



Joint Indian Ocean Commission and Regional Seas Conventions Workshop and Technical Dialogue on proposed Regional Action Plans to Combat Marine Plastic Pollution (MPP)

Online: 27 July 2023, 14:00 to 17:00 Mauritius time



Joint AIODIS Workshop and ROGS Technical Dialogue Report



Co-Organizers

This AIODIS Workshop and Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS) Technical Dialogue is co-organized by the **Indian Ocean Commission** and **Nairobi Convention Secretariat** with the **ROGS Task Force and Support Team**, with facilitators:

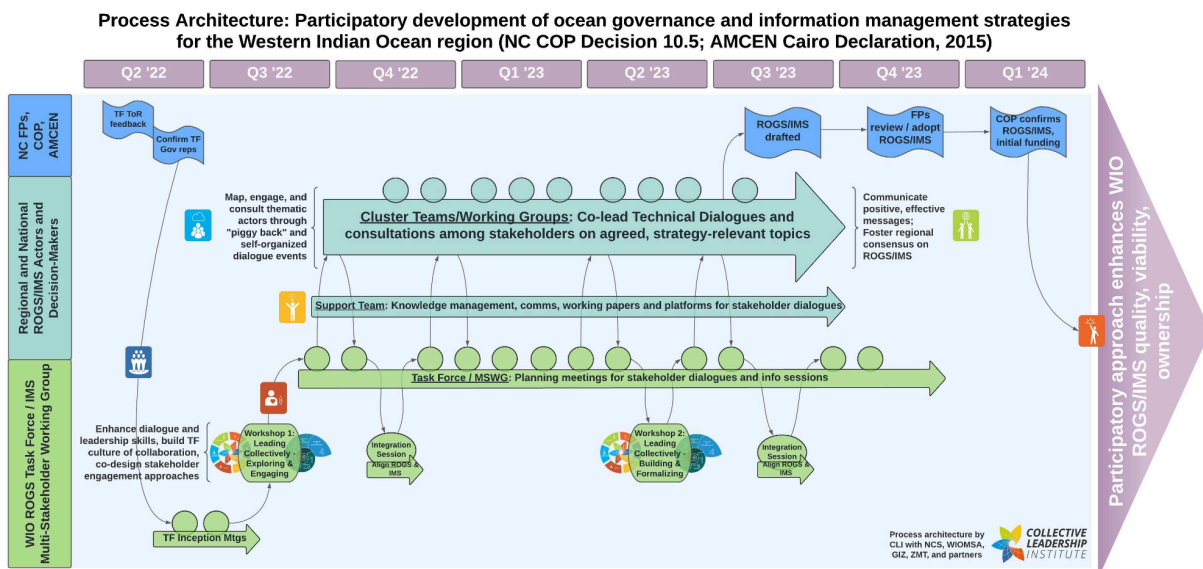
- Asha Poonyth, Regional Coordinator SWIOFISH, Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and
- Dominic Stucker, Managing Partner, Collective Leadership Institute (CLI).

Background

Inspired by, and contributing to the **African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) Cairo Declaration of 2015**, Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention adopted a Decision at their **10th Conference of Parties (COP)** in November 2021 to **develop a Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS) for the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) through participatory processes**. Contracting Parties are Comoros, French Territories, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Seychelles, Somalia, and Tanzania.

The **Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS)** is actively supporting the implementation of this **Decision in partnership** with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)* through the Western Indian Ocean Governance Initiative (**WIOGI**), the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (**WIOMSA**), and the Collective Leadership Institute (**CLI**), which together constitute the ROGS Support Team. Since May 2022, the ROGS Support Team has been working in tandem with a multi-actor ROGS Task Force including members from across the WIO region.

The ROGS Support Team is currently organizing the **co-development of ROGS content through a series of participatory Technical Dialogues among ROGS Task Force members and other key stakeholders**, shown as part of this process architecture:



Dialogue Goals

Concrete Goals

- **Increase shared understanding** regarding regional action plans on marine plastics pollution
- **Collect participant input** and discuss (round 1):
 - The need for regional action plans on marine plastics pollution
 - Key regional-level actions on marine plastics pollution
 - Links between regional action plans on marine plastics pollution and related processes

Relational Goals

- **Build further trust** among key stakeholders for onward dialogue and collaboration on marine plastics pollution

Process Goals

- **Collect participant input** and discuss (round 2):
 - Priority next steps for aligning and coordinating regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution
 - Institutional support for regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution
 - Financial support for regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution

Please find the **full agenda in the Annex**.

Participants

Over 80 people registered for and 50-60 joined the dialogue from 20 countries across the Western Indian Ocean region and beyond. Participants came from the RECs, UN agencies, public sector, private sector, academia, and civil society, as well as from the ROGS Task Force. Please find the **full Registrant List in Annex**.

Welcome and Opening

Introductory remarks by Ms. Asha Poonyth-Seeworam, Regional Coordinator SWIOFish, Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

Ms. Poonyth-Seeworam thanked all the participants for their attendance at the Workshop and Technical Dialogue held jointly by Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and Regional Seas Commissions on proposed Regional Action Plans to Combat Marine Plastic Pollution prepared by IOC expert, Mr. Kieran Kelleher. She welcomed the collaboration of the IOC and the two Regional Seas Commissions. She introduced the IOC team and acknowledged the presence of all participants that included the Africa Indian Ocean Developing Island States National Focal

Points, IOC National Focal Points, National Focal Points of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions, the Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS) Task Force for the Western Indian Ocean, representatives of regional organizations, and colleagues that supported the organization of the workshop. She provided guidance and advice to ensure a smooth running of the workshop and welcomed Mr. Raj Mohabeer to give the opening remarks on behalf of IOC.

Opening remarks by Mr. Raj Mohabeer, Officer Responsible for Economy, Island Interests, Connectivity, and Maritime Security, IOC

Mr. Mohabeer recognised and welcomed the presence of all the partners attending. He underscored that marine plastic pollution is seen as an important regional challenge and pointed out the work being done by the Regional Seas Conventions and the ongoing negotiations at the international level on the development of a global treaty on plastics, among other international initiatives. He emphasized the importance of cohesion and cooperation between regional stakeholders and countries, and that the discussion paper on a regional action plan was an important step towards advancing this cohesion and cooperation.

He highlighted that the objective of the meeting was to present the proposed action plan in order to provide a basis for establishing a common understanding on key goals, actions, and means of implementing consensus actions. He noted that the developing island states had particular challenges of economies of scale in managing plastic and other forms of waste, whether in the Western Indian Ocean or in the Atlantic and West Africa. He noted that, while parallel action plans were being presented for the areas of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions, future dialogues would benefit from the engagement of the African Union (AU) to ensure alignment on a continental scale.

He concluded by thanking all attending partners and stakeholders for the collaboration and thanked Mr. Kelleher for developing not only two ambitious action plans but also outlining a process to advance such plans. He noted that, as the World Bank/GEF project that supported the work will shortly come to an end, it was incumbent on the regional stakeholders to consider how best to use the proposed action plans whether at the level of the Regional Seas Conventions, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), or countries.

