

# Annex 5: Presentations

**IUCN** CLOSING THE PLASTIC TAP  
PLASTIC WASTE FREE ISLANDS

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

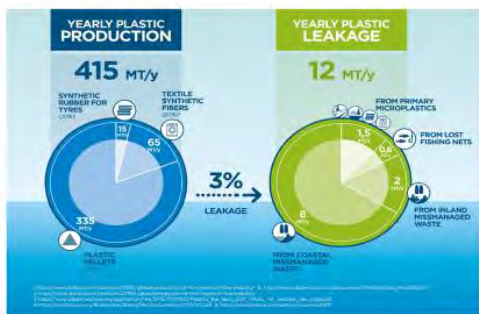


## The Fate of Plastic



Figure 2 Plastic Production and Fate from 1950 to 2010 (adapted from Belem et al., 2017)

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## IUCN Plastics Approach

- Data and analytics:** develop, and mainstream tools underpinning the global state of knowledge on plastic production & impacts
- Economic and policy assessments:** determine and assess demand-responsive plastic abatement actions
- Set standards:** develop consistent assessment methodologies that can be replicated
- Engage the private sector:** plastics-specific business engagement strategy
- Transformational action:** assess the full plastics value chain



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## Source to Sea Framework



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## Expanding Knowledge Base

- 2018 Global Study 2019 National guidance for marine plastic hotspots and shaping action
- 2020 13x national plastic hotspots reports and action plans + 5x regional plastic hotspots

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## Interventions Across the Value Chain



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## A Growing Global Portfolio



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## Why Small Islands ?

- Uniquely vulnerable to a variety of environmental issues, one of which is marine litter.
- Consumption patterns leading to increased use of plastics and waste generation
- Waste management can be logistically difficult and prohibitively expensive.
- Ecological impacts on high diversity ecosystems

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Names, borders, boundaries and other designations of countries shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion, official endorsement or acceptance by IUCN.

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## Demonstrating Effective, Quantifiable Solutions To Address Plastic Leakage



- **Improve** knowledge of waste generation.
- **Enhance** adoption of plastic leakage reduction measures by tourism, fisheries and waste management sectors.
- **Generate** sector-specific action plans for alternative value chains.
- **Develop** a blueprint for islands to prevent plastic waste leakage.

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## The Approach Continued



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## The Process



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## PWFI in the Caribbean region



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## The Caribbean region is unique...

- Global importance for BD conservation.
- Eastern Caribbean among top 5 global BD hotspots.
- Heart of Atlantic marine BD.
- Marine/coastal environments contribute to its economy.
- One of most frequented tourist hotspots



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Caribbean lives and livelihoods depend of healthy marine and coastal environments: 70% of its population lives along the coast!



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## How is the Caribbean facing marine plastic pollution?

- 24 Caribbean jurisdictions have some sort of single-use plastics ban
- 2 regional frameworks:
  - Protocol on the Control of Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS Protocol)
  - Caribbean Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter Management (RAPMaLi)



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## What is happening at national level?

- **Antigua and Barbuda:**
  - External Trade (Shopping Plastic Bags) Prohibition Order
  - Phased-out ban on importation and use of Styrofoam



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### • Saint Lucia:

- Phased-out approach to ban Styrofoam and single-use plastics
- Styrofoam and Plastic Food Service Containers (Prohibition) Act

### • Grenada:

- Phased-out approach to decrease contamination by plastic
- Non-Biodegradable Waste Control Act

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## What about the private sector?

The private sector in the region is taking action to move away from Styrofoam and single-use plastics:

- Caribbean Hotel & Tourism Association
- Hospitality sector
  - Sandals & Beaches
- Massy Stores



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## Lets work together...



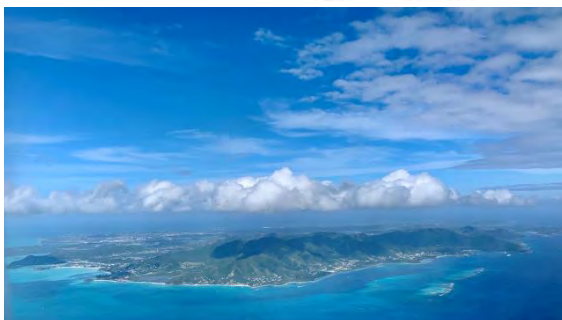
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## Strategic partners:

- Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)
- Ministry of Health, Wellness and Environment
- Department of Sustainable Development: Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries and Disaster Management

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Is it a Problem?

How big?

Where does it come from?

How do we solve it?





## Plastic Waste Free Islands In a nutshell...

### MAIN GOAL

- Driving islands circular economy/eliminate plastic leakage from Islands

### SUBSIDIARY GOALS

- Capacitating Islands and SIDS towards sustainable development
- Protecting and creating income, enabling job creation
- Circularity in Islands waste management



## Plastic Waste Free Islands Structure and operation

- 1-Quantification and Qualification
- 2-Policy
- 3-Economic
- 4-BAT
- 5-Blueprint



## Plastic Waste Free Islands Outcomes

- Generate knowledge
- Support Government and Private sector
- Enabling the creation of new value chains and jobs
- Support and facilitate investment in waste management
- Develop a blueprint for islands to prevent plastic waste leakage.



