



IUCN Plastic Pollution Meeting Series

How can a circular economy positively impact biodiversity in the context of the Plastics Treaty?

Report from INC-2 and next steps ahead of INC-3



| Topic | Time | Speaker | Notes |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Introduction | 08h00-08h10 or 15h00-15h10 | Sonia Peña Moreno, Director International Policy Centre; Karine SIEGWART, Senior Policy Advisor, IUCN International Policy Centre | Welcome and introductions Do plastics circular economic models have benefits to prevent biodiversity loss? If so, how can IUCN leverage these models to achieve our mission globally? How does the Global Plastics Treaty process work and what is IUCN doing to ensure biodiversity is addressed in this process? |
| The Global Plastics Treaty | 08h10-08h20 or 15h10-15h20 | Alexandra HARRINGTON, IUCN WCEL Chair of the Plastics Treaty Task Force | Overview of the process, IUCN's role and how we are working as a team with WCEL, Ocean Team, IPC Team |
| Circular economy and biodiversity: Towards a circular economy that begins and ends in nature | 08h20-08h35 or 15h20-15h35 | Barbara OBERC, Senior Policy and Project Officer, EURO - EU Policies | Report link: https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2022-051-En.pdf |
| Plastics: The issue and insight from different regions of IUCN | 08h35-08h55 or 15h35-15h55 | Regional colleagues from around IUCN | 5 min per region Current and previous plastics projects in the regions, the issues of gender, informal sector and human rights, the environmental impacts of plastic pollution, and circular economy approaches as solutions Guiding questions: - What are the main sources of plastic pollution you are often confronted within your projects/activities? - Which aspect of the plastics life cycle do your projects/activities mainly focus on: "upstream", "mid-cycle" or "downstream"? - What were/are the most successful, for nature and people, measures so far (from regulation to education)? |
| AFRIPAC: how we are building capacity for the negotiators based on the countries' needs | 08h55-09h05 or 15h55-16h05 | Lynn SORRENTINO, Programme Officer, Ocean Team | Overview of needs assessments to date in Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, and Sierra Leone |
| Measuring circularity | 09h05-09h15 Or 15h05-15h15 | Leander RAES, Economist, Economics Unit | Data and methods to explain circular economy: – European studies – Circularity in nature: plastic trade perspective illustrated by the map of plastic trade in Senegal and AFRIPAC latest results? Technical aspect of circularity |
| Legal aspects of circularity in the Treaty | 09h15-09h25 or 15h15-15h25 | Alexandra HARRINGTON, IUCN WCEL Chair of the Plastics Treaty Task Force | How does this link to treaty language? How does this link to National Action Plan (NAPs)? |
| Next steps to Nairobi | 09h25-09h30 Or 15h25-15h30 | Karine SIEGWART, Senior Policy Advisor, IUCN International Policy Centre | 1. Submission 2. Webinars 3. Regional inputs |



Welcome and Introduction

Sonia Peña Moreno, Director International Policy Centre;
Karine Siegwart, Senior Policy Advisor, IUCN International Policy Centre

Introduction

IUCN Resolutions ([7.019](#) - *Stopping the global plastic pollution crisis in marine environments by 2030* and [7.069](#) - *Eliminate plastic pollution in protected areas, with priority action on single-use plastic products*)

International biodiversity goals and targets (Target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)), the SDGs, (in particular SDG12 and SDG 14.1), and the recently agreed [High Seas Treaty](#).

Participation in various parallel processes:

- Establishment of a [Science-Policy Panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution](#);
- Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions on Chemicals and Waste ([BRS MEAs](#)) and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management ([SAICM](#)) – Process;
- UN General Assembly “Zero Waste Initiative”;
- UN General Assembly “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”;
- WTO engagement to address trade and plastics regulation issues; [WTO | Plastics pollution and environmentally sustainable plastics trade](#)
- World Health Assembly Resolution on [The impact of chemicals, waste and pollution on human health \(who.int\)](#);
- [High Ambition Coalition to End Plastic Pollution \(hactoendplasticpollution.org\)](#)

! 10 years of experience in the field !

Karine SIEGWART, Senior
Policy Advisor, IUCN
International Policy Centre



[First Session of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution \(unep.org\)](https://www.unep.org/press-releases/2022/11/28/first-session-of-intergovernmental-negotiating-committee-on-plastic-pollution)



[Second Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution: Events | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](https://www.unep.org/press-releases/2022/11/28/second-session-of-the-intergovernmental-negotiating-committee-on-plastic-pollution)

IUCN Position: The overall objective is to design a future Plastics Treaty that address the respective interlinkages with those on Biodiversity and ecosystem health, human rights, a just transition, and circularity.

[Second session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on plastic pollution \(INC-2\) - events | IUCN](#)

[INC-2 Plastic Pollution Treaty - resource | IUCN](#)

[IUCN Position Paper for INC-1 Plastic Pollution Treaty - resource | IUCN](#)



INC decided “to request the Chair, with the support of the secretariat, **to prepare a zero-draft text** of the international legally binding instrument called for in Environment Assembly resolution 5/14, for its consideration at its third session”.

Quoting French writer **Victor Hugo**, the **INC Chair** added, “It is sad to think that nature speaks, and human beings do not listen”.

→ **“Towards a circular economy that begins and ends in nature”** (IUCN report)



Source: Stockholm Resilience Centre.



UNITED NATIONS

UNEP/PP/INC.2/5



United Nations
Environment
Programme

Distr.: Limited
6 July 2023
Original: English

Intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment
Second session
Paris, 29 May–2 June 2023

Report of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, on the work of its second session

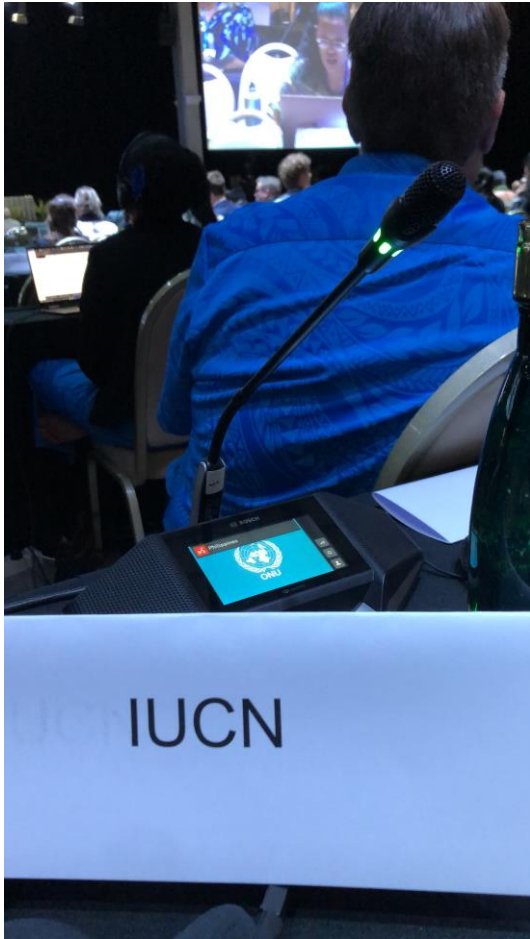
I. Introduction

1. In resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022 entitled “End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument”, the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to begin its work during the second half of 2022, with the ambition of completing that work by the end of 2024. The Environment Assembly also decided that the intergovernmental negotiating committee was to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addressed the full life cycle of plastic, taking into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities, and including provisions described in the resolution.
2. Accordingly, the first session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, was held at the Punta del Este Convention and Exhibition Centre, Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 28 November to 2 December 2022.
3. The second session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee was held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, from 29 May to 2 June 2023.