Opening remarks by Dr. Tim Andrew, Senior Programme Manager, Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS)

On behalf of the two Regional Seas Conventions, Dr. Andrew welcomed the participants and the collaboration between the IOC and the Conventions. He echoed Mr. Mohabeers remarks and further emphasized the need for close coordination of the various initiatives on marine plastic pollution in the WIO, and plastic pollution in general. He noted the links between the

marine litter initiatives already completed under the framework of the Nairobi Convention and the proposed regional action plans. He noted the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP's) leadership of the plastics treaty negotiations and the linkages between these agendas and the blue and circular economy approaches of the RECs and the AU. He stressed that the workshop was the start of a process of closer regional coordination on the "plastics problem" and land-based sources of marine pollution.

Presentation of proposed Regional Action Plans to combat Marine Plastic Pollution

Mr. Kieran Kelleher presented: (i) an overview of the global "plastics problem;" (ii) outlined the pillars of the proposed regional action plans; and (iii) suggested pathways to reach a consensus on coordinated regional actions to combat plastic pollution. Please find the **proposed action plans and presentation slides in Annex.**

He described global and regional initiatives currently underway to combat plastic pollution and marine plastic pollution in particular. He pointed out that global plastic production and pollution was increasing and that there was an emerging consensus that plastics need to be managed along the entire life cycle. He indicated that the "plastics problem" was multipolar: many types of 'raw' plastic, many products and uses, and multiple decision points, decision makers, and waste streams. He noted that, although plastics account for at least 3.8% of global GHG emissions and use about 8% of global oil and gas, many plastic products are important for achieving many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

He suggested that regional action plans could facilitate access to affordable finance to implement national MPP and waste management plans; be a means to harmonise regional measures on trade, on monitoring of plastic pollution; and a means to support science, technology and circular economy innovation and investment. Regional action plans could provide a platform to engage RECs, the Regional Seas Conventions, the sources of finance and technical support, industry representatives and other key stakeholders at scale and align actions with blue economy and SDG targets.

Mr. Kelleher suggested four pillars for regional action plans: (i) support for developing and implementing national action plans; (ii) shared knowledge and capacity building, including on monitoring of MPP and circular economy technologies; (iii) alignment of policy and regulatory frameworks, in particular, measures to manage trade in plastics and relations with industry, for example on application of extended producer responsibility and polluter pays schemes; and (iv) access to affordable finance to support implementation of plans and policies.

He stressed that for the smaller economies, such as many island economies, establishment of a "regional market" for waste plastic and recycled plastic products could create the economies of scale required. This would require equivalence in customs codes and tariff regimes, in plastic product definitions, on additives, labeling, and extended producer responsibility. Such actions imply formation of a common regional position regarding the WTO Committee on the

Environment and the Basel Convention (these fora address rules on trade in plastics or plastic waste).

Mr. Kelleher underlined the crucial importance of access to affordable finance, including for national investment in solid waste management by municipalities, private sector service providers, and to support circular economy innovation and development. The proposed regional action plans suggest that aggregating demand for finance into a “regional blue portfolio” could provide the scale required to access major funding (e.g. climate funds), to leverage different sources of finance, create synergies, and reduce transaction costs. Organising this virtual plastics management investment portfolio within a “blue taxonomy” could enable a common set of indicators across investments to be linked to the SDG indicators and to net zero targets and further reduce the high transaction costs associated with the conventional project-by-project approach.

Mr. Kelleher suggested that: (i) the Regional Seas Conventions could continue and extend regional dialogues to advance the action plans along the entire plastics life cycle and value chain, including as part of their land-based sources of marine pollution protocols; (ii) the RECs could ensure active participation in regional dialogues and foster alignment within and between the RECs, and (iii) the IOC and others actors could explore means of supporting ongoing regional dialogues, cooperation, and capacity building.

Clustered Participant Inputs (Round 1)

Based on the above input, an MPP background paper, and their own knowledge of the subject, participants were invited to offer their responses (in English or French) to key questions through a shared document. These were intended, in part, to generate relevant content for the Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS) and provide feedback to revise and enhance the proposed Regional Action Plans. Facilitators clustered the emerging responses in real-time to put key themes to Speakers. After the dialogue, Mr. Stucker refined the initial clustering, resulting in the following highlights. Please find **complete, Clustered Participant Responses in Annex.**

Q1: Is there a clear need for the regional action plans on marine plastics pollution?

Twenty-two participants responded that, yes, regional action plans on MPP are necessary. Zero participants responded in the negative. Additional comments pointed to the need to harmonize efforts at a regional level to accelerate progress on MPP, including through enhanced coordination and standards.

Q2: What are the key actions that can be taken at the regional level?

Eighteen participants offered substantive responses to this question, resulting first in a focus on **raising awareness** regarding MPP and taking a **multi-stakeholder approach** toward circular economies in the region. Respondents pointed very strongly to the need to **enhance and harmonize MPP regulations and common standards** at the regional level and proposed **employing innovative financing mechanisms and incentives** to support their implementation.

Capacity building along the full plastic cycle was seen as important to help ensure **robust, partnerships at all levels** to implement **concrete initiatives** that, e.g.:

- Ban single-use plastics
- Reduce production of other plastic products
- Increase reuse and recycling of plastics
- Clean up and restore vital areas

Finally, respondents pointed to the need to apply regional standards for **monitoring** MPP.

Q3: What are the possible links between a regional action plan and other processes such as the Plastics Treaty?

Ten participants offered substantive responses, resulting in a virtual consensus that a **WIO regional MPP action plan should align with existing global, Africa-wide, and REC-specific agreements**, e.g. in terms of objectives, enforcement, and accountability. Furthermore, respondents suggested that **MPP plans could enhance regional and Indian Ocean-wide linkages across sectors**, e.g. to the Africa Private Sector Forum, the Marine Litter Task Force supported by the Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA, Our Blue Future's (OBF) Circular Economy Innovation Team, and IORA's Strategic Framework: Action against Marine Debris - Indian Ocean Impact. For West Africa, close linkages were recommended between the Abidjan Convention, the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the Benguela Current Commission.

Respondents pointed out that, while **global and Africa-wide agreements should inspire, they should not limit regional, subregional, and national action plans**. For example, a WIO action plan on MPP could be more ambitious than only applying the rules of existing conventions (e.g. Basel and MARPOL) or proposals being considered within the global plastics treaty framework. In this respect, the **importance of sub-regional and national action plans was emphasized as they can respond to the specific needs of the region**, e.g. responding to the lack of economies of scale for recycling in island countries, or structuring dialogues with major regional suppliers of plastic products. Some respondents advocated a more ambitious 'systems change approach' to **extend such a regional action plan to all circular economy options**, e.g., waste energy, waste water, agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism.

Speaker Comments (Round 1)

Mr. Raj Mohabeer, Officer Responsible for Economy, Island Interests, Connectivity, and Maritime Security, IOC

Currently, 34 African nations have enacted legislation to manage plastic pollution including on plastic bags or single-use-plastics. Nevertheless, the efficacy of implementing and monitoring this legislation raises concerns, making it imprudent to place exclusive reliance on national plans. Several regional action plan proposals have emerged focusing on various aspects of the "plastics problem." An updated version of the proposed action plan can ensure that all relevant

approaches are accommodated. This workshop has great significance as it has served as a platform to bring together the views of key stakeholders. By doing so, it guarantees that their valuable contributions are duly incorporated into the action plans, fostering a more comprehensive and effective approach.

