

Healthy Oceans and Clean Cities Initiative - Philippines
Addressing Marine Plastic Litter Pollution in Cities and Communities

CALL FOR PROPOSAL

Ref. No.: AOC/CFP/PHI/2020/001

Subject: UN-Habitat ROAP Call for Proposal for Philippines' Healthy Oceans and Clean Cities Initiative

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) hereby solicits your proposal for the above subject, in accordance with this document and annexes attached.

This Call for Proposal (CFP) consists of this document and the following annexes:

1. CFP Instructions and Guidelines
2. Technical Proposal Template
3. Budget Proposal Template
4. Partner Declaration Form
5. Sample Agreement of Cooperation

A complete set of Technical and Budget Proposals, Signed Partner Declaration Form, including all the required documents listed in the CFP Instructions and Guidelines must be received by UN-Habitat ROAP no later than **22 May 2020** to Email: habitat.fukuoka@un.org

Please indicate the CFP Ref. No. above in your email subject.

Proposals must be submitted in English language and UN-Habitat reserves the right to reject any proposals which are not received by UN-Habitat ROAP by the above-stated deadline.

UN-Habitat will enter into an Agreement of Cooperation (AOC) with the selected Implementing Partner, a sample of which is attached for your reference.

For queries on this CFP, please contact Mr. Bernhard Barth, Human Settlements Officer, at Email: habitat.fukuoka@un.org

Download all templates and forms from [here](#)

Given the ongoing COVID-19 crisis the contracting of the implementing partner and the implementation of the Project Work Plan are subject to change

CALL FOR PROPOSAL

The purpose of the Call for Expression of Interest is to solicit interest from existing or prospective Implementing Partners that wish to participate in UN-Habitat operation and contribute complementary resources (human resources, knowledge, funds, in-kind contributions, supplies and/or equipment) to achieving common objectives as outlined below and subsequently agreed in an Agreement of Cooperation

Size of grant: up to USD\$400,000

Purpose of CFP:

UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) is launching a call for proposals (CFP) for a technical partner to support the implementation of an ambitious one-year project focused around 6 cities in the Philippines towards reducing their Marine Plastic Litter (MPL), the **Healthy Oceans Clean Cities Initiative (HOCCI)**. Research organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with significant expertise in the fields of Solid Waste Management (SWM), MPL and stakeholder engagement are encouraged to submit proposals which contribute to the following expected result:

Local governments and communities in the Philippines can effectively reduce marine plastic pollution through strengthened institutional capacity, piloting improved waste management systems, and developing an educational campaign to embed a 3R approach.

Submission Start Date:

Submission Deadline Date and time:

Project Key Information

- UN-Habitat Project Title: Healthy Oceans and Clean Cities Initiative
- Locations
 - Town/City: 6 cities namely, Cagayan de Oro, Calapan, Davao, Legazpi, Ormoc, and one City within Metro Manila (tbc)
 - Country: Philippines
- Anticipated start date: June 2020
- Estimated duration of project in calendar months: 9 months
- Maximum proposed value in US\$: \$400,000 (Four hundred thousand)
- Lead Organization Unit: UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)

Brief Background of the Project

(State the purpose, main goal, and specific objectives of the project)

It was estimated that the Philippines produces around 2.7 million metric tons of plastic waste per year and is the world's third largest source of plastic leaking into the ocean. Single-use plastics (in the form of sachets) is prolific, with limited solid waste collection in poor areas of cities, municipalities and rural barangays. The largest proportion of plastic leaking into rivers, esteros and waterways comes from garbage that has already been collected by haulers and garbage trucks (74%), creating an urgent need to address both the usage and poor separation of plastic and its correct disposal to reduce the negative impacts on marine life and coastal communities. In addition, the Philippine government is currently finalising a new National Plan of Action on Marine Litter (NPAOML) which is expected to address some of the key issues relating to plastic waste and potential interventions within different sectors and at different levels. There is therefore a strong commitment and need to operationalise such a policy at the local and city levels by taking an integrated approach.

By targeting six different cities in the Philippines, this project seeks to enable local governments and communities in the Philippines to reduce marine plastic pollution. This will be achieved through 3 interlinked components:

1. Strengthening the engagement of local and national stakeholders through a working group and localisation mechanism for the government's new National Plan of Action on Marine Litter (NPAOML);
2. Enhancing data collection systems, generating action plans and piloting more effective waste collection and disposal systems in the six cities, and;
3. Developing training and campaign materials and tools with an emphasis on women and youth to enable plastic waste reduction and behavioural change.

Main activities and outputs

The Implementing Partner will be undertaking main activities as follows (but not limited to):

- *List activities and outputs*

Act as the **lead implementing partner** in the following activities:

1. Production of a background document/report providing an overview of current national level responsibilities, jurisdiction, gaps, challenges, opportunities and commitments;
2. Organization of an inception workshop with key high-level stakeholders from the Philippine government, private sector, NGOs and other UN agencies;
3. Development of three sets of policy papers, in consultation with UN-Habitat and the Project Management Committee (PMC), that operationalize the national level policy and provide input into action design at the local level;
4. A review of existing SWM ordinances, plans, and actions in the 6 cities;
5. Organization of city- and community-level stakeholder workshops to validate baseline information, develop action plans, and prioritize interventions that will be subsequently piloted within selected communities to reduce plastic waste;
6. Development of a community-based education programme and materials based on the 3R's in coordination with the Local Government Units (LGUs);
7. Engagement of the private sector at the city-level with strategy workshops.