[FinalINC2Report.pdf \(unep.org\)](https://www.unep.org/press/2023/07/06/20230706-01)



“Core Team” through IUCN ...



Alexandra Harrington
WCEL
Chair Plastics Treaty Task Force

Janaka de Silva
Senior Programme Coordinator
Ocean Team
Plastics



Karine Siegwart
Senior Policy Advisor
IPC
Pollution, Waste, Chemicals



Leander Raes
Economist
Economics Team



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Head Environmental
Legal Officer
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Domenique Finegan
Oficial técnico(a)
ORMACC Biodiversity and
Rights



Joao Sousa
Senior Programme Officer
Ocean Team
Plastics / Business



Alima Koite
AFRIPAC Officer
PACO



Lynn Sorrentino
Marine Programme
Officer
Ocean Team
Plastics



Christina Voigt
Chair WCEL

.... and more:

PlasticsTreaty@iucn.org



The Global Plastics Treaty

Alexandra Harrington, IUCN WCEL Chair of the Plastics Treaty Task Force

The Global Plastics Treaty

As established by UNEA, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution (INC) has been created as the structure within which negotiations for the Plastics Treaty will take place.

In Resolution 5/14, UNEA set the deadline for the Plastics Treaty negotiations as the end of 2024, with the aim of adopting the Treaty during the 2025 UNEA May meeting.

Scope of the Treaty is intended to be all plastic pollution, including a focus on the marine environment.

The Global Plastics Treaty

- Negotiations will take place at set intervals and will be hosted by different countries in each round.
- INC-1 took place at the end of November 2022 in Uruguay.
- INC-2 took place in May in Paris.
- INC-3 will take place in Nairobi during the week of 13 Nov 2023.
- INC-4 and INC-5 will take place in 2024.

The Global Plastics Treaty

- Throughout the negotiations, circularity has become a critical factor in everything from defining the scope of the plastics problem to be regulated to how to regulate these issues to how to oversee this at the international and national levels.
- These questions are examples of where the scientific and legal knowledge from IUCN can and are playing an important role in the progress of the INC and steps toward achieving/implementing the Global Plastics Treaty.
- The combination of WCEL, the Oceans Team and the IPC has become a unique partnership that works together to bring our collective areas of expertise to the INC process.



Circular economy and biodiversity: Towards a circular economy that begins and ends in nature

Barbara Oberc, Senior Policy and Project Officer, EURO - EU Policies



Towards a circular economy that begins and ends in nature

Barbara Pia Oberč
IUCN European Regional Office





European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform

A joint initiative by the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee

The Coordination Group

Leadership Groups



Leadership Group on Biodiversity and Climate

coordinated by
IUCN

**Circular economy
Ecosystems
Biodiversity**

TOWARD A JOINT APPROACH

Institut National
de l'Économie
Circulaire

ELLEN MACARTHUR
FOUNDATION

**THE NATURE
IMPERATIVE**

How the circular economy
tackles biodiversity loss

SITRA

BITRA STUDIES 208

MAY 2022

TACKLING ROOT CAUSES

– Halting biodiversity loss through
the circular economy

European Environment Agency

BRIEFING

**The benefits to biodiversity of a strong
circular economy**

IUCN

**Towards a circular economy
that begins and ends in
nature**

Barbara Pla Oberć, Roza de Jong, Tommaso Demozzi,
Barbara Battioni Romanelli
Alberto Arroyo Schnell, editor

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Towards a circular economy that begins and ends in nature

IUCN, 2022

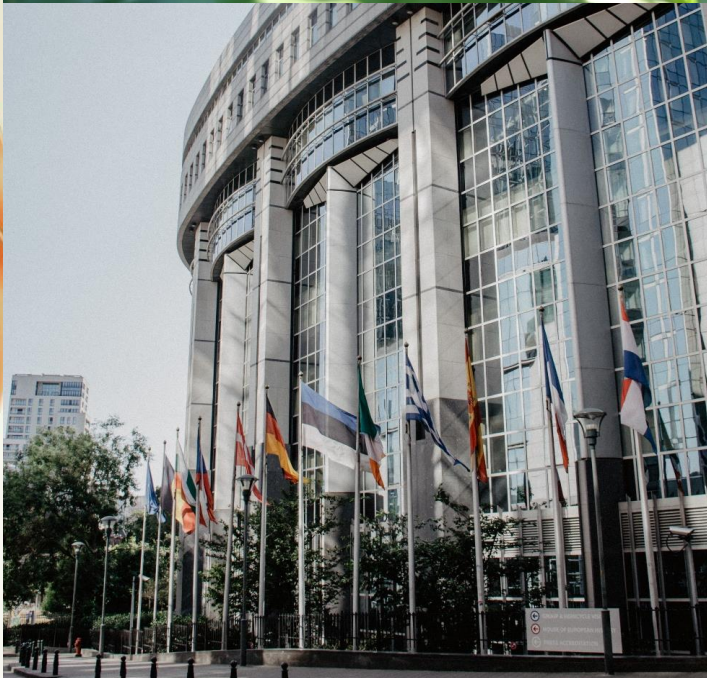
Towards a circular economy that begins and ends in nature

Barbara Pia Oberč, Roza de Jong, Tommaso Demozzi,
Barbara Battioni Romanelli

Alberto Arroyo Schnell, editor



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Convention on
Biological Diversity

