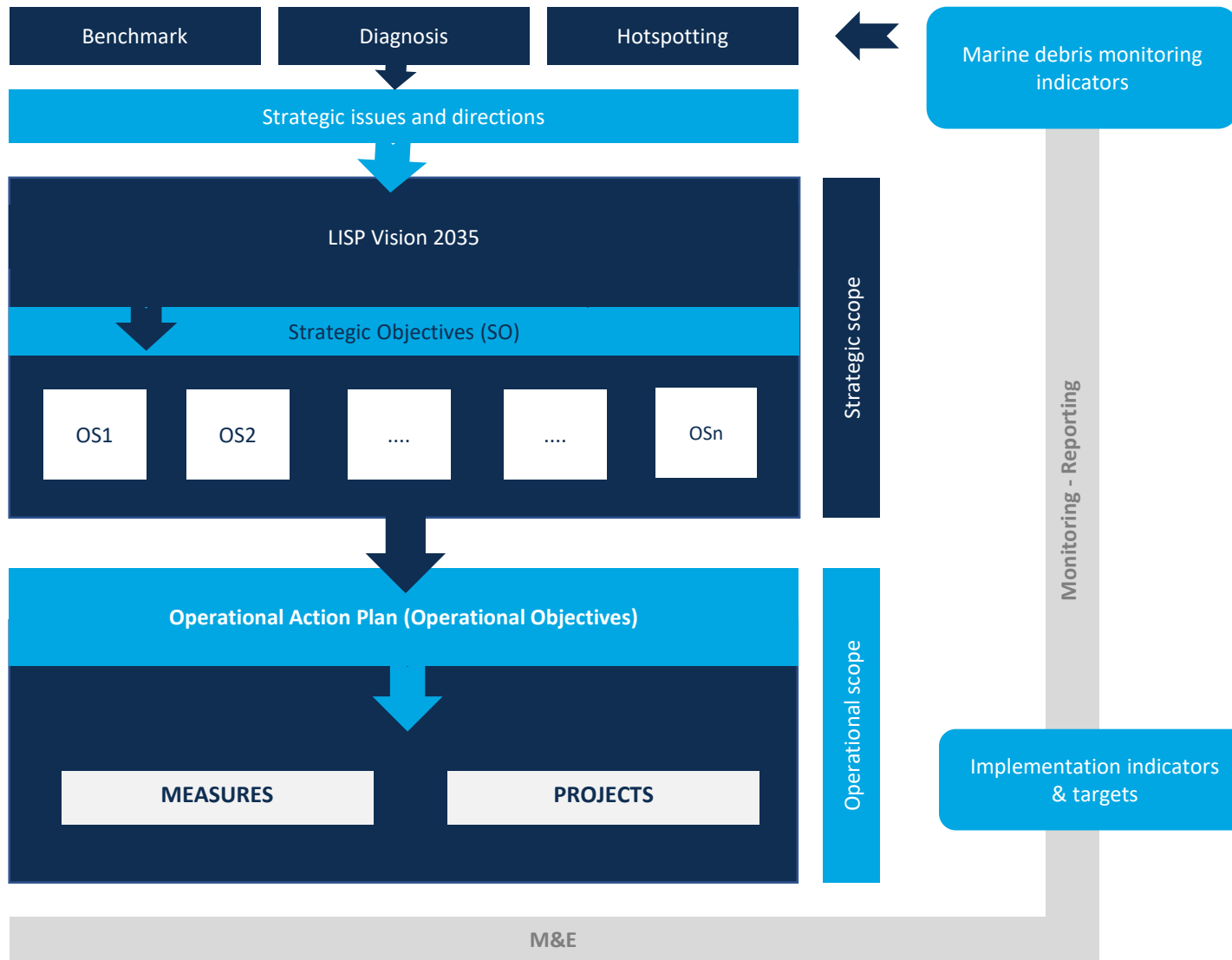
- Development of an Implementation Plan
- Implementation support by assisting priority activities



Phase 3
September 2023-

- Operationalization of the LISP strategy : focus on new packages of priority activities