Provide a **supporting role** in the following activities:

1. Participation in PMC and Expert Group Meetings (EGM);
2. Utilisation of existing SWM committees and stakeholder groups to institutionalise policy at the local level;
3. Organization of a closing workshop to disseminate lessons learned from the project;
4. Assessment of existing data systems for SWM and plastic litter leakage;
5. Implementation and documentation of waste management pilots in the 6 cities based on those interventions identified in the action plans;
6. Development of campaign tools to raise public awareness on marine litter and the establishment of waste reduction and removal platforms in collaboration with CSOs and private sector with an emphasis on youth, schools, informal waste sector, and communities with particular waste challenges.

Throughout the implementing partner will be expected to work closely with the UN-Habitat country team in the Philippines, other UN agencies (UNEP, ESCAP etc.), city partners and the relevant government ministries and departments (NSWMC, DENR, DILG, LCP etc.).

Risk Analysis

(State the risks associated with this project and the mitigation factors)

Anticipated Risk	Severity of Risk	Mitigation Factor
Ongoing COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown in Philippines will impact start date of data collection, pilot projects, education programme and campaigns, while workshops may also be delayed with travel restrictions.	High	Policy review of existing SWM plans, actions and gaps can proceed remotely, with potential for inception workshop and expert group meetings to happen online. Consultation with donor for project extension.
National Plan of Action on Marine Litter (NPAOML) may not be finalized in time for project start	Medium	If not finalized, project will provide a platform and capacity for local government to implement actions against marine plastic litter which can assist with the development of the national policy. Other components of project unaffected.
Technical capacity constraints of Local Government Units (LGUs) to collect data, establish and monitor the volume and sources of MPL, as well as the status of existing data sources and systems.	Medium	Knowledge and technical partners will provide support and training for the LGUs on how to use the plastic leakage model. Delivery of training material.

Eligibility Criteria

Criteria	Submission Details/ Documents Required
Legal Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of registration/incorporation i.e., • Proof of registration in Country of Origin. • Proof of registration of Country of operation • Proof of country operational presence
Organization profile and details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear organization profile and structure of the organization indicating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organization’s vision, mission and objectives ○ Management structure ○ Members of the Governing Board and their Designations duly certified by the Corporate Secretary, or its equivalent document ○ Proof of membership to professional associations if any.
Financial Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audited company financial statements (balance sheet and income statement) and auditors report for the last two years
Exclusive bank account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the organization willing and able to have a separate bank account for the funds provided by UN-Habitat?
Integrity and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organization should complete and submit a signed Partner Declaration Form • Provide the profiles of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Head of the Organization and Chief of Finance

Selection Criteria

Criteria	Submission Details/ Documents Required	Weigh ting
1. Technical capacity		25%
<p>1.1 Does the organization have the relevant experience and proven track record in implementing activities in the areas of the project? Has it managed in the past projects of similar technical complexities and financial size? Is the project linked with the core business of the IP?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of projects executed in the last 2 years (value, location, donors, nature of projects, execution stage – completed or ongoing). • Demonstrate how the experiences in past projects are relevant in the execution of the current proposal • References from past donors 	
<p>1.2 Does the organization have qualified technical staff with the experience and the technical skills required by the project? What is the staff size, type, qualification and education background?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVs of key management staff, technical and non-technical staff that will be involved on the project • How many technical staff do you have in the concerned Country for implementing the project? Is there reasonable assurance that such technical staff required by the project will continue to be available as needed in the Project? 	
<p>1.3 Does the organization have a clear and strong link with an identifiable constituency relevant to the targeted population of the project? Does it have the ability to impact on the targeted population and on the issues? Does it have strong presence in the field and for how long? Does it have adequate capacity to work in key areas/regions where the proposed field activities will be implemented?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate, describe and provide proof of local operational presence, including link and ability to impact the targeted population. 	
<p>1.4 Does the organization possess adequate physical facilities, office equipment, transport, etc. to implement the activities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide location and list of office facilities, vehicles and office equipment locally available to implement the project. 	

