

**TECHNICAL GUIDE**

**PLASTIC POLLUTION**

**SOURCE**

**IDENTIFICATION AND**

**SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE**

**IT ON MY TERRITORY**



TERRITOIRES  
TESTS :



BÉNÉFICIAIRES :



PARTENAIRES  
FINANCIERS :



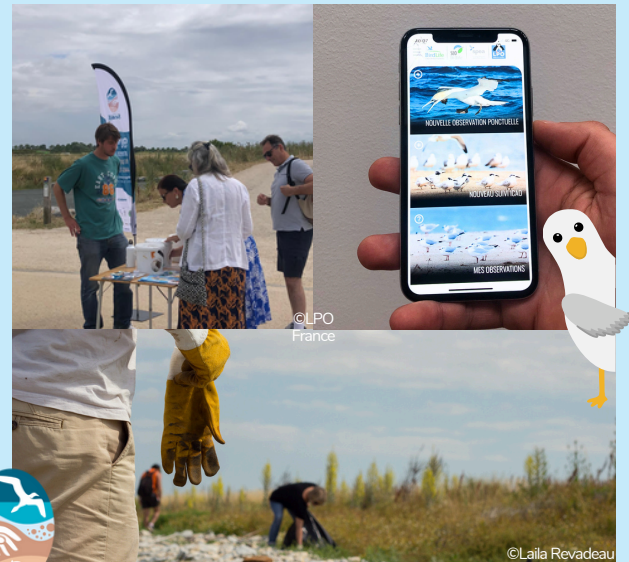
# A GUIDE DONE WITHIN LIFE

# SEABIL FRAMEWORK

## THE LIFE SEABIL PROJECT

The **LIFE SeaBiL** (Saving SeaBirds from marine Litter) project aims to assess and reduce the impact of **plastic pollution** on seabirds and ecosystems in France, Spain and Portugal. Launched in 2021, LIFE SeaBiL is a 3-year European project.

As part of it, various actions are being carried out, including data collection on its impact, raising awareness among the general public as well as organizing biodiversity-friendly beach clean-ups and **working with local authorities to reduce waste at source**.



## PLASTIC, A SCOURGE FOR SEABIRDS

It is estimated that **the stomachs of 9 out of 10 seabirds contain plastic**, according to results obtained within the framework of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR, follow-up 2014). The presence of marine litter on the coast and at sea can be the cause of accidental capture or entanglement that can lead to their death. Its ingestion can also be lethal, creating internal tears (cf. plasticosis) or a sensation of satiety. The LIFE SeaBiL project seeks to understand the causes of seabird mortality, and **relies in particular on the ICAO participatory science application**.



# AN ACTION PLAN TO REDUCE MARINE LITTER AT ITS SOURCE : WHY ?

The aim of the action plan is to provide communities with a **tool for preventing marine litter**, by proposing guidelines adapted to the challenges encountered locally. Within the objective sheets, communities are provided with ideas for actions to take and organize local mobilization to reduce waste in the coastal and marine environment, with the participation of stakeholders.

As the saying goes, “the best waste is the waste you don't produce”, so the emphasis is **on reducing waste production at source**. The action plan thus proposes a federative territorial policy, where the 3R rule is favored: reduce, reuse, recycle. The action plan also proposes measures to optimize waste recovery from the environment and recycling.

The action plan must be conceived as part of a **sustainable development approach**, taking into account economic and social issues. It is also necessary to consider other environmental challenges and make recommendations to avoid negative impacts and include other criteria.

L'objectif de ce guide est de **présenter la méthodologie adoptée et les obstacles identifiés** afin de permettre à d'autres collectivités de s'en saisir et créer leur propre plan d'action de lutte contre les déchets marins à la source adapté à leurs problématiques.



The action plan

## A CO-BUILT PLAN

It is essential to **draw up the action plan in conjunction with the local authorities concerned and local stakeholders**, in order to be as close as possible to local issues. To this end, participatory consultation workshops bring people together to discuss the same topic: how can we reduce our waste? The aim is to identify all local sources of waste, particularly marine litter, and to work together to find solutions to reduce them and define locally adapted actions to be implemented.

Sending out a working version of the action plan and inviting stakeholders to take a look at it enables feedback to be given ahead of the workshops. Indeed, the workshops are dense, and this preparation makes them run more smoothly. It remains necessary to **prioritize the objective sheets to be discussed at these meetings**, using defined criteria such as a politically complex subject or a significant lack of information. Individual e-mails for specific questions also help to involve stakeholders throughout the construction process. However, solicitations must be made in a reasoned manner, to avoid to overload the stakeholders.

