

Convention de Nairobi (PNUE)

Description:

Conception graphique, illustration et mise en page de sept publications destinées à soutenir les parties contractantes de la Convention de Nairobi et les partenaires dans leurs efforts de gestion, de protection et de développement durables de l'océan Indien occidental.

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WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN
Regional Action Plan
on Marine Litter (WIO-RAPMaLi)

16 May 2012

UNEP

2.1 Sources and Types

This section provides an overview of the major sources and types of marine litter in the Western Indian Ocean. It highlights the significant impact of land-based sources, particularly plastic waste, on marine ecosystems. The report identifies various sources of marine litter, including coastal populations, shipping, fishing, tourism, and industrial activities, and discusses their impact on marine biodiversity and ecosystem health.

2.2 Impacts

The report details the environmental impacts of marine litter, such as habitat degradation, loss of biodiversity, and entanglement of marine life. It emphasizes the need for integrated management approaches to address these challenges effectively.

2.3 Management

This section outlines key management strategies, including policy development, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring. It highlights the importance of international cooperation and the role of local communities in marine litter management.

In order to manage marine litter and microplastics in the WIO, the following actions are proposed, grouped under four main themes: Stakeholder Engagement, Legal Frameworks, Operations for Removal and Reduction of marine litter, Education and Outreach, and Monitoring, review and reporting. Each theme is accompanied by best practices and four actions.

3.1 Stakeholder Engagement

Action 1 Establish a regional working group to coordinate stakeholder participation in the management of marine litter

Action 2 Develop and implement a model national management plan for marine litter

Action 3 Review, evaluate and strengthen legislative measures for effective management of marine litter

Action 4 Improve port reception facilities to effectively manage marine litter

Action 5 Eliminate, change or adapt products for environmental benefit

Action 6 Maintain clean lacustrine and marine spaces

development of appropriate indicators and specific guidelines within the framework of Human Resource Management. This will include training and capacity building for relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and local partners. The stakeholders, through active participation, will be involved in the identification and prioritization of actions, and their implementation will be monitored and evaluated. This approach will ensure that the actions are tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of each member state, and will facilitate the exchange of best practices and lessons learned across the region.

Bearing waste management legislation needs to be improved, strengthened, and harmonized at the national level. Existing legislation should be reviewed and updated to reflect the latest scientific and technological advancements. This will also provide a clear legal framework for the prevention, reduction, and control of marine litter. National governments and port authorities play a crucial role in the prevention and control of marine litter. They should work closely with local communities, NGOs, and other stakeholders to develop and implement effective management plans. These plans should be based on scientific evidence and best practices, and should be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changing circumstances.

It is essential to establish an exchange platform experience in good cleaning practices for lacustrine and marine waters, including ports and inland waterways. There is a need for development and best practices of environmentally friendly recycling and waste management. This includes, inter alia, regional or national maps of hotspots of accumulation, waste management models to be adopted and improved, possible locations for disposal of shipping wastes or historic dumping grounds. Finally, there is a need for development of a risk assessment for detecting where accumulation of plastic waste pose a threat to the environment and should be removed.

It is essential to establish an exchange platform experience in good cleaning practices for lacustrine and marine waters, including ports and inland waterways. There is a need for development and best practices of environmentally friendly recycling and waste management. This includes, inter alia, regional or national maps of hotspots of accumulation, waste management models to be adopted and improved, possible locations for disposal of shipping wastes or historic dumping grounds. Finally, there is a need for development of a risk assessment for detecting where accumulation of plastic waste pose a threat to the environment and should be removed.

This action plan is envisaged to be a five-year rolling plan. The implementation and monitoring, review plan below presents a road map towards realization of the proposed actions, and defines targets to monitor progress, outcomes and effectiveness.

Proposed Action	Output/Target	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Responsible	Timeline
				Wk 1 Wk 2 Wk 3 Wk 4 Wk 5
Stakeholder Engagement				
Action 1 Establish a regional working group to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of measures to combat marine litter				
	Working group initiated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to convene Defined regional representation Defined timeline 	NC	
Action 2 Develop and implement a multi-national marine debris reduction strategy				
	Multi-national marine debris reduction strategy developed		NC	
Action 3 Review, evaluate and strengthen legislative measures for improved waste management				
	Applicable, robust legislation strengthened	Broadening legislative framework at national level	Public	
Operations for Removal of Marine Litter				
Action 4 Implement a pilot programme for removing plastic marine debris				
	Pilot removal activities proposed	Some operational status of removal activities in place (at least the following)	Public	
Action 5 Eliminate, change or mitigate sources of marine debris				
	Environmentally friendly products adopted	Framework for mitigation of environmental impacts	NC	
Action 6 Raise public awareness and reduce marine impacts				
	Exchange platform	Exchanges identified	Public	
Education and Outreach				
Action 7 Increase the IBS focus, tools, funds, technology and resources available to combat marine litter				
	Resources released, requiring and releasing financial resources to combat marine litter	Resources documents for prioritization of IBS projects and IBS focus areas	Public	
Action 8 Encourage private sector involvement				
	Framework for eco-labeling developed	Eco-labelling framework established	NC	
Action 9 Encourage local government and industry to adopt waste management best practices				
	Clearing house mechanism established	Database of effective measures and incentives for waste management	NC	
Monitoring, Research and Reporting				
Action 10 Training and capacity building for existing and developing countries to develop reporting mechanisms and reporting standards for the IBS				
	Training and capacity building for existing and developing countries to develop reporting mechanisms and reporting standards for the IBS	Assessment of reporting mechanisms at national level	Public	
Action 11 Update marine debris reporting mechanism to include emerging issues				
	Review criteria updated	Review of reporting mechanism	NC	
Action 12 Improve reporting by developing guidelines for reporting marine debris				
	Reporting guidelines	Report on reporting mechanism	NC	
Action 13 Verify "legitimacy" of new and revised standards for reporting marine debris				
	Legitimacy identified	Legitimacy report	NC	
Capacity Development				
Action 14 Develop human capital and infrastructure				
	Human and technical capacity enhanced	Framework for second stage development of the program at the national level	Public	



7. APPENDICES