<p>1.5 Does the organization have formal procedures to monitor project execution (e.g. milestones, outputs, expenditures...)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide formal project monitoring policies and procedures 	
<p>2. Financial and administrative capacity</p>		<p>15%</p>
<p>2.1 Has the organization been in operation over a period of at least 2 years to demonstrate its financial sustainability and relevance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State the years of operation • Financial statements for the last 2 years 	
<p>2.2 Does the organization have qualified staff in Finance? Is the current accounting system computerized and does have the capacity to collect and provide separate financial reports on the activities executed under the Agreement of Cooperation? Does it have systems and practices to monitor and report whether the project deliverables and expenditures are within agreed time and budget? Does it have minimum segregation of duties in place (separation between project management, finance/accounting and executive office)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVs of key finance and accounting staff • Description and key features and controls of the accounting system used • Organization structure/ Organogram 	
<p>2.3 Does the organization have the capacity to procure goods and services on a transparent and competitive basis? (if applicable) check for procurement unit with experienced staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of procurement policies and procedures. The procedures should show how you procure locally and internationally. 	
<p>2.4 Does the organization have formal procedures and controls to mitigate fraud such as multiple signature signatories on bank accounts, reporting and prosecution of incidences of fraud?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe anti-fraud controls and provide formal procedures 	
<p>2.5 Does the organization have capacity to provide in-kind, financial, personnel contribution as UN-Habitat Implementing Partner in this present project? Please give details of contribution nature and size.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe nature and value of contribution (in-kind or cash) 	
<p>3. Financial Proposal</p>		<p>30%</p>

<p>3.1 Is the budget for each component of the activity to be performed by the Implementing Partner</p> <p>(i) cost-effective (i.e. the cost should be economical and prudently estimated to avoid any under/over estimation)</p> <p>(ii) justifiable/well supported and</p> <p>(iii) accurate and complete</p>	<p>Budget Proposal <provide link></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOQ (if applicable) • Other supporting documents 	
<p>4. Technical Proposal</p>		<p>30%</p>
<p>4.1 The technical proposal is sound and responds adequately to the specifications and requirements?</p>	<p>Technical Proposal document <provide link></p>	
<p>Cumulative score for ratios</p>		<p>100%</p>

Notes:

1. Interested Organizations must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochure, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff, etc).
2. The CFP and accompanying documents must be received in accordance with instructions provided. CFP submitted to a different email address other than the specified one will not be considered.
3. CFP from applicants failing to provide the complete information to fulfill the basic eligibility criteria will be considered non-responsive.
4. CFP received after the above deadline will not be considered
5. Organizations will be selected in accordance with the procedure set out in the UN-Habitat IP Management policy and Standard Operating Procedures.
6. CFP from applicants failing to provide the requested information will be disregarded.
7. This CFP does not entail any commitment on the part of UN-Habitat, either financial or otherwise. UN-Habitat reserves the right to accept or reject any or all Proposals without incurring any obligation to inform the affected applicant(s) of the grounds.
8. All prices must be in USD

ANNEX 1

PROJECT SUMMARY

Healthy Oceans and Clean Cities Initiative - Philippines

Summary of the Action

Title	Healthy Oceans and Clean Cities Initiative – Philippines
Locations	6 cities in the Republic of the Philippines
Total duration	12 months
Target groups	<p>National stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Government agencies working on marine plastic waste and related issues (DENR, DILG, CCC, LCP, DOST)● National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC)● National and international NGOs● League of Cities of the Philippines <p>6 Cities: Legazpi (0.15M), Ormoc (0.15M) Cagayan de Oro (0.67M) Calapan (0.13M) A city in Metro Manila (TBD) Davao (1.63M)</p> <p>And urban stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● City officials particularly the City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) or relevant local departments involved in waste management● Communities with high-levels of plastic pollution● Businesses producing and using significant amount for plastic in their operations.● Women’s groups, Private and Informal sector
Final beneficiaries	
Focal Point	Bernhard Barth Bernhard.Barth@un.org

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Problem Description

Background

The Philippines is an archipelago with more than 7,000 islands of which 2,000 are inhabited. The total land area is 300,000 sq km of which 1,830 sq km is inland water. Bays and coastal waters cover an area of 266,000 km², while oceanic waters cover 1,934,000 km². The total length of the coastline is 36,289 km. The Philippine coastline is irregular, with numerous bays, gulfs, and islets. Manila Bay a sheltered harbour, is the country's busiest commercial hub. About 60 percent of Philippine municipalities and cities are coastal, with 10 of the largest cities located along the coast. These coastal cities and municipalities are inhabited by about 60 percent of the total population.

Although plastic waste leakage to the marine environment is a global issue, it is estimated that 55-60% of waste leakage to the marine environment comes from just 5 emerging markets, namely China, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Philippines produces around 2.7 million metric tons of plastic waste per year with Metro Manila contributing with roughly 560,000 metric tons of plastic waste each year. The plastic waste density is very high compared to other Asian Cities: 900 metric tons per sq km are generated in Metro Manila every year compared to 200 metric tons per sq km generated in Shanghai. Even though the Philippines has among the highest trash collection rates in Southeast Asia, it has become the world's third largest source of plastic leaking into the ocean¹.

A recent report by the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA) flagged the "shocking" amount of single-use plastic in the Philippines, including nearly 60 billion sachets a year. As noted by Pawlowska² the impacts of marine plastic pollution are manifold, including, among others, food security, health, economic, water safety and ecosystem³.