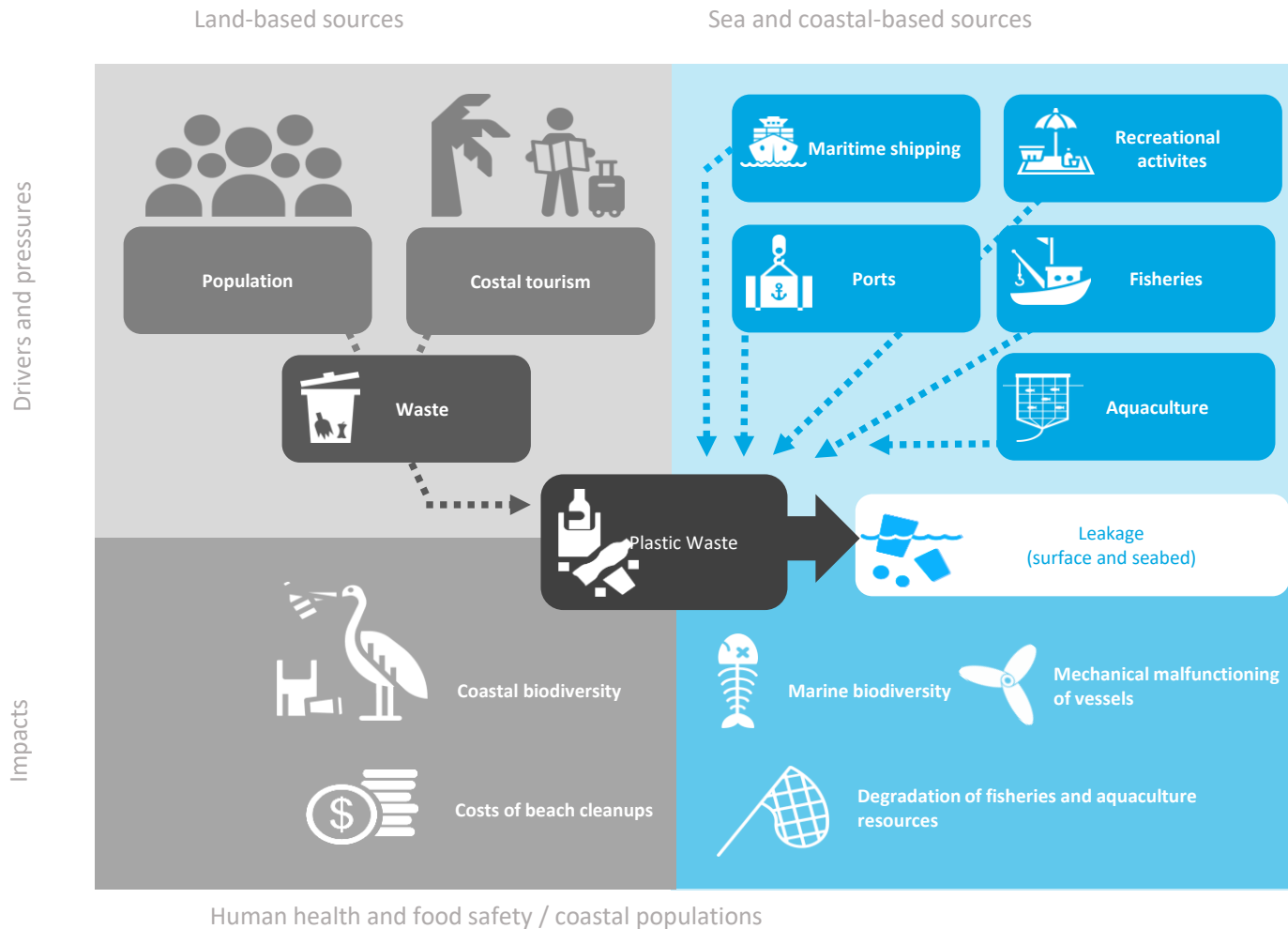
General LISP approach



Scope

Intervention segments

- Throughout the plastic value chain
- All land and marine sources of plastic waste