### HOW TO RUN A PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOP ?



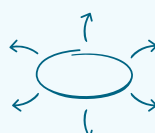
#### A 2-person animation

for better time and speech management. Plan on a minimum of 3 hours for the workshop.



#### Brainstormings

in working groups to encourage collective intelligence by assigning a theme-actor to each group.



#### Collaborative tools

to support discussion: Workcanvas, Framapad, Google Drive.



#### Visioconferences

to make it accessible to as many people as possible, while encouraging face-to-face sessions.

# THE STEPS

## of co-building

1

### IDENTIFY

#### relevant stakeholders and solicit their involvement

In order to determine the issues at stake, and thus the stakeholders to be involved in building the action plan, we need to **define a geographical perimeter**. Then, you need to **mobilize local authorities**, emphasizing the added value they can bring to the territory. Beyond the local authorities, it's also important to **involve other local stakeholders**. Although they may not be the primary beneficiaries of the action plan, its implementation will have a direct impact on them, so their opinions and needs must be taken into consideration. These may include environmental associations, professional federations, public stakeholders, etc.



The involvement of local stakeholders may be limited, as **participation is voluntary**. It may be possible to provide them with a financial incentive. It is important to keep them among the recipients of the e-mails, so that they can have an idea of the continuity of the work if they so wish. For specific questions, it may be appropriate to contact the stakeholders concerned individually.

2

### DIAGNOSE

#### the sources and quantities of marine litter and analyze the local context

This is an essential step in **understanding the problem of marine litter in the region**, and in targeting action plan priorities. To understand the origins of marine litter and determine appropriate solutions, local authorities can draw on studies coordinated by Cedre (an expert in accidental water pollution) and produced for political bodies. In addition, local associations that organize clean ups provide an overview of the territory. Analysis of tidal bins is also a good indicator of the waste frequently found on beaches. We also need to identify the waste-producing industries present in the area.

Beyond the sources, we need to have an **overview of the dynamics of the territory**. This includes initiatives already in place, be they associative, private or institutional, and thus facilitate synergies, including the local program for the prevention of household and similar waste of the agglomeration. The **public's perception of marine litter pollution on beaches** and their willingness to take action to curb it helps us to understand the issues to be addressed. The survey results can also be used to put forward arguments to elected representatives, as part of a citizen participation initiative.

3

## STRUCTURING and drafting a working version to support the discussion

From the very first workshops, based on the territorial diagnosis, the **structure of the action plan needs to be defined** in order to start thinking about its content. Several approaches can be considered: by type of waste (food packaging, industrial packaging, etc.), by local actors (local authorities, businesses, individuals, etc.) and by action lever (awareness-raising, prevention, etc.). **The local actor approach provides a clear delineation of the issues at stake**, and a global vision of their waste production cycle. The formulation of axes enables the objective sheets to be organized according to action levers, thus **prioritizing reduction at source**.

Structuring and drafting begin very early in the construction of the action plan, to provide support for stakeholders and **guide discussions**. This is a working version. Discussions at workshops feed into the action plan.

4

## RESEARCH and compile a resource bibliography

Each objective sheet needs to be thoroughly researched in order to propose the most appropriate actions and complete the various elements of the sheet (examples, figures, additional resources, etc.). To illustrate certain actions, **target examples in the area to highlight local initiatives** and exchange with them if possible. Innovations and initiatives to combat marine litter are multiplying. To ensure that your action plan is grounded in reality, **you need to keep an eye on the latest developments, both legal and scientific**.



Research cannot be exhaustive, and the level of detail expected in the action plan must be defined at the outset of the co-construction process. As a minimum, the objective sheets should include the main regulatory texts at European level, and legislative texts at national level.

## THE ORGANISATION in terms of timing and needs

4

workshops

- Identification of stakeholders, sources and types of waste
- Construction of a detailed plan and definition of the structure
- Discussion on targeted sheets
- Finalizing and validating content

Workshops are dense, **requiring around 3 hours for each meeting**. It may therefore be a good idea to define the dates of the workshops very early on, using a survey to bring together as many stakeholders as possible. Allow 1 to 2 months between workshops to propose a new version. **A part-time person is needed for about 8 months to lead and write the document**.

# OBJECTIVE X : STRUCTURE OF AN OBJECTIVE SHEET

## STAKES

Main goal of the objective sheet

References to local existing plans.

# Key number

Source.

## ACTIONS

Sub-action

## KEY STEPS

### DETAILS

Detailed steps

### STAKEHOLDERS

Collectivity services and external actors. Non-exhaustive list.

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Legislation and strategic documents governing practices.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Points to watch, advice and food for thought.

## EXAMPLE

Illustrate the action with a concrete example, preferably in the local regions.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Studies, documentation and examples.

## INDICATORS

Means of assessing the effectiveness of actions