The NSWMC calculated that from 37,427.46 tons per day in 2012, the country's daily waste generation steadily increased to 40,087.45 tons in 2016 with an estimated average per capita waste generation of 0.40 kilograms per day for both urban and rural areas⁴. The National State-of-the-Brown Environment Report 2008-2014 also projects 45,556 tons per day of waste generated in the country wherein 10.55% is attributed to plastics. [The National State-of-the-Brown Environment Report 2008-2014 also projects 45,556 tons per day of waste generated in the country wherein 10.55% is attributed to plastics](#)⁶.

The country reported collection rates between 40 to 85% nationwide, defined as the percent of solid waste generated that is collected (without mention of where such collected solid waste ends up). Poor areas of cities, municipalities and rural barangays are typically unserved or underserved. Uncollected waste ends up mostly in rivers, esteros and other water bodies, thus polluting major water bodies⁵.

¹Ocean Conservancy and McKinsey centre for business and Environment: Stemming the Tide: Land-based strategies for a plastic - free ocean, 2015. Available [here](#).

² Operations Manager for Philippines at the World Bank.

³ World Bank to support Philippines' fight vs marine plastics, 2019. Available [here](#).

⁴ Senate of the Philippines, Philippine solid wastes at a glance, 2017. Available [here](#).

⁵*ibid*

As of 2015, solid waste diversion rate in Metro Manila is 48 percent while outside Metro Manila the rate is 46 percent. RA 9003 requires at least 25 percent of all solid wastes from waste-disposal facilities is diverted or recovered through reuse, recycling, composting, and other resource-recovery activities. LGUs are also mandated to put up or establish several waste facilities such as materials-recovery facilities (MRFs) for processing recyclable and biodegradable waste. As of 2016, about 9,883 MRFs are in operation in the country serving 13,155 barangays (31.3% of the 42,000 barangays in the country)⁶.

While Metro Manila had a collection rate higher than the regional average (85%), the Philippines is nevertheless ranked the third largest source of marine plastic litter⁷.

The discrepancy can be attributed to estimates that 74% of the plastic leaking into the ocean from the Philippines comes from garbage that has already been collected by haulers and garbage trucks. Only 26% or 135,000 tons of plastics that leaks into the seas comes from garbage that is not collected. The total plastic leaked in the ocean is estimated to be more than half million per year by the McKinsey's study published in 2015. The same study attributed the leakage of collected garbage to three factors: lack of secondary collection and transport from transfer stations, illegal dumping by garbage-hauling companies, and open dump sites located near waterways. It is also highlighted that due to its geographical features, between 70 and 90 percent of the waste dumped illegally in the Philippines ultimately ends up in rivers, esteros and waterways eventually clogging the drainage systems increasing flood vulnerability particularly during rainy seasons^{8,9,10}.

A waste and brand audit conducted on June 1, 2018 showed that six of 10 leading plastic polluters in six major cities in the Philippines are multinational brands. The audit was conducted by GAIA and Mother Earth Foundation in Malabon and Quezon City as well as in Batangas City, Nueva Vizcaya, Tacloban City and San Fernando in Pampanga. It said that about 79 percent of branded plastic residual wastes came from food packaging, followed by household and personal care products with 12 and eight percent, respectively¹¹.

Policy Context

Global and Regional Policy Context

In response to the growing concerns on marine plastic pollution globally, the G20 Hamburg Summit in July 2017 adopted the "G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter" which laid out the foundation for the G20 members to address marine litter. At the G7 Canada Summit in June 2018, the "Ocean Plastics Charter"

⁶ Senate of the Philippines, Philippine solid wastes at a glance, 2017. Available [here](#).

⁷ Ocean Conservancy and McKinsey centre for business and Environment: Stemming the Tide: Land-based strategies for a plastic - free ocean, 2015. Available [here](#).

⁸ Ocean Conservancy and McKinsey centre for business and Environment: Stemming the Tide: Land-based strategies for a plastic - free ocean, 2015. Available [here](#).

⁹ Senate of the Philippines, Philippine solid wastes at a glance, 2017. Available [here](#).

¹⁰ Porcalla D., Philippines 3rd largest contributor to ocean plastic, The Philippine Star, 2018.

¹¹ <https://www.no-burn.org/wp-content/uploads/PlasticsExposed-3.pdf>

was initially adopted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. At the Fourth Session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA4) in March 2019, marine plastic waste was one of the key agenda items and the resolutions including “Marine plastic litter and microplastics” (UNEP/EA.4/L.7) and “Addressing single-use plastic products pollution” (UNEP/EA.4/L.10) were adopted. Following these international commitments, the most recent G20 Osaka Summit in June 2019 endorsed the “G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter” which builds on the G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter and aims to facilitate further actions on marine litter while taking into account national policies, approaches and circumstances. At the G20 Osaka Summit, the government of Japan as the host country also shared the global vision of “Osaka Blue Ocean Vision” to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050.