© UN CBD

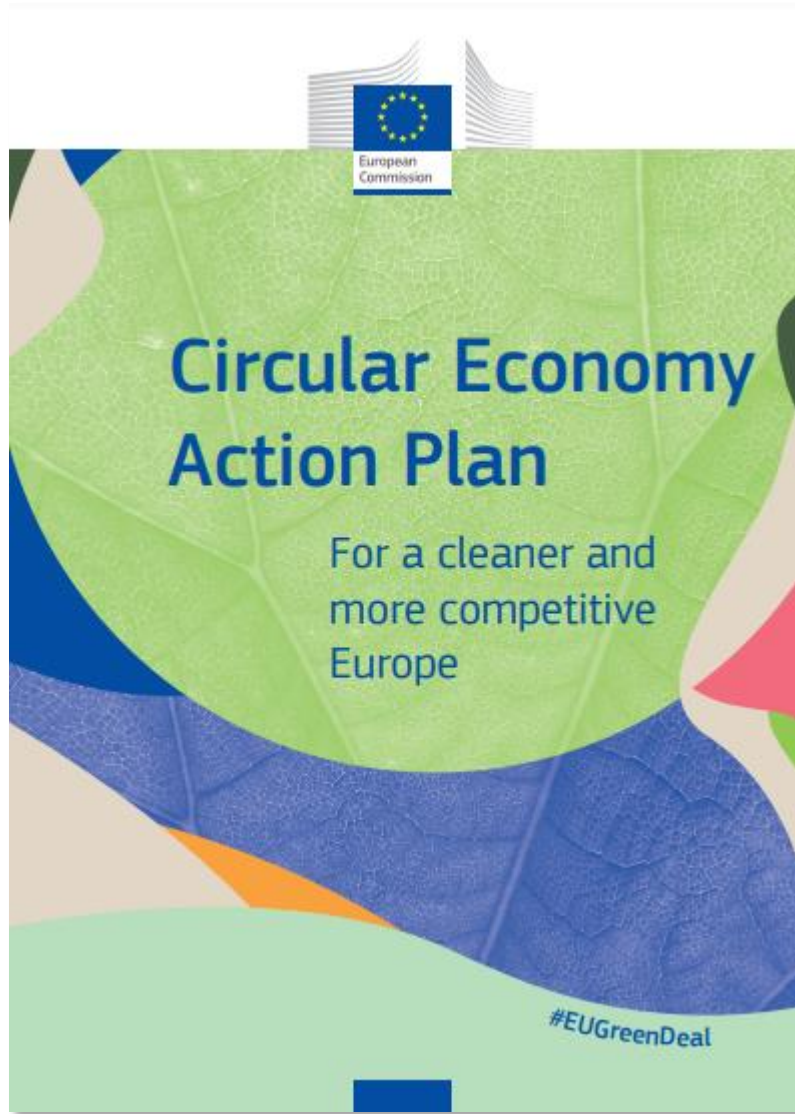
The European Green Deal

#EUGreenDeal

© European Commission



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



DEEP DIVE: Food, water and nutrients

- the sustainable use of renewable bio-based materials
- the reduction of food waste in Europe
- the substitution of single-use products by reusable alternatives in food services
- efficient water reuse in agriculture and industrial processes and the sustainable management of nutrients, including wastewater treatment



Photo by Iswanto Arif on Unsplash



Sustainable Food Systems Initiative Framework

Floods Directive

Forest Strategy

Emissions Trading Scheme

Birds and Habitats Directives

Waste Directive

Bioeconomy Strategy and Action Plan

Sustainable Products Initiative

Construction Products Regulation

Wastewater Directive

Circular Economy Action Plan

Water Framework Directive

Common Agricultural Policy

Plastics Strategy

EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030

Framework for Bio-based and Biodegradable Plastics

Regulation on LULUCF

Water Reuse Regulation

EU Industrial Strategy

Farm to Fork Strategy

Zero Pollution Action Plan

Renewable Energy Directive

Nature Restoration Regulation

Framework to Facilitate Sustainable Investment

Directive on Single-use Plastics

Invasive Alien Species Directive

Drinking Water Directive

Integrated Nutrient Management Plan

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Sewage Sludge Directive



Photo by Pixabay



Photo by Sri Lanka on Unsplash



Photo by Julien Riedel on Unsplash



To support the transition to a circular economy with nature at its core, it is fundamental to enhance policy coherence.



Conservation and restoration will remain crucial activities in the fight against the interdependent crises of biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, and climate change.



The transition to a circular economy that both begins and ends in nature, and that transforms our unsustainable production and consumption systems, is an invaluable tool to help us achieve our fast-approaching environmental targets.



Thank you for your attention!



Towards a circular economy that begins and ends in nature

Barbara Pia Oberč
IUCN European Regional Office



Plastics: The issue and insight from different regions of IUCN

Guiding questions:

- What are the main sources of plastic pollution you are often confronted with in your projects/activities?
- Which aspect of the plastics life cycle do your projects/activities mainly focus on: "upstream", "midstream" or "downstream"?
- What were/are the most successful, for nature and people, measures so far (from regulation to education)?



AFRIPAC: how we are building capacity for the negotiators based on the countries' needs

Lynn Sorrentino, Programme Officer, Ocean Team

AFRIPAC: Effective Capacity Building for Global Plastics Treaty in Africa

Empowering negotiating capacity and in-country collaboration in five African States for the Global Plastics Treaty



Funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)

Global Plastics Treaty

Rapidly increasing levels of plastic pollution represent a serious global problem, negatively impacting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development.

Especially for developing countries and Small Island Developing States.

March 2022, 175 nations agreed to develop a legally binding agreement to end plastic pollution by end of 2024.

Major step towards reducing plastic pollution globally.

Parties to put forward National Action Plans to address regional and global requirements (including robust reporting, international legal oversight and accountability mechanisms).





Challenges and Needs

Developing countries face **unique challenges** and often lack specialised skills to negotiate a global plastics treaty which aims to address the issue **across the complex plastic life cycle**.

Ability to entrench national action plans in the legal and policy systems of a State is critical for their success.

Requires broad, public participation, public access to information and cooperation at all levels.

Rapid speed at which Treaty is to be negotiated. For many LDCs and SIDS with low capacity, preparations can be a challenge: **less time and smaller negotiating teams**.

To be effective participants in the treaty negotiations , countries will need to have **access to relevant knowledge and data** to support their positions.

Aims of AFRIPAC

- To support the five countries to:
 - Ensure global commitments to end plastic pollution are strengthened,
 - Improve national action plans and policies, and
 - Align global policy to the national and regional instruments to prevent marine litter.

LONGTERM PROJECT GOAL

By 2025, the project has empowered select governments in Africa and their stakeholders to inform negotiations for the Global Plastics Treaty, whose measures are responsive to the needs and circumstances of developing countries.

Two Desired Outcomes

Outcome 1. Target States and Stakeholders are included in Global Plastics Treaty negotiations in Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee processes.

Outcome 2. Plastic pollution mitigation processes of Target States integrate Circular Economy principles in Waste Management practices.





Stakeholders

- Government
- National associations, women's groups etc.
- Regional institutions and orgs with mandate to support plastic pollution mitigation
- Knowledge holders and external experts
- Women's empowerment and advancing gender equality to deliver results
- Incorporate informal waste sector, marginalised communities, women in plastic waste industry



Capacity Building

- Supporting preparations for the INC negotiation process
- Ensuring national action plans are aligned to addressing the future treaty
- Aim: National level actors are aligned
- Requisite skills and knowledge built, shared
- Focus on national and regional capacity building interventions
- Synergies will be developed with other organisations funded by Norad, as well as associated networks on plastic pollution