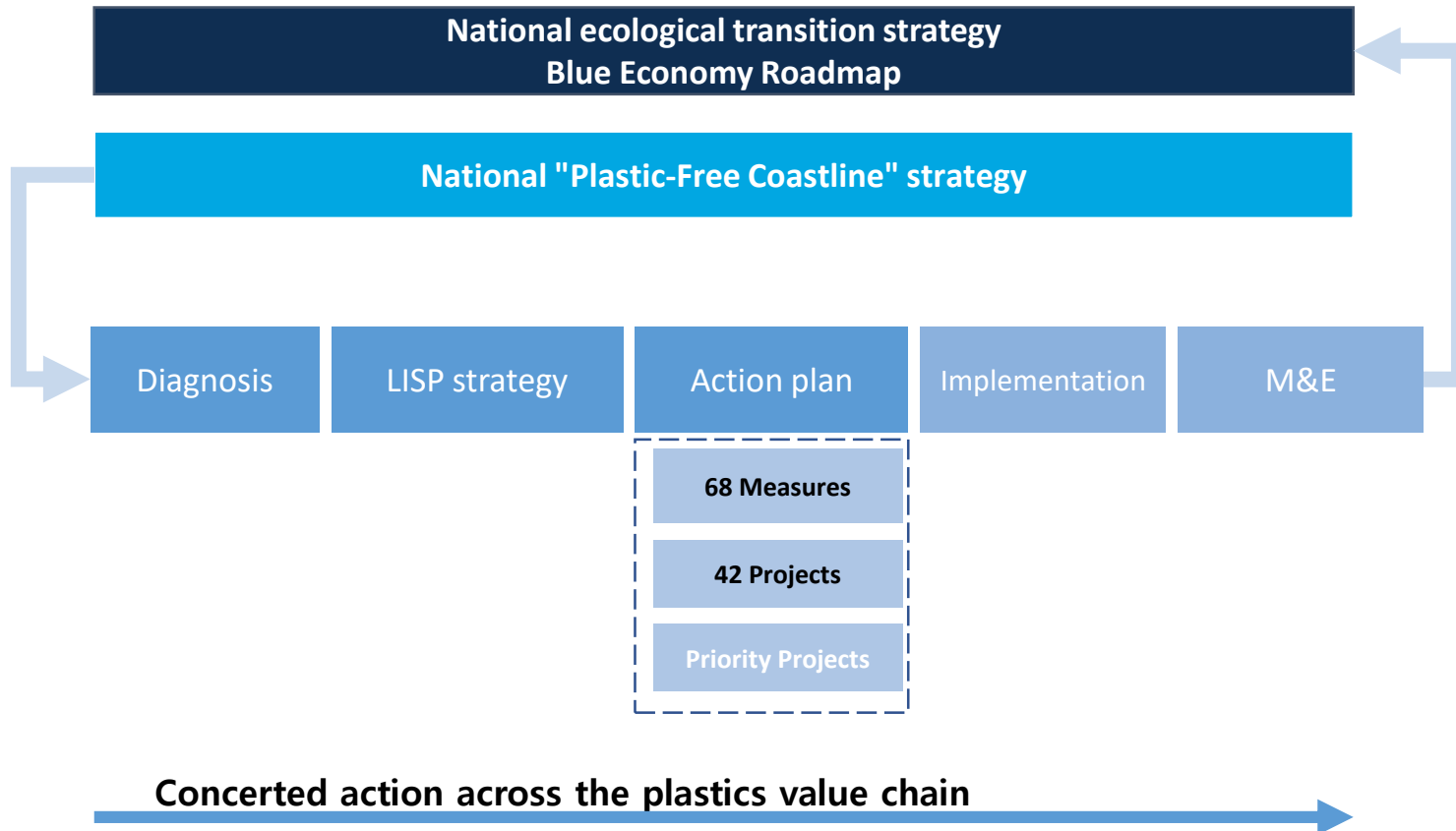


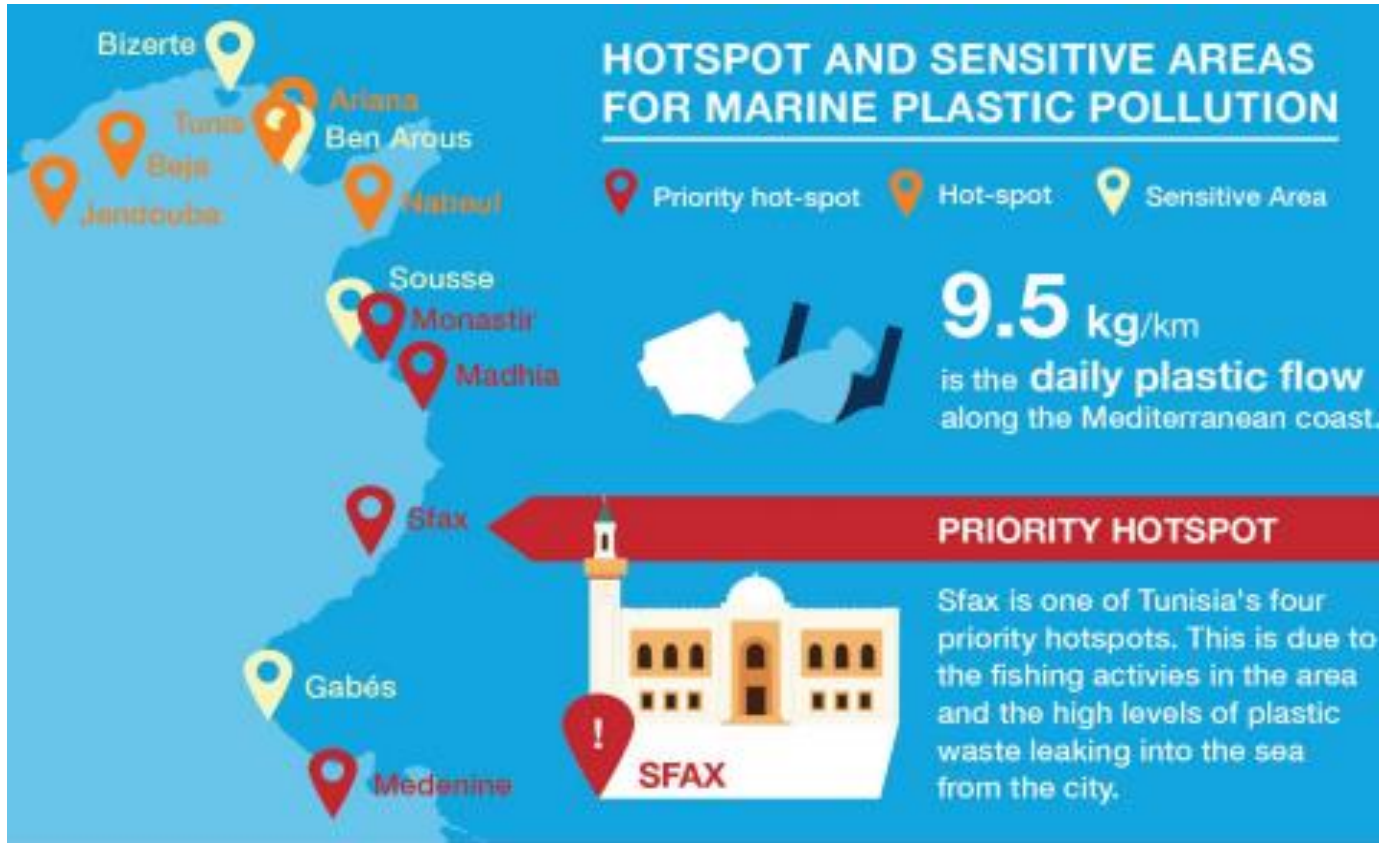
Tunisia

Littoral Sans Plastique

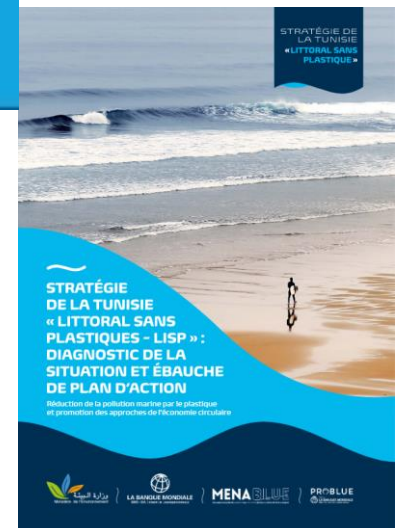


Strategic context





- **Priority hot-spots:** Mehdia, Monastir, Sfax and Medenine
- **Hot-spots:** Jendouba, Beja, Ariana, Tunis, and Nabeul
- **Sensitive Areas:** Bizerte, Ben Arous, Sousse, and Gabes