The recent debate on marine plastic litter aligns well with the existing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015. The most direct consequence of marine plastic littering may be a threat to healthy ocean’s ecosystem (**Goal 14. Life Below Water**). The impact of plastic pollution including contamination of microplastics to fishery products is also a direct threat to human health (**Goal 3. Good Health and Well-being**) and plastic pollution in freshwater systems threatens the access of people to have clean water (**Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation**). It also threatens productivity of the freshwater ecosystems and oceans and consequently affects the livelihood of fishers and coastal communities (**Goal 1. No Poverty, Goal 2. Zero Hunger**). The cost of clean-ups and relevant counter-measures are becoming a heavy burden to governments and the revenue from fisheries, shipping and coastal tourism may be declined (**Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth**). Proliferation of single-use plastic around the world is exacerbating climate change related impacts and threatening the energy security (**Goal 13. Climate Action, Goal 7. Affordable and Clean Energy**). Without changing the attitudes and behaviours of consumer, paying attention to youth and women as being particularly affected by pollution - and working conditions as waste pickers - to trigger a wide behavioural change, and industry towards plastics (**Goal 12. Responsible Production and Consumption, Goal 5. Gender Equality**) and proper management and control of plastic waste (**Goal 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure and Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities**), it would be difficult to solve the problem.

Given that four out of the top five countries that are considered to be leaking most plastic waste into oceans are from the Southeast Asia region, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the regional stakeholders are taking the issue very seriously. The 21st ASEAN plus Three Summit Meeting on 15 November 2018 in Singapore endorsed the “ASEAN + 3 Marine Plastics Debris Cooperative Action Initiative” to strengthen regional cooperation on the issue of marine plastic debris. The Ninth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific held in Thailand on March 2019 adopted the “Bangkok 3R Declaration Towards Prevention of Plastic Waste Pollution through 3R and Circular Economy”. The 34th ASEAN Summit in Thailand on June 2019 adopted the “Bangkok Declaration on Combating Marine Debris in ASEAN Region” and action guidelines for cooperation in reducing ocean debris.

The Iloilo Ministerial Declaration: East Asian Region Moving as One to Secure Healthy Oceans, People and Economies, was adopted at the 6th Ministerial Forum, East Asian Seas Congress 2018, convened by PEMSEA and held November 29, 2018 in Iloilo City, Philippines. Among the stated “Commitments to A Sustainable Future”, number 5 states: “We acknowledge the current strong momentum to tackle marine

debris globally. We commit to significantly reducing or preventing marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based and sea-based activities, including marine litter and nutrient pollution.”

Policy Context in the Philippines

The Philippines has a long-standing commitment to waste management and more recently has recognized MPL as a key issue. Key policies and strategies include:

- The Philippines has released its medium-term plan – the **Philippine Development Plan 2017–2022** – with sub-sector outcomes that are aligned with the goals of reducing marine litter. Many SWM- and biodiversity-relevant measures are embedded in the sub-sector outcomes under Chapter 19 (Accelerating Infrastructure Development) and Chapter 20 (Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment) of the PDP;
- Republic Act (RA) 9003 otherwise known as the “Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, enacted on January 26, 2001, aims to address the growing problem on solid wastes in the country. It provides the legal framework for the country’s systematic, comprehensive, and ecological solid waste management program that shall ensure protection of public health and the environment;
- Echoing RA 9003’s Section 48 prohibition on littering, throwing, dumping of waste matters in public places, such as roads, sidewalks, canals, esteros or parks, and establishment, or causing or permitting the same, RA 9275 or the Clean Water Act of 2004 has a similar stipulation under Section 27 prohibiting unauthorized transport or dumping into sea waters of sewage sludge or solid waste;
- RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1990 stipulates that basic services and facilities shall be provided by the LGUs. The services include the provision of solid waste disposal system or environmental management system and services or facilities related to general hygiene and sanitation. Section 10 of RA 9003 reiterates these RA 7160 provisions that the LGUs shall be primarily responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this Act within their respective jurisdictions. Segregation and collection of solid waste shall be conducted at the barangay level specifically for biodegradable and recyclable wastes, provided that the collection of non-recyclable materials and special wastes shall be the responsibility of the municipality or city.
- The National Framework Plan of the Informal Sector in Solid Waste Management released in 2009 empower the informal waste sector that is recognized as partner of the public and private institutions, organizations and corporations in the promotion and implementation of the 3Rs of ecological SWM in the Philippines with the end view of alleviating poverty. Additional recycling and disposal management targets have also been identified in the 2019 National Strategy to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) from MSW Sector.
- Executive Order (EO) 533, issued in June 2006, adopted the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) as a national strategy to ensure the sustainable development of the country’s coastal and marine environment and resources, and establish supporting mechanisms for its implementation. The law recognizes ICM as an effective approach to sustainable coastal and marine development with demonstrated benefits in enhancing economic growth, ecosystem protection, promotion of social equity, and the quality of life of the people. DENR Undersecretary for Climate Change and Mining Concerns Analiza Rebueta Teh, who is the PEMSEA national focal point, has stated that the country’s affiliation with Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), an

intergovernmental organization working to foster and sustain healthy and resilient oceans, coasts, communities and economies across the region, has led to the successful adaptation and implementation of the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) program under Executive Order (EO) 533.