More information

<https://www.iucn.org/search?key=afripac>





Measuring circularity

Leander Raes, Economist, Economics Team



The economic impact of circular solutions to reduce plastic pollution

Leander Raes, PhD

Economics Team

IUCN Centre for Economy and Finance

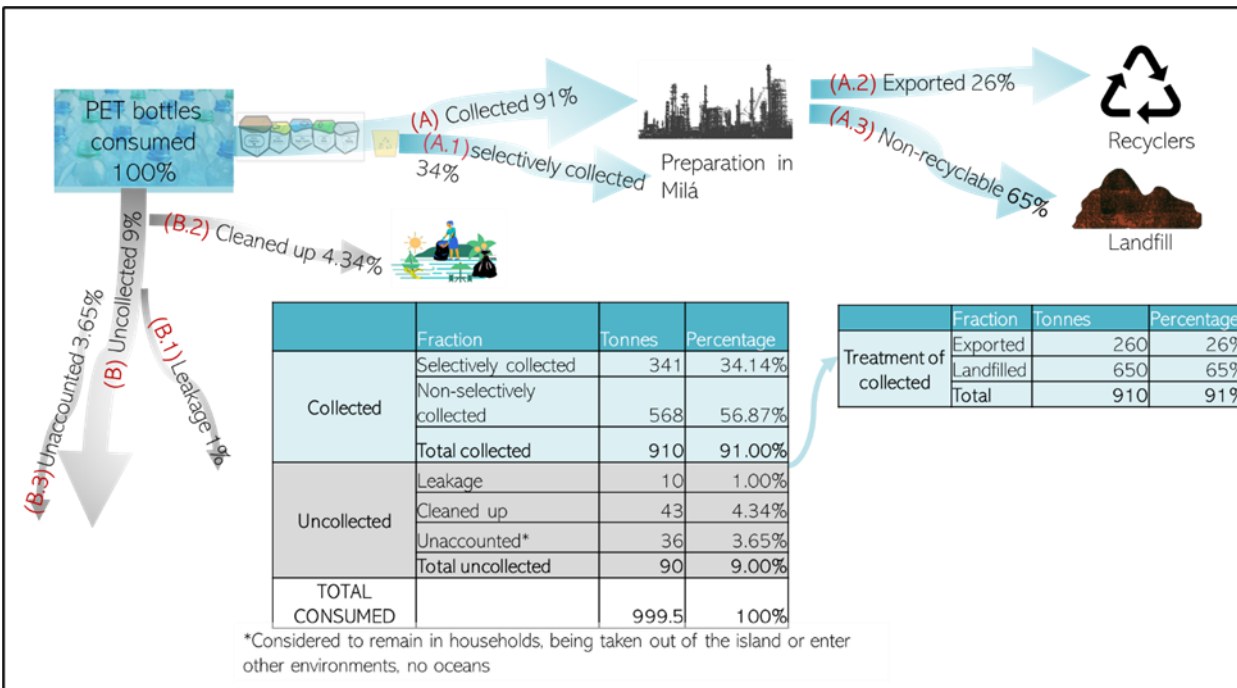
Overview

- Economic assessment of a Deposit Refund System (DRS) in Menorca, Spain (PWFII-Med project)
- Combining DRS and beach clean-ups, example of Cape Town in South Africa (MARPLASTICCS project)
- Broader impact of reducing marine plastic pollution in the Caribbean (PWFII project)
- Circularity and trade: challenges for implementation. Example of Senegal (AFRIPAC project)

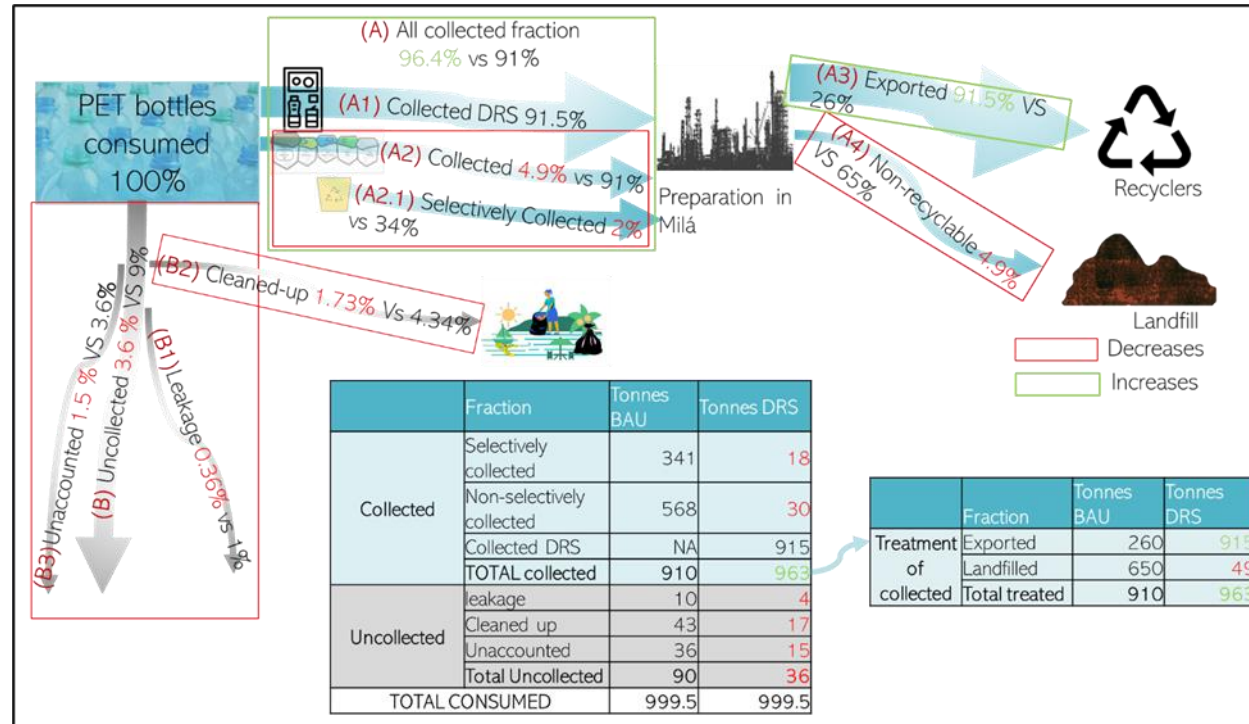
Economic Assessment of a Deposit Refund System (DRS), an Instrument for the Implementation of a Plastics Circular Economy in Menorca, Spain