Stakeholders

Inter-sectoral COPIL led by the Ministry of Environment spearheads the multisectoral planning process

- **ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE:**
Banque mondiale
- **POINT FOCAL:**
Direction de l'environnement et de la qualité de la vie
- **APPROCHE**
Participative



<p>MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direction de l'environnement et la qualité de la vie - ANGED - APAL - CITET - ANPE 	<p>MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE, DES MINES ET DE L'ENERGIE</p> <p>Packtech - APII</p> <p>LES PRODUCTEURS UTICA</p> <p>Importateurs</p> <p>Embouteilleurs</p> <p>Producteurs</p>	<p>MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE, DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES ET DE LA PÊCHE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DG de la production agricole - Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer - Département de la pêche 	<p>MINISTÈRE DU TRANSPORT ET DE LA LOGISTIQUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office de la marine marchande et des ports - DG <p>MINISTÈRE DU TOURISME</p> <p>ONTT</p> <p>Hotels</p> <p>FTH</p>	<p>RECHERCHE ET INNOVATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutions de recherche - Universités - Chercheurs
<p>OPÉRATEURS PRIVÉS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecteurs - Recycleurs - Unités de valorisation 		<p>SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associations environnementales - ONGs - Organisations 		

From diagnostics to strategic objectives



Challenge 1: Inconsistent governance of plastic waste management and opacity of responsibilities. The report notes the need to strengthen the institutional, organizational and legal framework and the importance of clear regulation of responsibilities to support effective plastic waste management practices.

OS1: Ensure good governance to prevent and reduce marine pollution from plastic waste



Challenge 2: The financing of waste management, including plastic, is unsustainable and insufficient. The lack of a sustainable financial model for tackling plastic pollution has been identified as a major problem, as it reduces stakeholders' ability to allocate sufficient resources and investment to the implementation of effective measures.

OS2: Develop an effective financial model to prevent and reduce coastal pollution by plastic waste



Challenge 3: Waste management operations are inadequate, lacking resources, proper organization and infrastructure, and innovative, circular solutions. The report underlines the need to invest in waste management infrastructures in order to set up an efficient system for source separation, collection, reuse and recycling of plastic waste.

OS3: Strengthen the integrated management of plastic waste from land, coastal and marine sources, taking into account the principle of the circular economy.



Challenge 4: Research and innovation remain limited. The diagnostic report stresses the need to increase investment in research and innovation in order to develop new technologies and strengthen research to reduce plastic pollution.

