

Regional solutions for global delivery: a North-East Atlantic perspective

**Solutions to tackle marine litter
together**

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KIMO:

- Network of coastal municipalities
- Over 80 members representing 160 local authorities and organisations in 9 countries
- Belgium, Denmark (& Faroe Islands), Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden & The United Kingdom.



What Does KIMO Do?

Lobby international conventions, industry, the EU and governments to take effective action on marine pollution and maritime safety

Lead by example in improving the marine environment through projects, public engagement, collaborative working and sharing of best practice

Promote a collaborative approach to the use and protection of coastal and maritime areas



Fishing for Litter Objectives

1. Reduce marine litter from the marine environment through physical removal
2. Raise awareness of social, economic and ecological impacts of marine litter among fishers and within the fishing industry
3. Change waste management practices within the fishing industry



fishingforlitter.org



Co-stewardship/Multi-level Governance Approach

Links fishers, ports, waste processors and local/regional and national authorities

From the local to the international level:

- Started in 2001-2 in one country with 10 ships
- Nowadays: >8 countries, 60 ports, 500 vessels

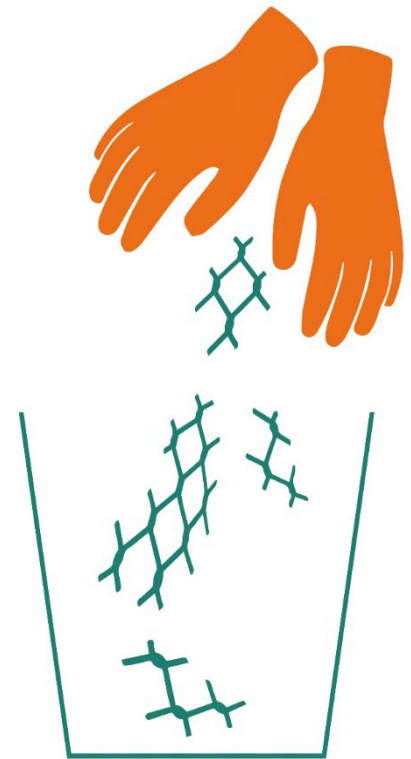
The initiative is now included as measure in:

- OSPAR's Regional Action Plan (2016) and its baseline 2017: 100% increase in fleet
- EU's Port Reception Facilities Directive (as "passively fished waste") (2019)



Net cuttings waste from fishing in the North-East Atlantic

- Study focused on Greater Northern Seas region
- Survey of harbour authorities and fishers in: DK, NL, SE, UK
- Project deliverables - report, best practices guide and awareness-raising



Recommendations

- Recognize that more focus is needed on reducing litter from net cuttings
- Recognize and address the disparity in waste management between small and large harbours
- Cuttings waste is incorporated in national codes of practice for fisheries & in maritime education
- Cuttings waste is specifically included in marine litter action plans (IMO, RSCs)
- Integration of net cuttings into existing projects
- Next steps - pilot projects



Artificial Turf, a problem?

- Artificial grass sports fields consist of a mat of synthetic fibres and an additional layer of synthetic rubber granules (Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR))
- 1-5 tonnes of granules added to the average sports field each year
- Studies show that zinc, in particular, leaches out of the granules
- Field studies found up to 70kg of granulate per year entering nearby water courses from a single pitch.
- Across Europe between 18,000 and 72,000 tonnes of granulate escape from artificial grass pitches annually.

Artificial turf, what do we do?

- KIMO Resolution at international level
- OSPAR RAP-ML2, KIMO will be leading on the action to address artificial turf
- At national level: awareness raising
- lobbying





kimointernational.org