Change in flow PET bottles through DRS

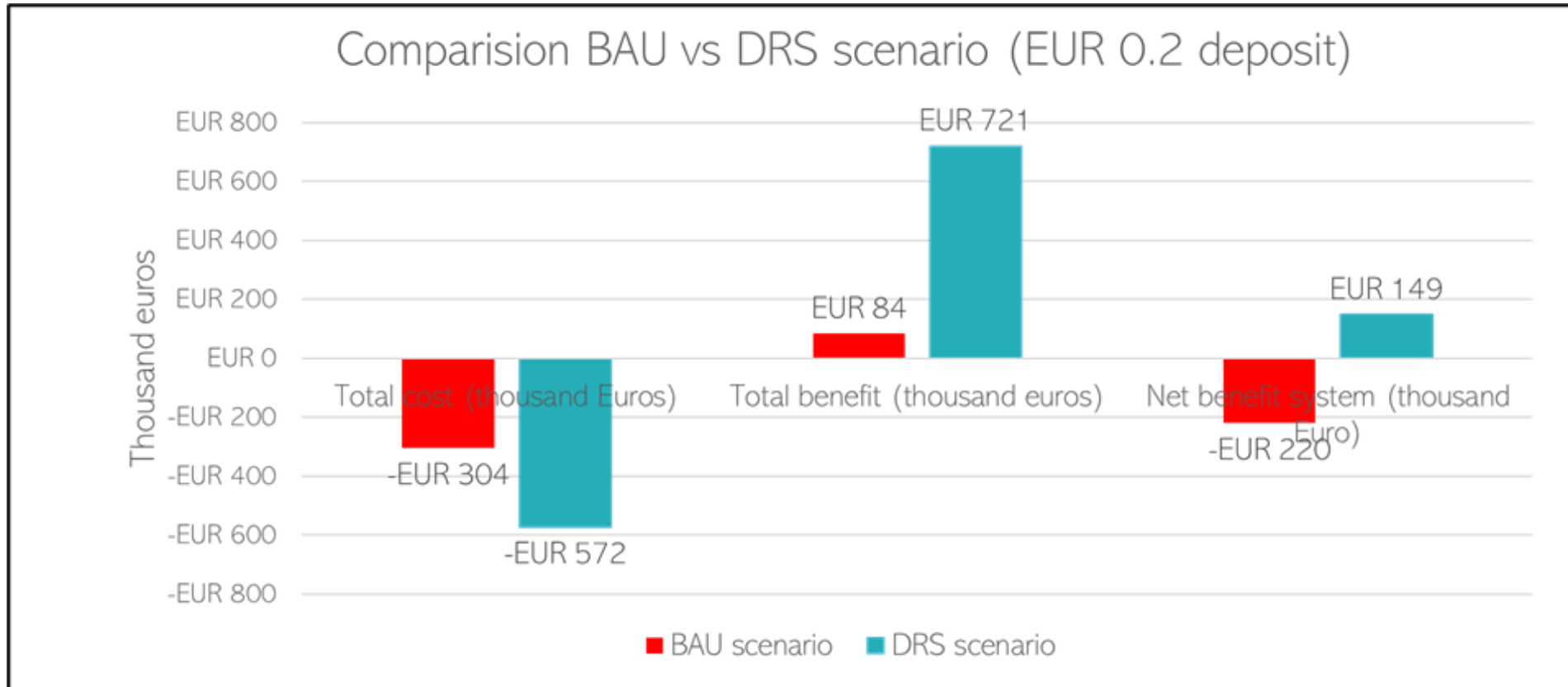


Flow of PET bottles in the BAU scenario



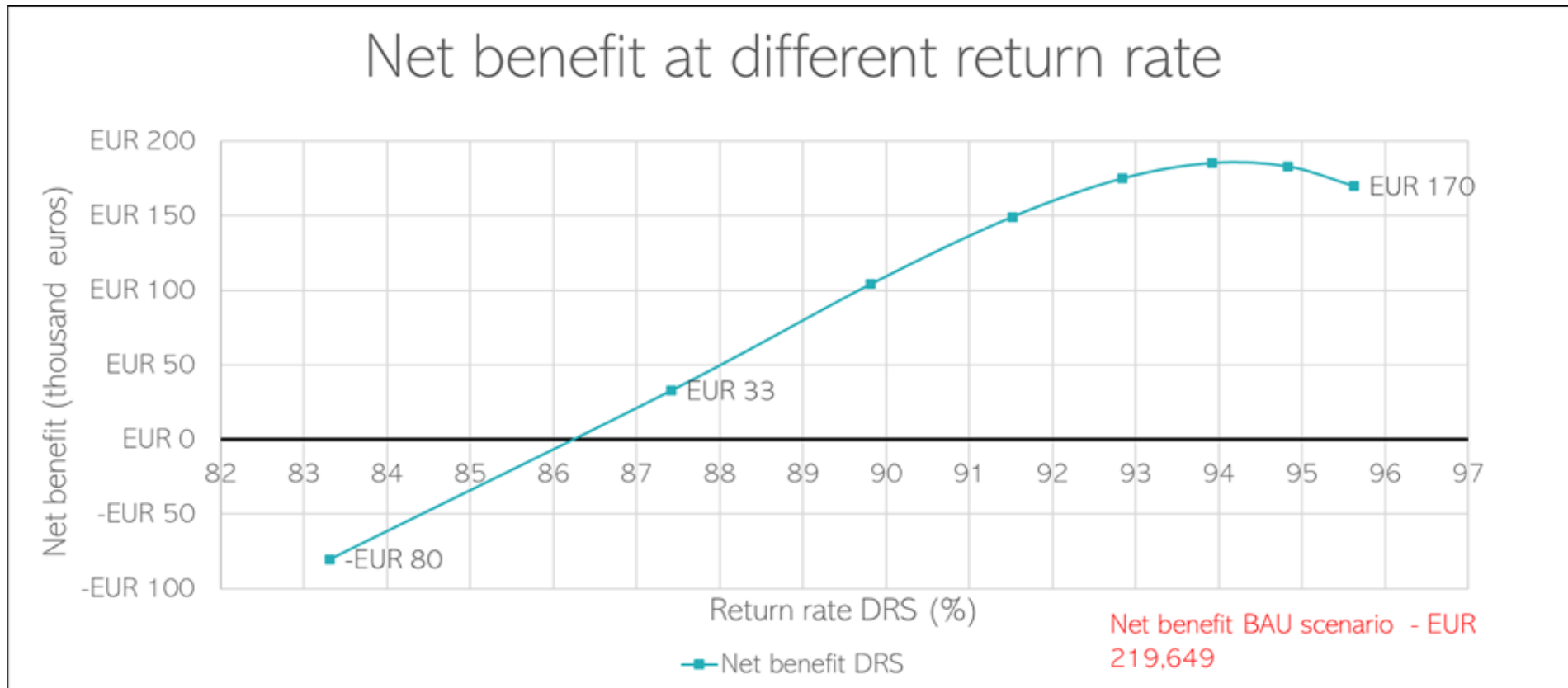
Expected flow of PET bottles after implementation of DRS, with a deposit of EUR 0.2

Costs, benefits, and net benefits of the BAU and DRS scenario



Return rate of 91.5%

Net benefits of the DRS scenario



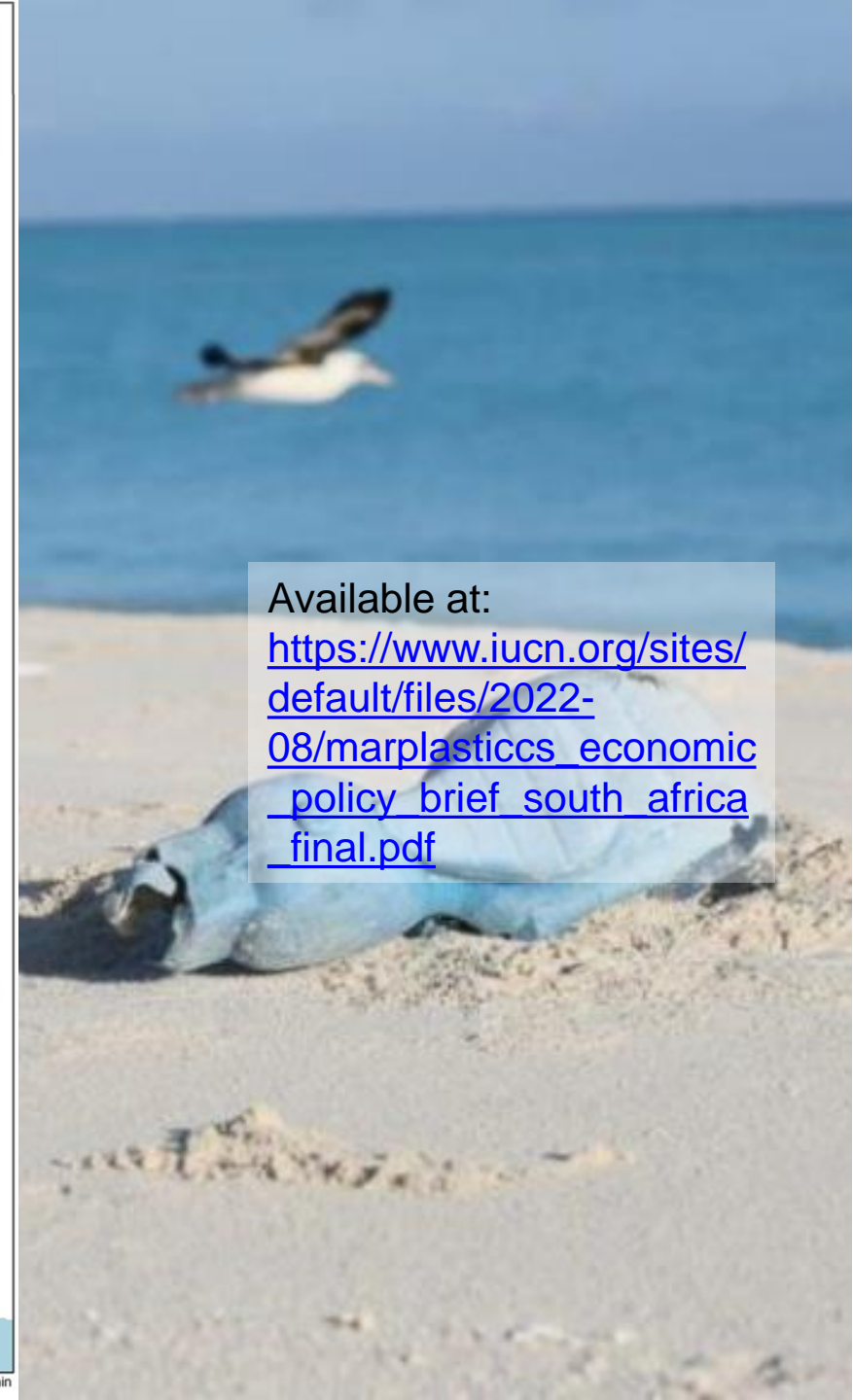
At a deposit of EUR 0.3 and a return rate of 94% net benefits reach a peak and start to decrease. Total benefits of the system depend mainly on the benefit of unclaimed deposits.