OS4: Develop research and innovation for a plastic-free coastline



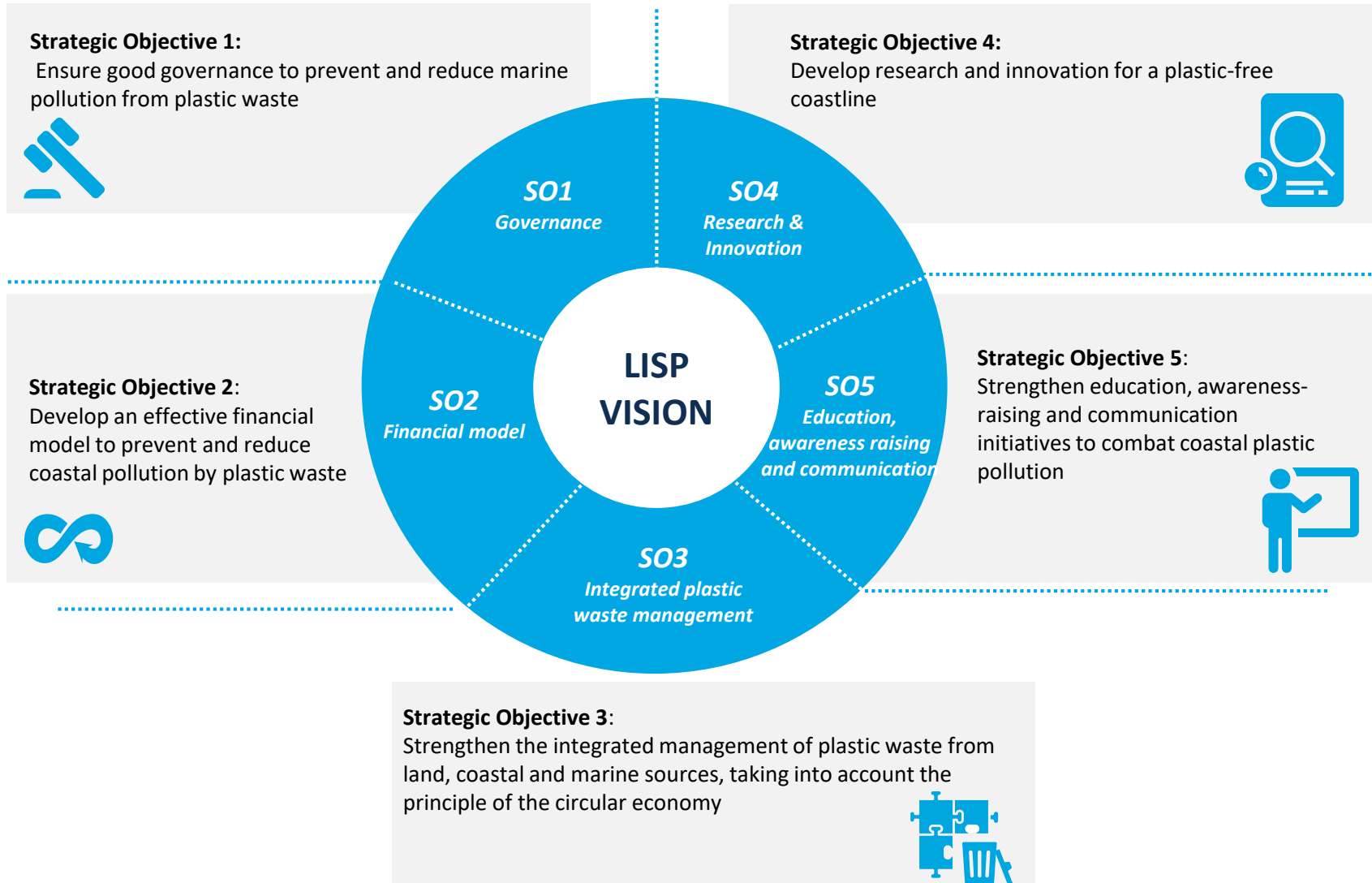
Challenge 5: Lack of awareness, education and information about the environment, particularly the effects of plastic pollution. The report highlights the need to raise awareness, educate and inform the public (children, adults, academics), decision-makers and the media about the effects of plastic pollution on the environment and human health, and about good practices for preventing and reducing waste, and contributing to the fight against this pollution through circular economy practices.

SO 5: Strengthen education, awareness-raising and communication initiatives to combat coastal plastic pollution