Dr. Tim Andrew, Senior Programme Manager, NCS

Since the African Ministerial Conference held last year, there has been an increasing emphasis on effective African representation within the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on the Plastics Treaty. The primary objective of this emphasis is to foster unity among African nations in tackling the challenges associated with plastic pollution. While this overarching guidance is very welcome at the continental level, it is also important that joint approaches and actions can be implemented in the regional seas, the large marine ecosystems, shared river basins, or by the RECs.

UNEP is advocating for regional initiatives to create comprehensive plans to combat plastic pollution. The rationale behind this approach lies in the necessity of garnering policy support from individual countries and the proposed action plan provides a useful basis for alignment, concerted efforts and coherence among the various initiatives. In particular, practical details of how the RECs can contribute to joint actions will merit further dialogues within and between the RECs.

Mr. Chris Whyte, Director, African Circular Economy Network (ACEN) Foundation and Circular Economy Innovation Team of Our Blue Future (OBF)

It is important to adopt a strategic perspective in our communication and capacity building efforts and to ensure the inclusion of influential decision-makers from various sectors as well as private sector actors to facilitate collaboration and foster alignment among the ongoing initiatives. The absence of such coordination runs the risk of diminishing both the effectiveness and the potential opportunities at hand.

Presently, there is a noticeable misalignment among various critical aspects, including incentives, policies, legislation, procurement practices, and supply chains. Addressing these misalignments is essential. We must tackle limitations such as funding constraints and strive to make mainstream financial resources more accessible. Furthermore, it is crucial to eliminate barriers to innovation and technology adoption to ensure progress in addressing our challenges effectively.

Clustered Participant Inputs (Round 2)

Q4: What priority next steps can we take to best align and coordinate regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution?

Fourteen participants offered substantive responses to this question. Responses suggested a balance between maintaining global and pan-African perspectives while engaging in regional governance and coordination to address MPP. Many participants emphasized the importance and added value of speaking with one voice to deliver clear messages on MPP priorities. Aligning the activities of international partners, coupled with developing a robust capacity building strategy, would support multi-stakeholder approaches to effectively implement concrete partnerships and initiatives, e.g. to stop single-use plastics and to clean up polluted areas.

Q5: What kind of institutional support is required to move forward regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution?

Ten participants offered substantive responses to this question, emphasizing the need to take a collective approach, with shared responsibility and accountability across the public sector, private sector, and civil society. For example, this could involve relevant national agencies, RECs, UNEP, RFMOS/RFBs, private sector associations, and civil society organisations. To further advance a regional process the need for further dialogues on two types of complementary institutions was identified:

- A regional, multi-stakeholder Coordinating Group on MPP to strategically guide efforts
- A regional, scientific Technical Group on MPP to advise on implementation

Q6: What kind of financial support is required to move forward regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution?

Twelve participants offered substantive responses to this question, emphasizing the importance of taking a multi-level approach, aligning global, pan-African and regional action priorities and funding. At the regional level, one participant offered a detailed proposal to establish a plastics pollution fund (see Annex 5 for full quote). Participants considered that financial and technical support was required for:

- strategic communications and awareness raising, including among children and youth
- training programmes and best practice exchanges on the full plastics cycle for different groups, including local authorities, SMEs, educators, and students
- forming multi-stakeholder partnerships for the implementation of concrete initiatives, e.g. for advocacy work for and with the tourism sector, for ensuring access to drinking water infrastructure, and for developing plastic alternatives
- research and monitoring.

Speaker Comments (Round 2)

Ms. Gina Bonne, Project Officer, IOC

It is essential to ensure alignment as well as articulate a clear and comprehensive vision of our objectives and desired outcomes. To this end, it is essential to foster coordination across all facets and among all stakeholders involved. Additionally, the region must prioritize the enhancement of both human and institutional capacity through implementation of proactive measures.

Identifying and harnessing existing expertise is paramount, and the region could benefit from shared knowledge of the region's available resources whether in the public sector, in business, or in academia. The active participation and engagement of the African Union should be an integral part of regional initiatives. Moreover, there is a clear need for financial mobilization, drawing resources from both domestic and private sectors, while concurrently establishing the requisite frameworks to effectively facilitate and guide these efforts.

Dr. Tim Andrew, Senior Programme Manager, NCS

It is essential to consolidate the existing regional efforts and achievements and align these processes with the region's established mechanisms to avoid fragmentation or duplication. A regional action plan on MPP can provide the framework to translate these intentions into tangible steps. The region needs to undertake a thorough examination of capacity building requirements, as well as the strategies and financing mechanisms required for raising awareness and effectively implementing plans. Furthermore, it is crucial to explore various avenues for securing the necessary support, particularly in the context of the circular economy, as this can serve as a unifying force for many actions aimed at mitigating plastic pollution.

In the pursuit of an effective ocean governance strategy, the region should carefully evaluate all the ideas and initiatives which have already been developed to determine how best to incorporate them into a regional action plan.

Mr. Kieran Kelleher, Consultant, IOC

The establishment of a comprehensive "blue finance architecture" can help address the multifaceted challenges posed by MPP. A significant portion of waste in African countries remains inadequately managed. Effective management of plastic waste and creating a circular plastics economy will require a substantial investment and political commitment, including by local or municipal authorities. The private sector plays a pivotal role through investment in waste management services. This requires an enabling environment conducive to private sector investment in waste valuation. A regional portfolio of such projects can create the economies of scale to attract, align, and blend major sources of finance by spreading risk, by reducing transaction costs and building the shared technical capacity, lessons and experiences.

Participant Feedback Summary

At the end of the Technical Dialogue, **20 participants rated fulfillment of goals** on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high). **Average goal fulfillment was 4.2 / 5.0.**

Goal	Score
Increase shared understanding regarding regional action plans on marine plastics pollution (MPP)	4.0
Collect participant input and discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The need for regional action plans on MPP● Key regional-level actions on MPP; and● Links between regional action plans on MPP and related processes	4.3
Collect participant input and discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Priority next steps for aligning and coordinating regional initiatives on MPP;● Institutional support for regional initiatives on MPP; and● Financial support for regional initiatives on MPP	4.4
Build further trust among key stakeholders for onward dialogue and collaboration on MPP	4.1

Participants rated the **organization and facilitation of the dialogue as a 4.8.**

When asked **“Are you likely to discuss the proposed regional action plan(s) with your institution following this workshop?”** 85% said yes, 10% said maybe, and 5% said not applicable.

Next Steps

This report is posted to the Nairobi Convention Community of Practice to enable a period of public consultation. If you wish to participate, [please sign up for the Nairobi Convention Community of Practice here](#) and add your comments. Thank you!

Together with public comments, the content generated during this Technical Dialogue will be integrated into the ROGS and delivered in draft form to Nairobi Convention Focal Points leading up to the Nairobi Convention COP in early 2024.

Learn more about the **ROGS Task Force** and participatory strategy development process [on the Nairobi Convention website](#).