- The country also released the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 wherein direct and enabling interventions were identified to reduce the five major pressures of biodiversity loss, which include habitat loss and degradation, and pollution. PBSAP targets by 2028 include: (1) the key threats to biodiversity will be reduced, controlled or managed; (2) a 10 percent annual increase from the 2015 baseline on the number of schools, people's organizations, media, LGUs, private companies, etc. that are aware and supportive of biodiversity, its importance, threats and benefits of protecting it; and (3) reduce sedimentation from poorly-planned land-based activities, e.g., dumping of solid waste and infrastructure development.
- With the successes of the inter-governmental efforts to rehabilitate Boracay Island, DENR started the "Manila Bay Coastal Strategy 2017–2022" in January 2019, which covers the following activities: clean-up for water quality improvement, rehabilitation and resettlement, and education and sustainment. This is in line with the Continuing Mandamus of the Supreme Court for relevant government agencies to spearhead the Clean-up of Manila Bay.
-

Challenges

More than 15 years after the passage of RA 9003, enforcement and compliance with the law remains a daunting task due to technical, political and financial limitations of concerned agencies and LGUs. The majority of LGUs have yet to comply with the provisions of RA 9003, particularly on the establishment of local SWM Boards, submission of SWM Plans, establishment of MRFs, meeting waste diversion (recycling and composting) targets, closure of all illegal dumpsites, and the proper siting, construction and operation of sanitary landfills.

As of September 2017, 1,460 SWM plans have been submitted to the NSWMC Secretariat but unfortunately, only 318 SWM plans have been approved so far. According to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), one of the reasons for the slow pace of approval of SWM plans is the lack of institutional capacity by the EMB in terms of providing technical support to LGUs. The preparation of SWM plans by LGUs was expected to be supported by EMB regional offices.

Key challenges in addressing the marine plastic waste issue in the Philippines can be categorized as follows:

Waste management system

- An inappropriate waste management system is considered to be one of the main causes of plastic pollution in the ocean. Increase of collection rate, prevention of open and illegal dumping, prevention of leakage and contamination of waste to rivers and ocean, etc. should be enforced to tackle the issue.

- In the case of the Philippines, the jurisdiction between city governments, barangays and other actors and stakeholders, such as waste collection companies, recycling companies and waste pickers, needs to be optimized and has been one of the key challenges for an improvement of waste management.

Monitoring and data collection

- The mechanism of plastic waste ending up in the ocean is not well understood. The mechanism should be revealed by monitoring with the internationally unified methodology, in line with SDG 11.6.1, and data should be accumulated and shared with international processes (e.g. UN Environment) given the transboundary nature of ocean plastics. Such data accumulation would lead to an effective policy formulation and implementation.
- Lack of waste related data collection system at the local level and aggregation system at the national level adopting internationally standardized methodologies in line with SDG 11.6.1. The draft NPOAML likewise puts priority on agreeing on a common marine litter leakage assessment methodology and establishing the country's definitive baseline study for monitoring purposes.

Policy intervention

- There is a lack of a coherent national-level policy tools to reduce plastic usage (e.g. single-use plastics) albeit varying regulations exist at the local level in the form of local ordinances. The effective policy tool (legally binding, voluntary commitment, economic incentives etc.) targeting the industry and consumers should be developed and implemented.
- Most municipal governments lack sufficient financial resources to provide basic waste management services, thus are reluctant to provide extra services to address plastic waste issues. This may be linked to lack of political will and institutional capacity of local governments.
- There is limited monitoring, enforcement, and compliance after the issuance of RA 9003.

Awareness raising and education

- In order to raise the public interest, awareness raising and education campaigns toward sorting waste and recycling with the aim of reduction of single-use plastics and marine litter should be widely implemented within the society, targeting equally women and men, and at school programmes.

Technology and innovations

- Technical innovation for promoting the use of alternative materials to single-use plastics, or in rendering packaging materials recyclable, should be enhanced.
- Due to its cheap cost and convenience of single-use plastics as well as low market value of plastic waste, there is a lack of incentives for the communities and/or commercial sector to voluntarily enhance 3Rs of plastic waste. An innovative social and financing system that can incentivize communities to separate and/or collect plastic waste is needed. Strategies could focus on bridging markets for recyclables and recycled products to increase income of existing beneficiaries or support new technology-based livelihood opportunities.

The Project

Goal

Local Governments and Communities in the Philippines reduce Marine Plastic Pollution

Strategies to Solve the Problem

The project seeks to address fundamental issues of plastic waste leakages to marine environment at each target city, and the priority activities are expected to differ from city to city depending on each circumstance. However, regardless of the differences, a circular economy or sustainable consumption and production (SCP) approach and 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) are expected to be at the centre of any measure to reduce marine plastic waste pollution. Better urban waste management for residual waste (disposable or low economic value waste materials) that is not reused or recycled (landfills, waste to energy) needs to complement a 3R approach. Marine and river clean ups are beyond the urban interventions proposed here. Beach clean ups can be effective but are primarily used as campaign elements (to spread awareness, to initiate community level action).

In order to trigger a behavioural change, and solve the problem of marine plastic pollution, this project seeks to work in partnership with cities, private sector and businesses, schools and stakeholder groups (as per SDG 17); to raise awareness among the population with a specific focus on youths and women; and to work at policy level with national and local (i.e. cities) authorities.