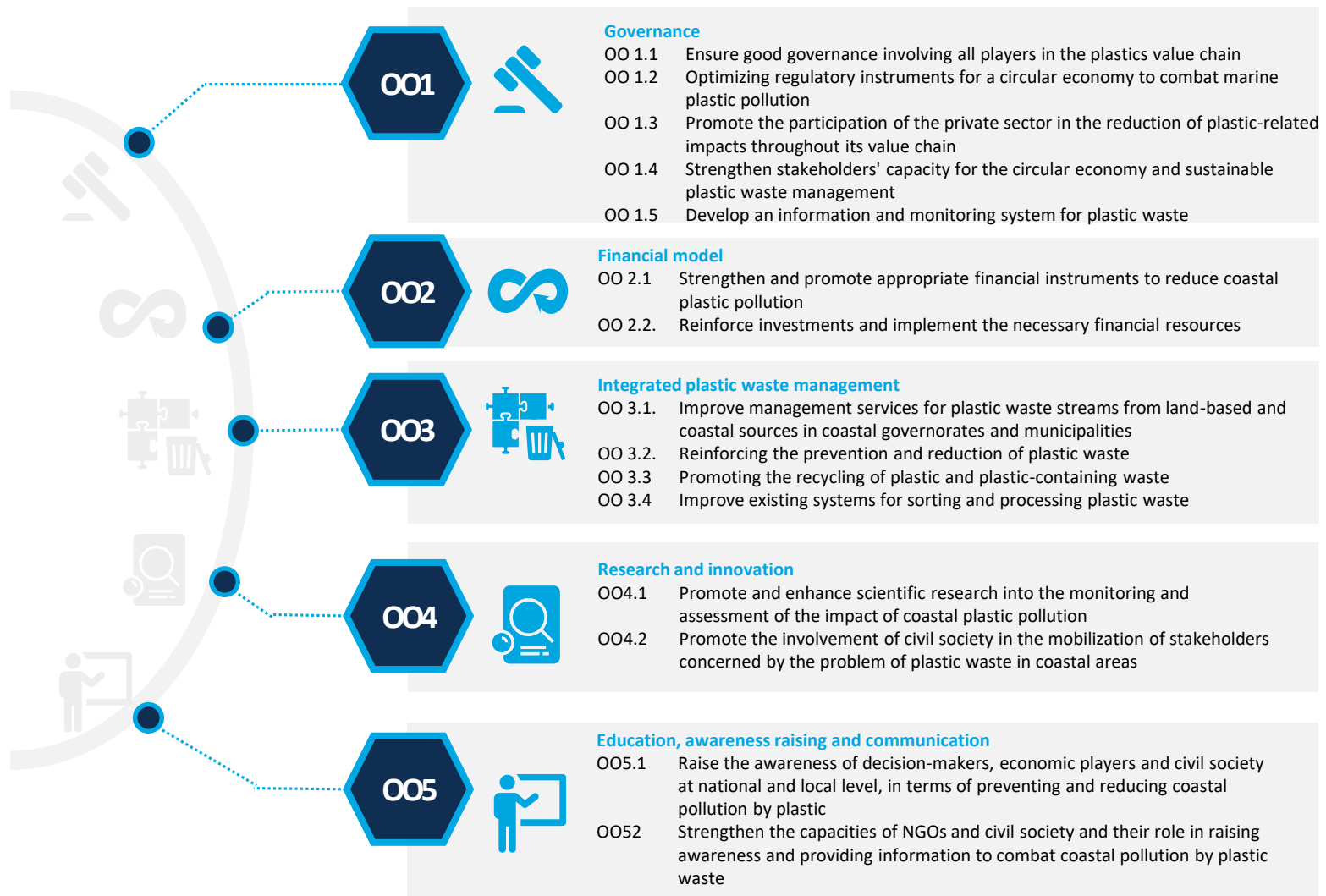
Draft Strategic Objectives (SO)

Vision 2035:

A plastic-free Tunisian coastline adopting circular, inclusive and sustainable models



Draft Operational Objectives (OO)



Draft LISP Action Plan

Projects



Examples of projects

- Develop and implement sustainable and replicable public-private partnership (PPP) projects for selective sorting at source in coastal tourist establishments.
- Develop and implement a national program to support local beach cleaning and screening initiatives
- Set up a replicable project to improve waste management in three different ports (fishing, pleasure and commercial), taking into account existing laws and international conventions, MARPOL in particular.
- Develop and implement a training program for civil society to implement local action plans to monitor coastal plastic pollution



Priority projects (ongoing)

Identification of priority projects based on:

- Potential impact
- Urgency
- Political priority
- Multi-sectoral nature
- Relevance to the future legally binding instrument on plastic pollution

From strategy to operational planning

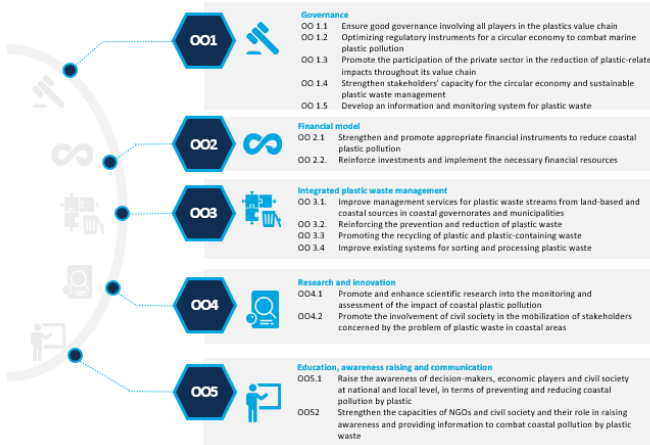
Participatory co-construction process through thematic workshops