List of Annexes

1. Agenda and Timetable
2. Proposed MPP Action Plans for West Africa and the Western Indian Ocean
3. Background Papers
4. Input Slides on Proposed Regional Action Plans
5. Clustered Participant Responses
6. Registrants List

Annex 1 Agenda and Timetable

Joint Indian Ocean Commission and Regional Seas Conventions Workshop on proposed Regional Action Plans on Marine Plastic Pollution

Online: 27 July 2023, 14:00 to 17:00 Mauritius time

Programme

Time	Session
14:00	Informal Welcome <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Participant Tech Check● Translation Orientation
14:05	Opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Indian Ocean Commission● Nairobi Convention on behalf of the Regional Seas Conventions
14:15	Adoption of agenda and goals
14:20	Review of proposed regional action plans Presentation by Kieran Kelleher, IOC Consultant Draft Action Plans on Marine Plastic Pollution in the Atlantic Sub-Saharan Africa / Abidjan Convention region and in the Western Indian Ocean / Nairobi Convention region
14:40	Moderated Q&A Please submit any questions you may have in the text chat
14:55	Participant Inputs on Key Questions Please use our shared document to offer your perspectives on these key questions. Your clustered responses will be put to our panellists for further comment. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Is there a clear need for the regional action plans? Yes or no?b) What are the key actions that can be taken at the regional level?c) What are the possible links between a regional action plan and other processes such as the Plastics Treaty?
15:10	Panel Responses to Participant Inputs Panellists will have the opportunity to reflect and elaborate on the participant inputs on the above questions.
15:40	Any Additional Questions to Panelists Please submit any further questions you may have in the text chat
15:50	Group Photo

Time	Session
15:55	<p>Participant Inputs on Key Questions</p> <p>Please use our shared document to offer your perspectives on these key questions. Your clustered responses will be put to our panelists for further comment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What priority next steps can we take to best align and coordinate regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution? What kind of institutional support is required to move forward regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution? What kind of financial support is required to move forward regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution?
16:10	<p>Panel Responses to Participant Inputs</p> <p>Panelists will have the opportunity to reflect and elaborate upon clustered inputs from participants on the above questions.</p>
16:40	<p>Any Additional Questions to Panellists</p> <p>Please submit any further questions you may have in the text chat</p>
16:50	<p>Summary and closing remarks</p> <p>Indian Ocean Commission and Regional Seas Conventions</p>
16:55	<p>Participant Feedback</p>
17:00	<p>Closure</p>

Annex 2. Proposed MPP Action Plans on Combating Marine Plastic Pollution in the areas of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions

Please find the following reports on the [Indian Ocean Commission website](#).

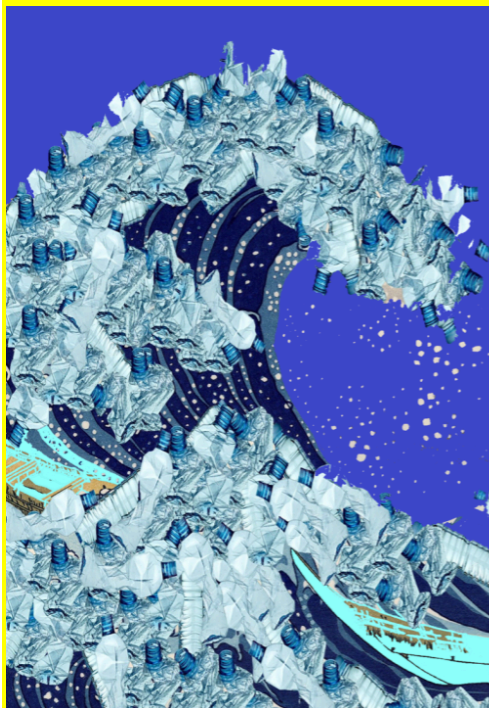
- [IOC Consultant Report. Discussion Paper. Regional Action Plan to Combat Marine Plastic Pollution in the Western Indian Ocean](#)
- [IOC Consultant Report. Discussion Paper. Regional Action Plan to Combat Marine Plastic Pollution in the West Africa Region](#)

Annex 3. Background Papers

- IOC/ AIODIS: [Synthesis and Island Country Studies in English and French](#)
- Nairobi Convention. [Marine Litter and Microplastics in the WIO – 4 reports](#)
- Abidjan Convention. [Preventing and Managing Marine Litter in West, Central and Southern Africa](#)

Proposed Action Plans to Combat Marine Plastic Pollution in the areas of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions

Presentation of discussion paper by **Kieran Kelleher**,
Consultant, Indian Ocean Commission



what is the regional dimension of marine plastic pollution (MPP)?

1. **what** is the 'plastics problem'?
 - the changing plastics 'ecosystem'
 - global and regional actions
2. **why** propose regional action plans?
3. **actions**: core elements of the proposed plans
4. **costs**: how can actions be financed?
5. **responsibilities**: what roles for regional actors?
6. **processes**: opportunities in regional processes?

Marine plastic pollution is part of a bigger challenge - the ‘plastics problem’

- ❑ society is ‘addicted’ to plastics
 - production of plastic and plastic waste is **projected to increase** significantly
- ❑ plastic production and unmanaged plastic waste have **environmental, economic and social costs**
 - the cost of waste plastic is not included in the market price of plastic
 - the numerous plastics have a **complex global life cycles**
- ❑ the problems are
 - **how** to manage the plastic life cycle & mismanaged waste?
 - who takes **responsibility** along the value chain?
 - who pays the **costs**?



the plastic ‘ecosystem’

- ❑ **multipolar**: many types of ‘raw’ plastic, many products and uses, multiple decision points, decision makers and waste streams
- ❑ **SDGs**: plastic is important for many SDGs
 - production uses about 8% of global oil & gas
 - annually generates at least 3.8% of global GHG emissions
- ❑ UNEA **plastics treaty** plans to address the **entire plastics life cycle** and the root causes of plastic pollution, not just the result – the waste plastic
 1. **UPSTREAM**: reduce plastic production and use
 2. **MIDSTREAM**: design ‘improved’ plastics, reduce microplastic generation, eliminate toxic additives, ...
 3. **DOWNSTREAM**: manage the waste, including microplastics



why propose regional action plans?

- ❑ the group of **African Indian Ocean Developing Island States** (AIODIS) requested the support of the Indian Ocean Commission to prepare regional action plans to combat marine plastic pollution (MPP)
- ❑ a number of **national plans**, policies, laws or initiatives already exist in Sub-Saharan countries, including baseline studies for all the AIODIS
- ❑ Africa's position in the UNEA 'plastics treaty' negotiations is to ensure the management of the **entire plastics life cycle**.
- ❑ the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions are already preparing (or have prepared) **regional action plans on marine litter** as a result of COP decisions
 - the 'life cycle approach' may stretch the mandates of the Regional Seas Conventions and
 - require effective engagement with other regional actors in the life cycle



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what is the role of a regional action plan?