Alongside, this project seeks to reduce garbage leaking in the ocean mainly by improving collection services, improving data collection within the framework of SDG 11.6.1 and applying technologies and innovative solutions for garbage disposal tracking and plastic recycling.

Outcome Areas, Detailed expected outcome and activities, as related to the previously stated challenges, are described below.

Alignment with the SDGs

SDG	Relevant Goals	Relevant Targets	Related Action
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Reduced micro plastics have suspected positive health impacts (less plastic consumption through the food chain). At the local level, better solid waste management and cleaner water ways and beaches improve hygiene and will reduce injuries.
	Achieve gender equality and	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-	Specific emphasis is placed on women's participation throughout the project. Targeted livelihood

	empower all women and girls	making in political, economic and public life	interventions are also planned.
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	The project directly supports municipal waste management. The clean-up of beaches and waterways will increase (safe) public spaces.
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	The project aims to not only improve SWM but also reduction, reuse and recycling of plastics.
	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	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	The project's main goals is to reduce marine plastic litter and contribute to the sustainability of ocean marine resources.
	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	The project supports engagement of communities, Local Government Units at all levels as well as the private sector and other key stakeholders.

Theory of Change

Development Goal	The Health of the World's Oceans is Improved through reduced Marine Plastic Litter		
Project Objective	Local Governments and Communities in the Philippines reduce Marine Plastic Pollution		
Conditions to be met	National Stakeholders (DENR, DILG, LCP, etc.) collaborate for NPAOML implementation acceleration	LGUs scale up SWM collection and Reduce, Reuse and Recycling schemes for Plastics	Individual and community-level action facilitates scale-up to additional communities and cities
Outcomes	EA1: Enhanced gov. capacity for NPAOML localization & implementation	EA2: Improved access to technology, processes & systems for MPL reduction in pilot cities & communities	EA3: Enhanced awareness & capacity of citizens, communities & private sector to support reduction of MPL
Conditions to be met	1. Local gov. committed to implementation 2. Policy papers relevant, feasible and accepted for implementation	1. Pilots successful in reducing leakage 2. Strategies strong and coherent	1. Behavioral change and 3R embedded and sustained
Outputs	O1.1 PMC established O1.2 NPAOML localization mechanism established O1.3 Policy Papers	O2.1 Data collection system developed O2.2 9 MPL strategies in place O2.3 Waste Management pilots in place	O3.1 Training material developed O3.2 Campaign/communication tools developed
Conditions to be met	1. National and local level stakeholders for local action ready to engage	1. Local stakeholders ready to engage 2. Basic data management capacities 3. Capacity to implement components of AP	1. Schools, Barangays willing to engage 2. Private sector engages
Activities	1. Hold stakeholder Ws 2. Establish technical working groups at city-level	1. Plastic leakage model applied 2. City and Community Action Planning 3. Pilot interventions	1. Campaign & Cleanups 2. Community training activities
Baseline Activities	1. Mapping of policies, activities and stakeholders at national level 2. Review SWM plans, waste streams and leakages and existing actions in 6 cities 3. Identify pilot Barangay, assess baselines and develop action plans		
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Marine Plastic Litter Policy – new policy under development NPAOML (*) Existing Policies not implemented in some areas and enforced (illegal dumping) Limited capacity at household, community and local government level for 3R Sachet culture 		
Pre-conditions Issues to be addressed	The Republic of the Philippines is the 3 rd largest polluter of Marine Plastic Litter – Cities and local communities contribute to the pollution – beaches, water tributaries (river and creeks) and coastal Barangays are heavily polluted		

Preliminary gender considerations

Gender considerations are built into all UN-Habitat interventions. UN-Habitat is committed to ensure gender equality, empowering women in cities, towns and other human settlements. Gender mainstreaming is promoted in all UN-Habitat's activities and programmes. The participation of men and women in the project activities will strictly be assured. Women and men would be involved in the decision-making process to ensure addressing both their concerns.

Philippines ranked 8th Global in 2018's Gender Gap report of the WEF. It is the only Asian country in the top 10, scoring high on education and health¹². In line with the theme and the message of World's Ocean Day 2019¹³, Gender and the Ocean, UN-Habitat will ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout all project activities. This project will ensure equal representation of different groups and will carry out activities with a particular gender focus, by promoting women as agents of change.

The packaging industry and households are responsible for 40 and 20% of global plastic production, respectively¹⁴. In the Philippines, residential waste accounts for more than half (57%) of the total solid waste generated¹⁵. Women are an important agent of change as they most likely have the primary responsibility to buy the food and other basic consumer goods for their household. Raising awareness among women could play an important role in reducing households' use of plastic consumer goods. Moreover, women have the power to educate children, which represent new generations and therefore the country's future. Ensuring the involvement of women and youth in awareness campaigns and activities related to marine pollution will increase the chance of wider behavioural change within communities.

Considerations of marginalized and vulnerable groups

UN-Habitat will ensure the fair treatment of vulnerable groups, such as those engaged in the informal SWM labour market, by meaningfully including all such groups in multi-stakeholder meetings.