Planning process



VISION
LISP 2035



68 measures

42 projects,
priority projects
being identified

Implementation support

Implementation mechanism, partnerships and resource mobilization

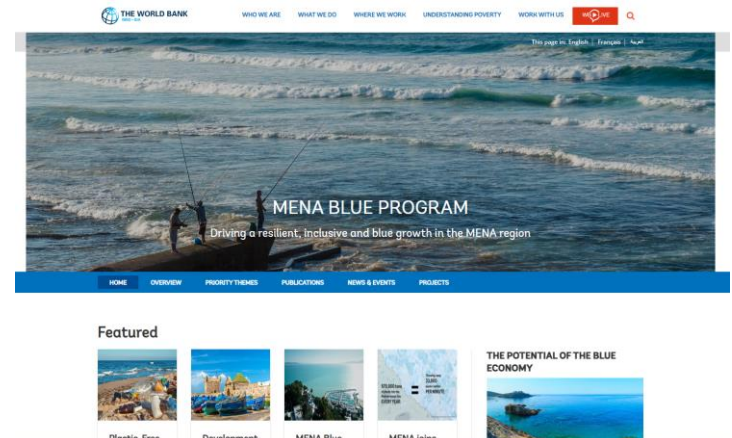




LISP Phase 2 (completed)

Implementation of priority actions to advance the implementation of the LISP Strategy

- Preparation of the LISP Strategy and Action Plan
- LISP communication plan with some communication products
- Rapid institutional analysis of plastic waste management
- Field survey on four selected hotspots
- Designing an integrated database for monitoring of marine plastic pollution
- Designing pilot activities to reduce single-use plastics in tourism facilities



<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/mena-blue-program>

The summary of Phase 2 activities should be published in early 2024

Example of Phase 2 activities: Beach survey

Locations

9 beaches of four plastic pollution hotspots and priority hotspots (Mahdia, Sfax, Tunis and Djerba)

Methodology

Following the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Program (IMAP) methodology

- Engagement of local NGOs
- 66 people from local NGOs were training in conducting beach survey using the IMAP methodology

Results

• Macroplastics

- Plastic waste represent 77%
- 5 out of 10 most common items were single use plastics
 - Fillets and fillet pieces > 50 cm (G54),
 - Bottles (including identifiable fragments) (G200)
 - The remaining part of torn plastic bags (G5)
 - Ceramic fragments > 2.5cm (G208b)
 - Plastic / polystyrene parts 2.5 cm - 50 cm (G76)
 - Beverage bottles (plastic) (G7/8)
 - Clothes / rags (clothes, hats, towels) (G138)
 - Other wood <50 cm (G171)
 - Heavy-duty bags (e.g. fertilizer or feed bags) (G36)
 - Corks (including cap rings/bottle lids) (G21/24)

• Microplastics

- Fragments (66.9%) and microplastic foam (32.3%) were the most common types



LISP Phase 3 (starting)

Tunisia

- Finalization of the LISP Strategy and the Action Plan
- Support to the operationalization of the LISP strategy and its Action Plan
 - Technical assistance to the inter-sectoral Plastic Committee
 - Support to the first review of the implementation of the LISP strategy
- Analysis of trade in plastics to support the INC process

The inter-sectoral LISP-COPIL, led by the Ministry of Environment, will oversee the activities

Lessons learnt

- Strong leadership by the Minister ensures the progress
- Participatory approach is key for the ownership
- Planning process helps identify needs for projects and studies
- Cross-sectoral engagement and multistakeholder approach throughout the plastic value chain are crucial for tackling plastic pollution
 - Cross-sectoral stakeholder committee (COPIL) is useful for preparation NAPs
 - The same committee can oversee the implementation
- NAPs coordinated by cross-sectoral/multi-stakeholder COPILs can serve as vehicles for the future implementation of the legally binding instrument on plastic pollution
- Regional knowledge sharing, such as with Morocco, stimulates mutual learning



Technical reports

Available at the MENA Blue webpage:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/mena-blue-program>



<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentlist?proid=P170596&sr=docdt&order=desc>

MENABLUE

Thank you!