- ❑ a **platform** to engage RECs, the Regional Seas Conventions, the sources of finance and technical support, industry representatives and other key stakeholders at scale
- ❑ a **mechanism** to access and deliver investment and resources
- ❑ a means to **harmonise regional measures** on trade, fisheries, monitoring of pollution and shipping and
- ❑ a means to support **science**, technology and **circular economy** innovation and investment
- ❑ a way to transmit consensus actions to 'higher' **policy** levels, such as the AMCEN



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pillars of the proposed regional action plans

- I. support for **national action plans** as core building blocks
- II. enhance shared regional **knowledge and capacity**
- III. develop regional **alignment** on:
 - a) **trade** measures and national regulations
 - b) responsibilities of **industry** (e.g. regional ‘polluters’ /waste managers)
 - c) **regional consensus positions** in the plastic treaty, WTO Committee on Environment and other fora
- IV. access **affordable finance** to implement national action plans, including developing a circular plastics economy, raising awareness and other actions planned at national and regional levels



and establish **implementing arrangements** for regional coordination

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I. support national action plans



regional support to facilitate development and implementation of national action plans, e.g.,

- municipal waste management financing models
- legislation on plastics
- consumer awareness
- EPR dialogues with industry
- other activities specified in the plan
- monitoring MPP & microplastics



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II. Shared knowledge and capacity building

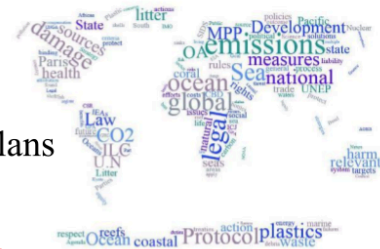
- ❑ a transparent **reporting** framework on plastics
- ❑ **scientific advice**, possibly in a similar arrangement to that provided by the IPCC on climate change
- ❑ **technology** development, with measures to enable rapid and cost-effective sharing or transfer of technologies
- ❑ **capacity** building along the entire plastics value chain
- ❑ raised **awareness** – consumers, retailers, others



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III. regional alignment - policies & approaches

- ❑ policy and **regulatory** frameworks
- ❑ **trade** in plastics and in plastic waste
- ❑ **financing** for national and regional action plans
- ❑ positions in **global fora**
- ❑ collaboration with **transnational industries**
- ❑ **circular economy** innovation and initiatives including recognition and development of informal waste management actors, intellectual property & technology transfer



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III. regional alignment – example of trade

- ❑ create a ‘**regional market**’ for plastics and plastic waste management
- ❑ ensure **equivalence** in customs codes and tariff regimes, plastic standards product definitions, additives, labelling, extended producer responsibility
- ❑ establish a common position in the **WTO** Committee on the Environment and Basel Convention (rules on trade in plastic waste)
- ❑ *Example ... extended producer responsibility:*
 - **Fishing nets** – recovery - manufacturer/ importer responsibility (e.g. Seychelles purse seine nets / tuna boat owners associations)
 - **GRP (plastic) boats** – buyer/ manufacturer/ importer responsibility (France)

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VI. Access affordable finance

- ❑ plastic waste management **investment** can include:
 - **solid waste management** investment - municipalities, private sector services, rural collection*
 - support for **circular economy** innovation & development
 - other activities in national action plans
- ❑ ideally, part of broader **blue finance architecture** that
 - aggregates demand for finance into a **regional blue portfolio** to provide the scale required to access major funding (e.g. climate funds), leverage different sources of finance, create synergies and reduce transaction costs
 - builds a **blue taxonomy** to link the investments to SDGs and to net zero targets
 - and to construct a common set of indicators across investment categories

* less than 50% of all waste is collected in the region; 60-70% is ‘mismanaged’

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implementation – who is responsible?

- ❑ everyone that uses plastic?
 - virgin plastic producers?
 - fishing gear importers?
 - packaging companies?
 - ?
- ❑ organisations
 - governments?
 - regions?
 - UN organisations?
 - industry organisations?
 - ?



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what are the roles and responsibilities of regional actors?



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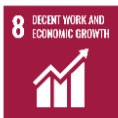
roles of possible implementers

- ❑ **executors** the national and municipal authorities responsible for solid waste management, RECs on alignment of measures between countries and RECs,
- ❑ **private sector** – generators of plastic waste (e.g., manufacturer associations, users of plastic packaging) and the enterprises and organisations engaged in waste management (e.g., landfill operators, waste picker associations, recyclers)
- ❑ **financial partners.** commercial banks, international financial institutions (WB, AfDB), environmental funds (e.g., the GEF, FFEM, climate funds), development partners, impact investors , philanthropic foundations and others
- ❑ **facilitators** - institutions that can support or manage the design and coordination of the regional-scale financing arrangements., for example:
 - Regional: Economic Commission for Africa, the AU/AMCEN secretariat, AfCFTA Secretariat, Regional Seas Conventions
 - Global: World Bank (PROBLUE/ IFC), World Economic Forum, Ellen MacArthur Foundation and many the others.



a way forward?

- ❑ the Regional Seas Conventions could continue & extend regional dialogues to advance the action plans along the entire plastics life cycle and value chain, including as part of their LBSA protocols?
- ❑ the RECs could ensure active participation in regional dialogues and foster alignment within and between the RECs?
- ❑ the IOC and others actors could explore means of supporting ongoing regional dialogues, cooperation and capacity building?



This presentation, links the discussion papers and background report on the AODIS will be made available on the IOC website

thank you, merci, obrigado

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Annex 5. Clustered Participant Responses

Round 1

Q1: Is there a clear need for the regional action plans on marine plastics pollution? Yes or no?

No responses: 0

Yes responses: 22: Anonymous, Anonymous, Asha, Audrey, Chris, Edward, Florence, Helen, Hisaneth, Janine, Kim, Malcolm, Mariama, Mohamed, Moinahalima, Paiva, Patrice, Rabary, Rina, Simao, Tania, and Veronique

Comments:

Florence: Yes, but will the regional plan decide what the Member States should include in their national plan (obligation to report on their national actions to combat plastic pollution)? or will its primary function be to raise funds in the region to support the Member States? How can we make faster progress towards harmonisation?

Chris: Needs coordination and standards

Q2: What are the key actions that can be taken at the regional level?

Raise awareness regarding MPP

Rabary: Public awareness and education

Paiva: Public awareness and education

Mohamed: Awareness raising for people around the sector

Enhance and harmonize MPP regulations and standards at regional level

Hisaneth: Improve regulations and legislation

Moinahalima: Mise en place de la rep et harmonisation de la législation au niveau régional

Rajelle: Implement and enforce regulations by regional governments

Paiva: Policy on the use and disposal of plastics

Chris: Standards and certification for recycled products

Chris: Unlock legislation that inhibits new technology deployment.

Take a multi-stakeholder approach for a circular economy

Rabary: Engagement of public sector and industries, sharing innovation actions-technology in circular economy

Employ innovative financing mechanisms and incentives

Hisaneth: Provide economic incentives and subsidies for companies and industries that adopt sustainable production and packaging practices

Kim: Work together to find innovative financing mechanisms to facilitate and implement projects in relation to solid waste management.

Paiva: Investment on solid waste management and recycling

Chris: Preferential procurement for recycled products

Engage in capacity building along the full plastic cycle

Edward and Florence: Capacity building across the plastic lifecycle

Janine: Training and capacity building of key knowledge deficits e.g. roles and responsibilities across the value chain; high-level guidance on how to structure national action plans is needed.