This project will increase the resiliency of barangays and coastal cities in several ways. A main outcome of this project is reduced contamination of fishery products and freshwater systems, thereby benefiting human health and access to clean water. This can be particularly important for vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly and disabled persons.

The livelihood of fisheries and coastal communities is also strengthened through the planned interventions. Fisherfolk remain to be one of the poorest sectors in the Philippines, with a poverty incidence of 34 percent, as recorded by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in 2017. Despite the vast potential of marine resources, poverty incidence in coastal towns is at 43.2 per cent with each fisherman

¹² <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/data-explorer/#economy=PHL>

¹³ <https://unworldoceansday.org/index.php/gender-and-ocean>

¹⁴ <http://www.wecf.eu/download/2017/11-November/GenderPlasticsLiteratureReview22Sept16.pdf>

¹⁵ https://www.senate.gov.ph/publications/SEPO/AAG_Philippine%20Solid%20Wastes_Nov2017.pdf

earning an average P178 per day¹⁶. A reduction in plastic litter contamination in water systems will also result in less negative impact from floods enhancing resilience of selected cities and communities.

Key Partners

UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat will provide overall project management (including project design, design of city-level interventions, technical advisory support, management of partnerships (MoUs, Implementing Partnership Agreements), knowledge management (targeting stakeholder in the Philippines and internationally), monitoring and evaluation.

Japanese Knowledge Partners

In follow up to UN-Habitat's Environmental Technology, Fukuoka, November 2019, two city-level Expert Group Meetings will be held in two of the six cities (funded outside of this project). This will set the scene for technology transfer.

Kyusyu University. The university has relevant expertise across various departments such as the Center for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, the Department of Earth System and Technology, Oceanography, Department of Urban and Environmental Engineering, Department of Earth Resources, Department of Marine and Civil Engineering and the Research Center for Coastal Seafloor.

Fukuoka City and local partners. The Fukuoka Environment Foundation is an affiliate of Fukuoka city; a foundation which handles waste collection, liquid waste, waste separation, runs the 3R stations within Fukuoka city as well as various 3R related advocacy activities and partnerships with small scale enterprises.

YK Clean is private company which operates a plastic recycle plant in Fukuoka. The company converts plastic waste into diesel oil and fuel oil. The technology converts any kind of plastic thus facilitating the recycling of plastic waste that could usually not be used for recycling.

Philippines National Solid Waste Management Commission

Support data collection and research on marine plastic waste and provide guidance in the development and implementation of action plans through its network of National and Regional Ecology Centers. Composed of 17 member-agencies, the NSWMC also reviews and issues policies and guidelines as needed.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Support data collection initiatives at the national and regional level, support advocacy for reduced consumption and more equitable waste-management practices, including rewarding sustainable ideas and implementing "polluters pay" programs, and support development of relevant policies to reduce marine plastic waste.

¹⁶<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/815749/filipino-fishermen-among-the-poorest-in-the-country-says-senator-pexpangilinan#ixzz5ufTrByr5>

Department of the Interior and Local Government

Through its Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD) and Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS) integrate marine plastic waste (MPW) in the environmental management training programs for local government units (LGUs), include MPW in the comprehensive development planning (CDP) process, ensuring that related programs and projects are reflected in the Local Development Investment Plan (LDIP) and Annual Investment Plan (AIP) and budget, and consider including SWM and MPW in the Seal of Good Local Governance criteria.

League of Cities of the Philippines

Advocate for proper management of MPW among its member cities and support awareness raising and training activities.

NGOs (e.g., Marine Conservation Philippines, WWF)

Support the implementation of programs and projects in communities using tested participatory and empowerment approaches.

Selected cities

Support the implementation of the project and establish a multi-stakeholder technical working group for the project with the technical leadership of the CENRO or the relevant local department involved in waste management. As the project will involve the development of local policies to ensure sustainability of proposed measures in collaboration with private sector, academe, communities and NGOs, the project shall ideally be championed by the mayor.

Private sector (e.g., Philippine Plastics Industry Association, Garbage haulers/contractors, Retailers, Commercial and tourism sector)

Work with government at the national and city level to develop policies and programs that will incentivize plastic use avoidance and waste minimization.

Communities with high levels of plastic pollution

Participate in community-based information gathering and assessments as well as in the development of solutions and action plans, support citywide programs on SWM and MPW and organize community-based programs and activities, with the inclusion of women's groups, informal settlers and the informal waste sector in the discourse

Manila Bay Coordinating Committee

Work with the existing multisectoral body, which has adopted the Operational Plan for the Manila Bay Coastal Strategy, and the Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program (IEMP). The Manila Bay Coordinating Committee is implementing the Manila Bay Five-year IEMP which:

- Includes pollution and habitat/resource monitoring;
- Is focused initially on the bay area, gradually expanding to cover the tributaries and watershed area;
- Is engaged with 7 national government agencies including 25 bureaus, attached agencies and regional offices; 11 local government units; 1 university; and 2 private sector/NGO;

- Uses PEMSEA's Integrated Information Management System for Coastal and Marine Environment (IIMS)