Efficiency of beach clean-ups and deposit refund schemes (DRS) to avoid damages from plastic pollution on the tourism sector in Cape Town, South Africa



Source : Strategic tourism Infrastructure Development, Cape Town, tourism department Cape Town

Realization : Aanchal Jain



Available at:
https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/marplasticcs_economic_policy_brief_south_africa_final.pdf

Combining DRS and beach clean-ups

| Scenarios | Impact on DRS system | | | | Impact on beach clean-ups | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Return Rate | Deposit rate (ZAR) ⁵ | Bottles returned | Bottles not returned | Cost of DRS (ZAR) | Bottles littered on beaches | Cost cleaning bottles from beaches (ZAR) |
| Without DRS | - | - | - | - | - | 245,264 | 2,345,290 |
| DRS 74% | 74% | 0.1 | 470,000,116 | 165,135,176 | 128,927,191 | 66,054 | 631,630 |
| DRS 87% | 87% | 2.3 | 552,567,704 | 82,567,588 | 136,097,546 | 33,027 | 315,815 |
| DRS 94% | 94% | 11.6 | 597,027,174 | 38,108,117 | 139,638,422 | 15,243 | 145,761 |
| DRS 100% | 100% | 46.5 ⁶ | 635,135,291 | 0 | 142,851,791 | 0 | 0 |

Bottles collected through DRS and beach clean-ups with different return rates

| Scenarios | Cost of cleaning beaches with DRS (ZAR) | Cost of beach clean-ups (ZAR) | Total cost to clean beaches with both interventions (ZAR) |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Without DRS | | 13,029,387 | 13,029,387 |
| DRS 74% | 51,571 | 11,367,299 | 11,315,728 |
| DRS 87% | 54,439 | 11,054,352 | 10,999,913 |
| DRS 94% | 55,855 | 10,885,713 | 10,829,858 |
| DRS 100% | 57,141 | 10,741,238 | 10,684,097 |

Total costs to clean beaches through beach clean-ups and DRS



Potential impact of plastic litter on beaches in Cape Town

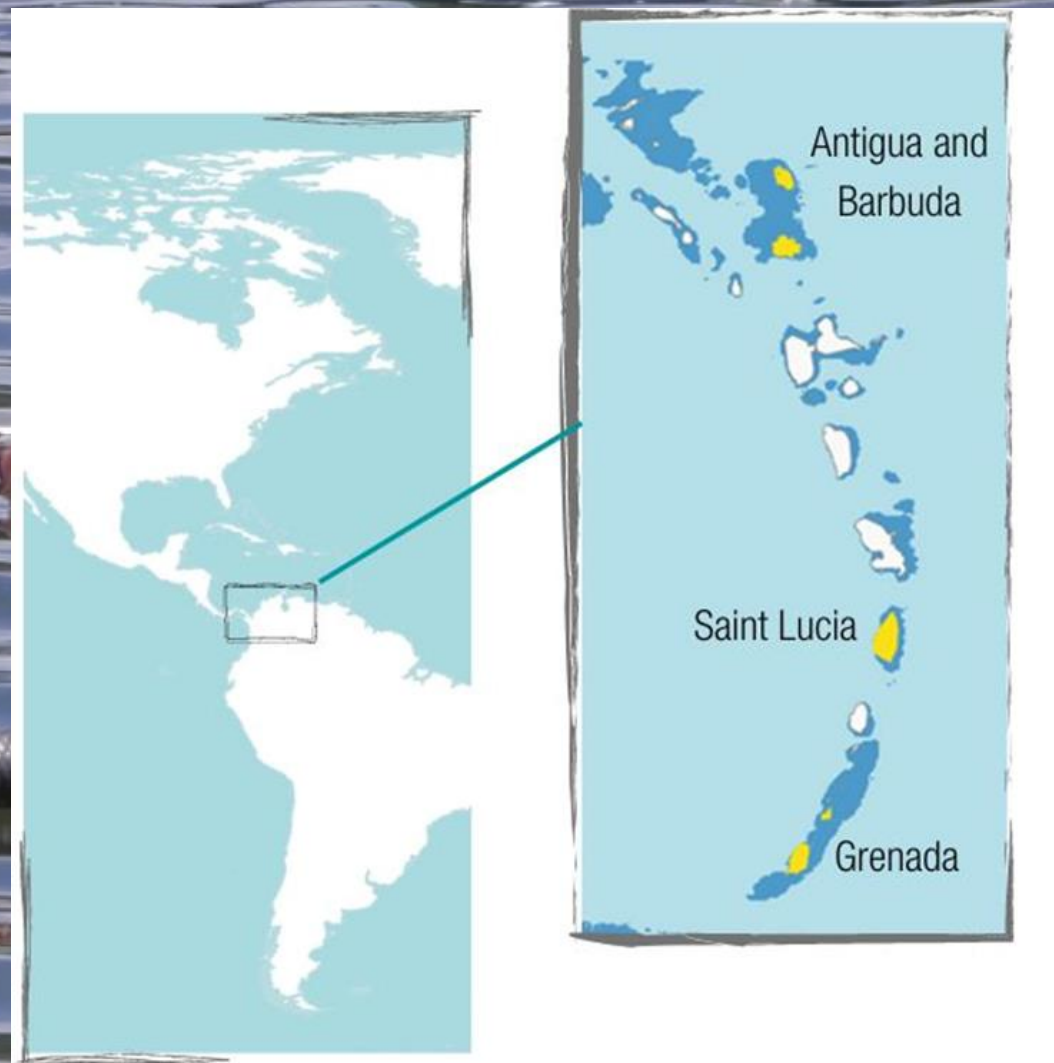
- Plastic litter on the beaches of Cape Town could cause a loss up to ZAR 8.5 billion in total coastal tourism revenue.
- 91% of total coastal tourism revenue and 67% of overall tourism revenue.
- 1.5% of Cape Town's GDP.
- Potential loss of employment for 29,258 people