Tania: Training and capacity building for people around the sector/ sensibilisation

Mohamed: Institutional capacity building and training for law enforcement

Kim: Regional collaborations on various capacity building programmes for solid waste management.

Form robust partnerships at all levels to implement concrete initiatives along the plastics cycle

Edward: Clear and shared Africa-wide plastic strategy
Rina: Synergize all regional initiatives in the region to avoid duplication
Chris: Bring governance, structure, and accountability to bear on any MPP strategies

...ban single-use plastics and reduce production of other plastic products

Malcolm: Impose total bans on single use plastic to start with
Audrey: Ban single use plastic and limit the quantity of produced plastic items... Make water drinkable everywhere to reduce drastically the number of plastic bottles

...increase reuse and recycling of plastics, including through regional collaboration

Chris: Enforced EPR, total solid waste recovery strategy,
Veronique: Regrouper les déchets de plastique pour avoir une masse critique permettant de rentabiliser une ou des usines de recyclage par région ou sous-région. (Clustering of waste types at subregional level for achieving economies of scale)
Mohamed: It is very important for governments to establish companies to use plastics to manufacture other products.
Patrice: Develop and invest jointly in some waste treatment facilities specialised by type of plastics or treatment to enhance the regional trade in plastic waste and enjoy economies of scale.
Hisaneth: Develop infrastructure for recycling
Janine: EPR at a regional level (e.g. recycling solutions cannot always be taken at a national level; producers operate at a regional level.
Stacey: Regional collaboration on recycling (not always possible for every country to have recycling facilities for different materials)

...clean up and restore vital areas

Florence: Draw up emergency action plans to clean up and restore vital areas occupied by populations
Anon: Beach clean ups with the private sector, eg. buy one item, 1 sq meter beach will be cleaned

Apply regional standards for monitoring MPP

Janine: Monitoring of data (litter monitoring / microplastics / etc.) needs to be standardised across regions to be useful.
Florence: Quantify incoming and outgoing plastic flows by State
Anon: Cooperation with scientific institutions
Moinahalima: Collaboration dans le suivi et évaluation de la pollution marine par le plastique

Q3: What are the possible links between a regional action plan and other processes such as the Plastics Treaty?

Align WIO regional MPP action plan with Africa-wide and REC-specific agreements in terms of objectives, enforcement, and accountability

Rabary: Alignment of objectives, mutual enforcement, advocacy and awareness
Chris: Need to link with policy, enforcement and accountability across AfCFTA, ARSO, AU, and regional authorities (SADC, ECOWAS, WIO).
Hisaneth: The regional action plan can align its objectives and targets with the guidelines and objectives established by the Plastics Treaty; The success of a regional action plan to reduce plastic pollution could encourage countries in the region to ratify and join the Plastics Treaty, strengthening international support for the agreement.
Edward: Link to global plastic treaty. Also good to link to the national policy processes.
There are also private sector initiatives like the Africa Private Sector Forum. There is also a Marine Litter Taskforce by the Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA. Our Blue Future (OBF) Circular Economy Innovation Team

Rajelle: Common goals and targets between the two can be aligned. Knowledge sharing and collaboration.

Florence: -the regional plan can ANTICIPATE the availability of the Plastics Treaty (which will take a long time to become) ; the implementation plan will then be an application of the treaty, but one which will have taken some time

and -The regional plan can be based on the definitions, procedures and annexes set out in the Basel Convention, for example, but it can also be more ambitious and inventive and operational) for the WIO region, which has specific needs (more ambitious, not less).

Link to Indian Ocean level

Melyne : Link with IORA Strategic Framework : Action against Marine Debris - Indian ocean impact

Do not forget the importance of context-specific national action plans

Janine: The global plastics treaty should give guidance on principles but the context needs to be national / country specific. The plastics treaty should not be too specific or prescriptive; that is the job of national action plans. The regional action plans should give guidance to the member states' national action plans and assign clear roles and responsibilities, and timelines.

...make topical linkages, e.g. to health

Audrey: link with health topics as well

Need for subregional agreements:

Veronique: Need for subregional agreements, for example at level of IOC countries to cluster different types of waste, and help each country address the issue of plastic pollution

Take a systems change approach to advancing circular economies

Chris: Address all CE options: energy, water, waste, infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, etc. Should be a systemic change. Address shared infrastructure options cross border - we can't build a plant in every location, so that impacts Basel and Montreal conventions.

Round 2

Q4: What priority next steps can we take to best align and coordinate regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution?

Maintain Global and Pan-Africa Perspective

Janine: Follow the global plastics treat development.

Edward: African Union and its relevant organs, UNEP Regional Seas Programme, the RECS and other relevant organisations should convene a meeting to develop Africa Wide Strategy on Plastic Action Plan/ Strategy.

Edward: Undertake some scoping work on the status of policy and legal framework on Plastics in AU member states to inform regional and Africa-wide plastic strategy

Engage in Regional Governance and Coordination

Rajelle: Establish a regional governing mechanism regrouping regional government, stakeholders and experts to initiate and facilitate communication and collaboration on action plan/activities

Rabary: regional coordination mechanism

Rina: coordinate with the relevant organization in the region, including IORA, to synergize the work on combating marine debris.

Asha: Coherence of policies at national level as well as coherence with regional or international agreements is important

Speak with one voice / Clear message

Janine: Decide what the priority areas are. Decide on what the united voice will be - suggest not being prescriptive at a regional level, but gives guidelines for enabling national action.

Chris: coordination of a single voice and strategy for the continent. Need to create a clear message so we are all speaking with one voice

Chris: To provide a clear summary of the impacts, outcomes and benefits that this unanimous transition can achieve for the continent. Again, clear messaging.

Anonymous: Corporate identity/ slogan/ brand/ visibility and PR

Malcolm: creating great awareness, advertising can convince us to buy anything, it could also convince us to take the right choices

Align donors to help effectively address MPP

Malcolm: first align all donors on one position refusing single use plastic, refusing recycling as a solution but only as a last option, and focus on reuse and setting it as a condition for country's policies to receive funds for any project by any international donor.

Develop capacity building strategy for MPP

Janine: Outline training and capacity needs. The basics need to be understood better by policy makers and decision makers. EPR needs to be understood and unpacked. Understand the economics of recycling - critical!

Moinahalima: Renforcer les capacités des agences de gestion de déchets dans la struration de la filière plastique.

Take a multi-stakeholder approach, including local community engagement

Janine: Reach out to organisations on the ground that are already working in this space so we don't recreate the wheel. There are organisations that have good expertise and knowledge on all of these topics.

Moinahalima: Appuyer les communes a integrer la gestion du plastique dans leurs plan communal

Patrice: Ministry of environment and waste management agencies. Most responsible industries concerned by ERP (fishing equipment manufacturers, tourism industry, food industry...). e-NGOs to raise awareness, organise clean-up program.. International institutions (WTO, FFEM, IOC, AFD, UNEP, WB, AfDB...).

Stop Single Use Plastics

Helen - continue to not allow single use plastics in Tanzania and to remind the gov and private sector of their obligations in tandem with the current policy

Audrey: stop dealing with recycling as the solution to plastic pollution! Use a regional tool to ban single use plastic production and importation, and to progressively reduce the amount of imported or produced plastic items

Clean up polluted areas

Florence: Operational, technical, technological, and financial means shall be deployed in designated priority sites, for example to clean up terrestrial or marine areas polluted by plastics.

Q5: What kind of institutional support is required to move forward regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution?

Take a collective approach, with shared responsibility and accountability across the public sector, private sector, and civil society

Edward: We need the support of relevant national agencies, RECS, UNEP, RECS, RFMOS/ RFBs, the private sector forum, Civil Society Organisations

Helen: Involve the private sector alongside the public sector/government

Mohamed: Ministries of environment and Ministries of fisheries are also responsible for the marine environment and international NGOs make awareness raising

Helen: Education within the private and public sector to make sure everyone is aware through good communications between all

Rajelle: Full support of government and effective stakeholder engagement from development stage of projects

Moinahalima: Appuyer les agences de gestion des déchets a développer un modèle de conclusion de la filière plastique, avec des horizons temporelles pour progressivement arrêter définitivement de produire et importer du plastique.

Establish a regional, multi-stakeholder Coordinating Group on MPP to strategically guide efforts

Rabary: Bring all stakeholders together in coordinating committee

Chris: This potentially needs a new “institution” or governing body with a specific focus on the economic, environmental and social benefits that cuts across all the RECS and pan-African agencies

Rina: Set up regular coordination mechanism among regional organization to avoid duplication

Patrice: Create a regional group of waste management agencies or Ministries in charge of waste treatment to share information and set a monitoring system with common indicators

Mohamed: In my experience with oil pollution, small boats change their oil at sea. So it is very import create a regional group of waste management and legal framework on oil pollution and marine plastics.

Establish a regional, scientific Technical Group on MPP to advise on implementation

Florence: Perhaps set up a Scientific and Technical Committee, as a subsidiary body to the Nairobi Convention mandated to provide scientific, technical and technological advice to assist it in the implementation of the WIO regional plan in the States. To this end, the Committee shall prepare scientific reports to inform State Parties and civil society on the state of plastic pollution and to underpin the decisions to be taken in addressing it. Rapporteurs shall be allowed to visit States Parties requesting assistance to help them assess, define, and cost the assistance required urgently.

Q6: What kind of financial support is required to move forward regional initiatives on marine plastics pollution?

Take a multi-level approach, aligning global, pan-African and regional action priorities and funding

Global / Pan-African

Chris: I would like to see more of a role being played by the AU. Alignment with global IFRS and ISSB requirements that bring transparent ESG reporting to big corporates, governments, and countries.

Chris: Alignment of the big financial agencies (pension funds, insurance companies, etc) to focus on “green” investments.

Chris: Pan-African adoption of a Just Transition Strategy.

Regional

Patrice: Implement a common regional tax policy regarding some polluting activities (e.g. on Fish Aggregating Devices) or impose a contribution of those activities to create an ERP system.

Florence:

- Establish a Plastics Pollution Fund, supported by financial contributions from States Parties, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- This Fund shall especially finance research and innovation for the prevention and eradication of plastic pollution, management of plastic waste through the development of alternative and sustainable solutions, assistance in the fight against plastic pollution, involvement and protection of informal plastic workers, civil society participation, and circular economy, including in areas and territories beyond national jurisdiction.
- The Fund shall be managed, under the aegis of the States Parties, by a body representing equally developed and developing countries, which lays down the conditions for granting funding, including in terms of compliance with environmental standards and human rights.

- States Parties shall further encourage the mobilization of additional funding through other channels, particularly from the World Bank and other development banks and agencies.

Financial support for strategic communications and awareness raising, including among children and youth

Janine: Strategic communications require money - so, if this is what the need is, then financing is needed to do it properly and strategically (not just social media campaigns that don't result in any meaningful behaviour change. This needs to be an integrated communications strategy.) This is something SST can assist with.

Many people understand that recycling costs energy, money and does not hinder plastic to go in the nature. People should re-learn to live without plastic! And this means communication on good practises, on the new rules and why they are implemented, and on alternatives that should enter in the tendances.

Work on children's education so that they teach their parents to live without plastic

Malcolm: Money not given can have more impact than money given... though awareness creation could be supported in order to stop plastic production. It is great time we take bold action, time has run out!

Financial support for training programmes and best practice exchanges

Janine: Development of training programmes and support for guideline documents to be developed.

Training programmes need to address the full plastics life cycle e.g. specific training programmes are needed for municipalities / local authorities vs private sector vs schools and educators. The types of interventions at each level will be completely different depending on the target audience. This is something SST can assist with.

Moinahalima: Mise en place d'un fonds pour soutenir et encourager les petits et micro entreprises axés dans le recyclage des déchets plastiques.

Moinahalima: Soutenir le partage d'expériences notamment public privé au niveau régional

Financial and technical support for partnerships for implementation

Edward: The development of the national, regional and Africa-wide Plastic Action plans would require both technical and financial resources. We need to take stock of the list of experts to support moving this work forward. Additionally resources are required in the implementation. Would be good to work closely with the Global Treaty process and push for the establishment of a financing mechanism including creating a portfolio in the existing ones like GEF, Green Climate Fund etc. Fight against the plastic production or importation lobbies.

Helen - Public private partnerships in regard to moving forward on this issue

Helen: Donors to support private sector tourism associations to work on advocacy and therefore work closely with government on these issues

Cliff: Funding plastic alternatives must be high on the agenda

Anonymous: Finance water drinkability works. If water is drinkable, people won't need plastic bottles anymore

Financial support for research and monitoring

Janine: Financing is needed for research into maximising economics of recycling e.g. where to place recycling infrastructure that can service regional needs. This can link to EPR but only well-designed EPR systems would be able to achieve this. Hence the design of mandatory EPR is critical. This is something SST can assist with.

Janine: Resource mobilisation is needed to design comprehensive data monitoring programmes that are comparable on a regional scale. These are expensive to maintain on an ongoing basis but critical for measuring the impact of plastic pollution and waste on socio-economic circumstances and society as a whole. This is something SST can assist with.

Rina: Funding to support research sharing through regional cooperation

Rajelle: Financing to conduct research and gather data to make informed decisions and better plan activities.