Benefit of avoiding loss to the tourism sector

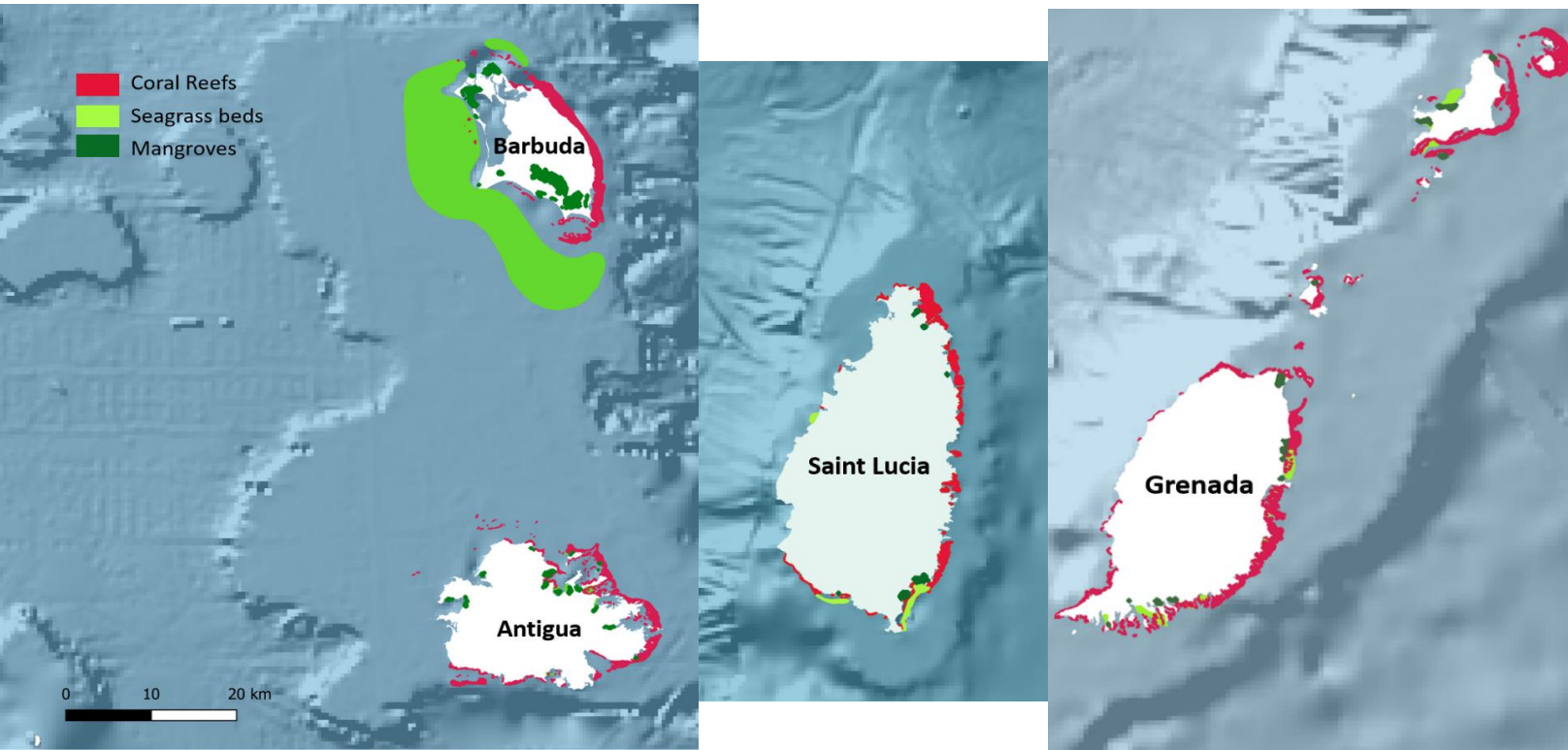
| Scenarios | Benefit-Cost Ratio |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Without DRS | 654 |
| DRS 74% | 749 |
| DRS 87% | 770 |
| DRS 94% | 782 |
| DRS 100% | 793 |

+ an estimated 741 jobs in DRS and 350 jobs in beach clean-ups

The economic impact of plastic pollution in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Lucia



Impact on marine and coastal ecosystems marine wildlife



Impact on marine wildlife through:

- Ingestion
- Entanglement
- Colonisation
- Contact or coverage
- Chemical impacts

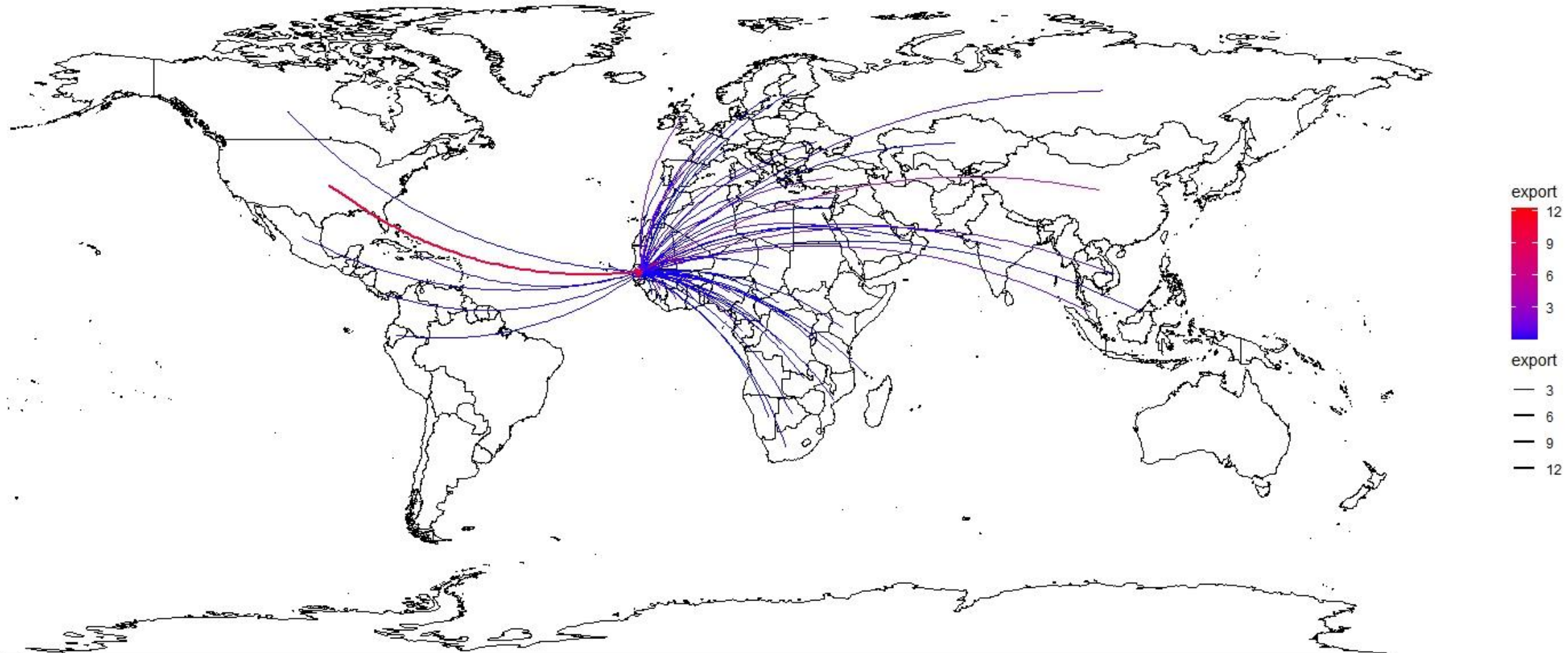
Picture: Shutterstock, Eric Carlander

For example: Failler et al. (2015) estimated that the ecosystem services provided by mangroves, coral reefs, and sea grass in Martinique are worth €250 million per year.