Moinahalima: Mettre en place un financement pour soutenir le suivi et évaluation des déchets plastiques marins dans la région

Annex 6. Registrants List

	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Job Title	Country
1	Piotr	Barczak	ACEN Foundation	Circular Economy program manager	Belgium
2	Theo	Venturelli	ACEN Foundation	Circular Economy Consultant	Belgium
3	Manisha	Dookhony	Eu Africa RISE	Economist	Belgium
4	Januario	Nascimento	ADAD	President	Cabo Verde
5	Margarida	Santos	ANDJONA	CEO	Cabo Verde
6	Leila	Teixeira	Biosfera 1 - Associação para a Defesa do Meio Ambiente	Coordenadora do Departamento de Poluição Marinha	Cabo Verde
7	Claudia	Fernandes	Direção Nacional de Pesca e Aquacultura	Técnica	Cabo Verde
8	Iolanda	Brites	Direção Nacional de Pesca e Aquacultura	Ponto Focal	Cabo Verde
9	Zofia	Radwan	Direção Nacional do Ambiente	Técnica	Cabo Verde
10	Florisvindo	Furtado	DSACSA - DNA-MAA	Director	Cabo Verde
11	Cibel	Graça	EMAR	Coordenadora do Gabinete de Comunidades Costeiras	Cabo Verde
12	Hisaneth	Cruz	EMAR	Bióloga	Cabo Verde
13	Paiva	Rosario	ENAPOR, S.A. Portos de Cabo Verde	Gestor	Cabo Verde
14	Claudia	Medina	FAO	Consultora	Cabo Verde
15	Delvis	Fortes	FITI	Coordenador regional	Cabo Verde
16	Sónia	Veiga	Ministério do Mar / Inspeção Geral das Pescas	Inspetor de Pesca	Cabo Verde
17	Silvana	Ribeiro	Publica	Tecnica Superior	Cabo Verde
18	Mariama	Chabani	Agence Nationale de gestion des déchets aux Comores	Cheffe département technique et environnement au sein de L'agence national de gestion de déchets	Comoros
19	Najwa	Hissami Eddine	AOIDIS	consultant	Comoros
20	Moinahalima	Assani	Direction Générale de l'Environnement et des Forêts	Chargée de projet	Comoros
21	Ismael Houda	Oumilhouda	PNUD	Coordinatrice projet déchets Chimiques	Comoros
22	Audrey	Bourdette	DMSOI	Adjointe au chef du service activité maritimes et gens de mer	France
23	Florence	Galletti	IRD	Chercheur IRD Droit	France
24	Patrice	Guillotreau	IRD	Researcher	France
25	Eike	Otto	sustainable-tourism.com	Consultant	Germany

	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Job Title	Country
26	Edward	Kimakwa	GIZ WIOGI	Senior Marine Advisor and Our Blue Future Coordinator	Kenya
27	Christine	Nyabena	Itochu Corporation	Assistant Chemical and Food Business	Kenya
28	George	Maina	The Nature Conservancy	A.g Director. Africa Ocean Strategy	Kenya
29	Tania	Ratsirahona na	IOC	Consultante	Madagascar
30	Andriantsilavo	Rabary	Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Économie Bleue	Directeur de la Promotion de l'Économie Bleue	Madagascar
31	Gina	Bonne	IOC	Project Officer	Mauritius
32	Emilie	Langevilliers	Cap Business Océan Indien	Chargée de projets Partenariats	Mauritius
33	Jes	Marden	creatair	Creative Project Manager	Mauritius
34	Oliver	Lew	Eruption	CEO	Mauritius
34	Suzette	Patou	freelance interpreter	interprete	Mauritius
36	Veronique	Garrioch	IBL Seafood	Sustainability Manager	Mauritius
37	Anfani	Msoili	IOC	Chargé de mission	Mauritius
38	Asha	Poonyth	IOC	Regional Coordinator	Mauritius
39	Hassani	Soilihi	IOC	Juriste et expert en securite maritime	Mauritius
40	Jennyfer	Ah-Kane	IOC	VSI assistante auprès de la chargée de mission D14	Mauritius
41	Prakash	Mahadoo	IOC	IT Consultant	Mauritius
42	Veepin	Bhowon	IOC	Consultant	Mauritius
43	Vishnu	Soondron	IOC	Assistant Technique	Mauritius
44	Vishnu	Soondron	IOC	Assistant Technique	Mauritius
45	Zakiya	Buhora	IOC	Consultant	Mauritius
46	Laura	Jaymangal	IORA	Programme Officer	Mauritius
47	Melyne	Tarer	IORA	Expert	Mauritius
48	Rina	Setyawati	IORA	Director for Blue Economy and Fisheries Management	Mauritius
49	Shamimtaz	Sadally	IORA	Senior Programme Officer	Mauritius
50	Gaurav	Hurnaum	JCI CITY PLUS	Intern	Mauritius
51	Vanshinee	Bhirugnath	JCI CITY PLUS	Local President	Mauritius
52	Manoj	Fakoo	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	Ag Divisional Scientific Officer	Mauritius
53	Marie Noelle	Lieutier	Seven Amps	Interpreter	Mauritius
54	Mervyn	Palan	Seven Amps	M. Director	Mauritius
55	Temperman	Stephane	AMOR	Director	Mozambique
56	Simão	Alberto	GIZ	Junior Project Officer	Mozambique
57	Moniz	Munguamb e	Instituto Nacional do Mar - INAMAR,IP	Director de Divisão de Ordenamento e Administração do Mar	Mozambique
58	Helmute	Barreto	Ministério do Planeamento, Finanças e Economia Azul	Director Geral do Planeamento	Sao Tome and Principe

	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Job Title	Country
59	Kim	Samy	Blue Economy Department	PDO	Seychelles
60	Cliff	Gonzalves	Consultant	Consultant	Seychelles
61	Ashley	Dias	Department of Environment	Director Biodiversity Conservation	Seychelles
62	Nanette	Laure	Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment	Director General	Seychelles
63	Rajelle	Barbe	Seychelles Ports Authority	Environment and Social Impact Manager	Seychelles
64	Mohamed	Muse	IGAD	Coastal Development & Fisheries Management	Somalia
65	Chris	Whyte	ACEN Foundation and Circular Economy Innovation Team of OBF	Director	South Africa
66	Peter	Manyara	IUCN	Regional Ocean Partnerships Manager	South Africa
67	Herland	Cerveaux	OceanHub Africa	COO	South Africa
68	Janine	Osborne	Sustainable Seas Trust	CEO	South Africa
69	Stacey	Webb	Sustainable Seas Trust	Executive Director	South Africa
70	Deidre	De Vos	WIOMSA	Marine Conservation Programme Coordinator	South Africa
71	Sibylle	Riedmiller	Chumbe Island Coral Park (CHICOP) Ltd	Director	Tanzania
72	Laurent	Bedouret	Eco2 Diving	Director	Tanzania
73	Malcolm	Ryen	Essential Destinations	Director	Tanzania
74	Wilfred	Shirima	Hotel Association Zanzibar and Serena Hotels Zanzibar	CEO / General Manager	Tanzania
75	Helen	Peeks	Zanzibar Association of Tourism Investors/ Mwambao Coastal Community network and coastal resource conservation	Executive Board member for both ZATI and Mwambao	Tanzania
76	Tanya	Cox	Fauna & Flora International	Senior Technical Specialist Marine Plastics	United Kingdom
77	Peter	Kristensen	World Bank	Lead Environmental Specialist	United States
78	Edith	Bagambe	COMESA	Programme Manager	Zambia
ROGS Support Team Members					
79	Mai	ElAshmawy	CLI	Project Manager	Egypt
80	Kieran	Kelleher	IOC	Consultant	Ireland
81	Carol	Mutiso	GIZ WIOGI	Project officer	Kenya
82	Yvonne	Waweru	GIZ WIOGI	Senior Advisor	Kenya
83	Agnes	Muriuki	NCS	Programme Assistant	Kenya
84	Tim	Andrew	NCS	Senior Programme Manager	Kenya
85	Dominic	Stucker	CLI	Managing Partner	Spain

* * * * *