Source: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2014.10.011>

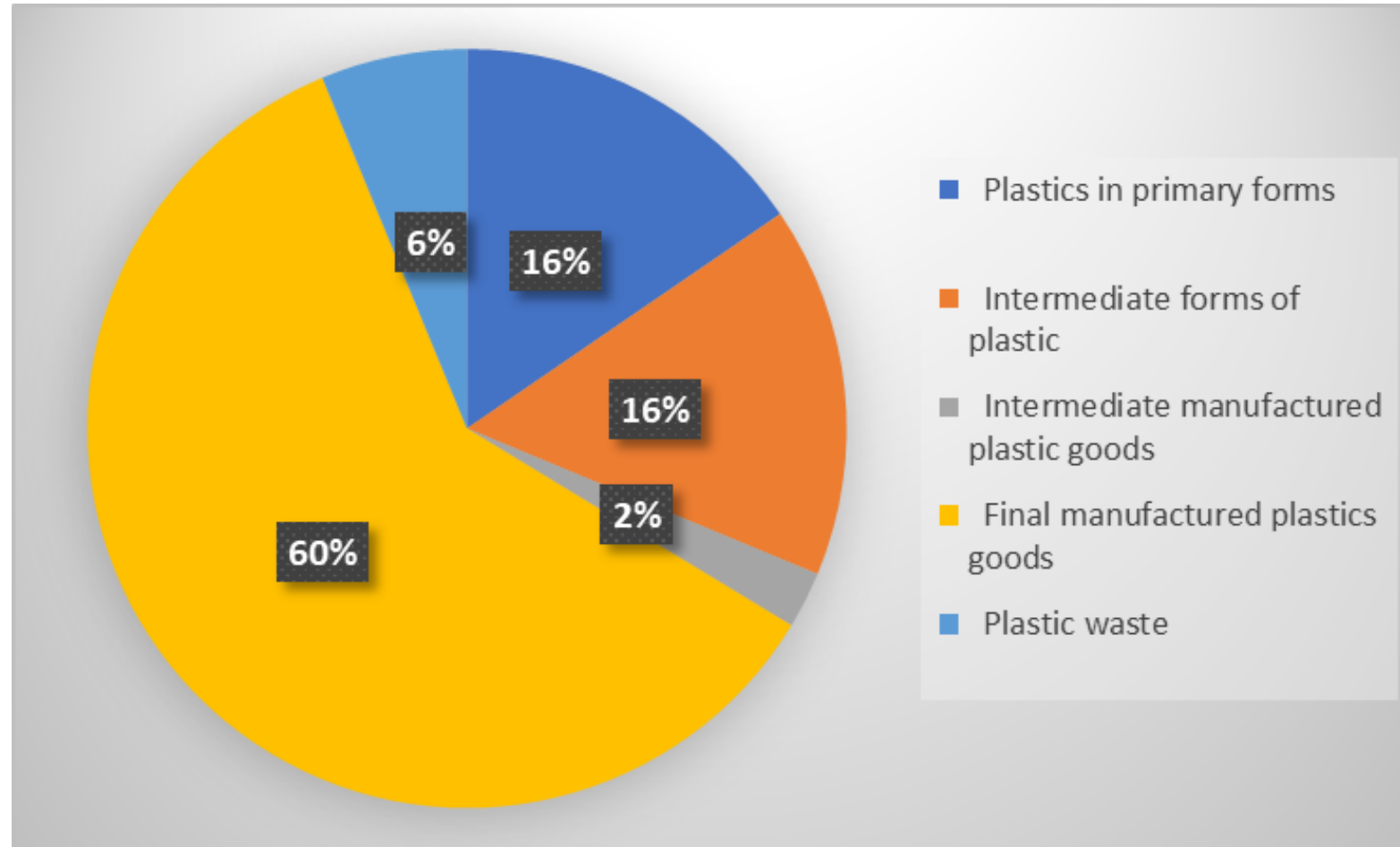
Implementing circular solutions and global plastics trade

Example: Export of plastics from Senegal (2021)



Implementing circular solutions and global plastics trade

Example: Export of plastics from Senegal (2021)





Legal aspects of circularity in the Treaty

Alexandra Harrington, IUCN WCEL Chair of the Plastics Treaty Task Force

Legal aspects of circularity in the Treaty – Links with Treaty Language

- **Essential elements of the Treaty**
 - Preamble
 - Definitions
 - Objectives
 - Scope
 - Fundamental principles
 - Core obligations – binding and voluntary
 - Oversight measures
 - Compliance measures
 - National Action Plans

Legal aspects of circularity in the Treaty – Links with National Action Plans

- **What might National Action Plans look like?**
 - Inclusion of circularity requirements in reporting requirements
 - Inclusion of circularity requirements in developing the National Action Plans
 - Inclusion of circularity requirements in implementing the National Action Plans
 - Inclusion of circularity requirements in potential oversight and review of the National Action Plans

Agreed Timetable for future INCs

- **INC-3** 13 – 17 November, UNEP Headquarters, Nairobi

UNEA 6 Week of 26 February 2024 (The UNEP Executive Director to report on progress)

- **INC-4** April 2024, Ottawa, Canada
- **INC-5** Q4 2024, South Korea

*Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries, Mid 2025,
(location to be determined, bids made by Ecuador, Rwanda,
Senegal)*

Considering **Resolutions** and **Biodiversity/Nature Conservation** and ecosystems impacts and interlinkages (GBF, BBNJ, Just Transitions – land, water, ocean) the overall objective is to design a future Plastics Treaty that address the respective interlinkages with those on Biodiversity and ecosystem health, human rights, a just transition, and circularity.

Agree to measurable, ecologically sustainable objectives, targets and actions to stop all plastic pollution by 2030 and end pollution from single-use plastics by 2025. Reducing plastic production and eliminating products and chemicals of concern will be key to achieving this outcome, as will supporting sustainable waste management infrastructure.

- **Bring in the legal expertise**, namely through its World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) and ELT, in order to strengthen the legal foundations of the conservation of nature and sustainable development elements, learnings from other MEA, treaty coherence.
- **Showcase Nature positive and NbS solutions** included in waste management, remediation, plastics substitutes/alternatives.
- **Build capacity** for delegates, governments and Civil Society for Plastics Treaty negotiation and implementation, support move from linear to circular economic systems, socially inclusive (**projects, national action plans**). **Strengthening governance** capacities at **local level**.

Next steps to Nairobi

- INC Secretariat to prepare for consideration by the committee at its third session a synthesis report on the submissions and a “zero draft”.
- Submission from IUCN to INC process 15 August 2023, relating to elements not discussed at INC-2, such as (a) principles and scope of the instrument ([template for a](#)), and (b) any potential areas for intersessional work compiled by the cofacilitators of the two contact groups, to inform the work of INC-3 ([template for b](#)).
- IUCN Webinar series to be continued
 - September/October: Right after [ICCM5](#) – Topic: Science of Plastics, health, sources to sea, human rights/just transition and links to NAPs
 - October/November: Topic: Preparation for INC-3, looking in detail at the zero draft, “scope and principles”, climate and indigenous voices
- Implementation of project: AFRIPAC, with GRID-Arendal
- IUCN in-house: identify possible engagement with different teams (gender, agriculture, climate, water etc.)
- Coordinate and ensure IUCN’s presence and active participation at INC 3 in Nairobi and in the plastic pollution-related parallel processes this year.



[Third Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution: Overview | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)



“Core Team” through IUCN ...



Alexandra Harrington
WCEL
Chair Plastics Treaty Task Force



Leander Raes
Economist
Economics Team



Domenique Finegan
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Alima Koite
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Janaka de Silva
Senior Programme Coordinator
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Maria Muavesi
Head Environmental
Legal Officer
Fiji



Karine Siegwart
Senior Policy Advisor
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Pollution, Waste, Chemicals



Joao Sousa
Senior Programme Officer
Ocean Team
Plastics / Business



Christina Voigt
Chair WCEL



Lynn Sorrentino
Marine Programme
Officer
Ocean Team
Plastics

.... and more:

PlasticsTreaty@iucn.org