## Areas of interest for Ecosystem based approach



### Our why



Prevent plastic pollution at the very source



### What we do



- Helping brand owners accelerate the transition towards a circular economy
- Lower CO2 footprint and reduce plastic waste
- Future proofing businesses



### How we do that?

- By Rethinking, Redesigning and Rebranding material, technology and business models in i.e. the packaging sector

### ReThink - Roadmap to zero plastic waste



- 1) Reduce: Is the packaging necessary?
- 2) Reuse: Is it possible to use Re-usable and refillable items (return schemes)?
- 3) Recycle: Can packaging be made from recycled material/ is it recyclable?
- 4) Renew: Can you use more sustainable materials from renewable resources?



### ReThink - circular solution development



We developed circular closed loop solutions for our clients focusing on:

- Identification of stakeholders goals and challenges
- Involvement of players along the total value chain
- Development of cross-links with other sectors
- Set up of scalable pilot

## ReThink - Systemic change Projects




Searious Business included and worked together with private sector in the Baltic to develop solutions for reducing plastic pollution

Searious Business is running a project to reduce single use plastic waste in Morocco. The project's end goal is to increase post consumer plastic collection and recyclability rate.

The Project West Free Island goal is to drive the circular economy agenda forward and to reduce plastic waste generation and leakage from islands.

## Redesign - Some examples...



### Recyclable PET pouch



Searious Business developed a 100% fully-recyclable drink pouch. We partnered with IUCN and recyclers to determine the best recycling route for the pouch.

### Gispen recycled sofa



Searious Business developed a sofa made out of > 95% recycled plastics together with the Dutch furniture company Gispen. The sofa is also fully recyclable.







## Plastic waste free islands




EMPOWERING TOURISM, FISHING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTORS TO ELIMINATE PLASTIC POLLUTION FROM ISLANDS

## Searious Business role Qualification









- Waste management 
- Tourism 
- Fisheries 

- Rethink and redesign up to 3 value chain solutions for private sector per island
- Conduct a technical and economic feasibility study of proposed solutions
- Develop prototype and proof of concept for the 3 products (per island)



## Qualification matrix



Polymers	Tons/year Product/ year	Tons/year Product/ year	Tons/year Product/ year	Tons/year Product/ year
	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....



## Challenges



- Limited data on waste generation and waste management
- Limited policy regulations on waste management, tourism and fishery
- Differing cultural norms, sustainability, and development priorities
- Survey fatigue & knowledge extractivism
- Sustainable practices on plastic reduction not well consolidated yet

## Why do we have to act now?



- To limit the increasing plastic pollution per capita in the Caribbean
- To avoid 200,000 pieces of plastic per km<sup>2</sup> along island's shorelines
- To prevent 322,745 tons of plastic to go uncollected each year
- To improve human and wildlife health in the SIDS
- To futureproof SIDS economy, mainly based on marine and coastal tourism (US\$57 billion/year)
- To preserve marine ecosystem (coral reef degradation estimated annual revenue loss of \$670 million)

## Request



- Support from relevant partners
- Collaboration and engagement with local authorities, tourism and fishery associations: fill in questionnaire
- Participation of stakeholders (resorts, hotels, fishing companies): take measure and/or run pilot

## JOIN THE MOVEMENT NOW!



SEARIOUSBUSINESS.COM



## Quantifying the flow of plastics

Six countries - Three sectors - Two regions



## What sets us apart?

We work with all levels of government, community and the private sector to provide locally acceptable, culturally sensitive, sustainable solutions



**Collaborative**

We build on the strengths of work in-country and bring people together to create the change.



**Efficient**

We provide, data-based solutions bringing together multiple stakeholders for strategic decision making.




**Sustainable**

We provide tailored, long-term, fit for purpose solutions using scalable local technology.

Genesis from APC that has delivered over 800 projects for more than 300 clients in waste management, resource recovery, litter prevention and data collection over the past 22 years

## Focus Materials

- 1. Plastic 1: Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)
- 2. Plastic 2: High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)
- 3. Plastic 3: Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
- 4. Plastic 4: Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)
- 5. Plastic 5: Polypropylene (PP)
- 6. Plastic 6: Polystyrene (PS)
- 7. Plastic 7: Other (Polycarbonate, Polylactide)

## Focus sectors

- Fishing
- Market
- Waste management

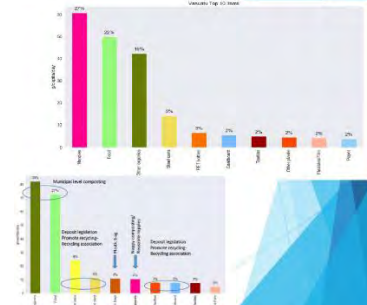
## Why does data matter?

You can't manage what you can't measure



## Data

- Current
- Relevant
- Local
- Replicable
- Robust



## How we plan to collect data

- Estimation of Imports and Exports
- Landfill audits – Incoming waste from all sectors (2 weeks per country per landfill)
- Shipping waste audit (International and Domestic) – Cruise ships, Fishing vessels
- Team of 4/5 staff in country
- Extensive audit of waste entering facilities, current recycling status by material type
- We will estimate leakage by material type

## Methodology

How will the data be collected and scientific validity

## Requested support

### WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

- Sharing of information, especially for auditing purposes
  - Current collection systems, routes, separation of areas
  - Any separation and recycling in place
  - Current infrastructure available for collection, segregation and disposal
  - Landfill life estimates, layout, working conditions-hours
  - Financial systems in place
- Customs department: Sharing of import and export databases (three years at a minimum)
- Capacity building: Support for segregation surveys (If country feels the need)

Capacity building while segregating waste, Palau, UNEP, 2019

## Sorting

Each sample sorted into 7 plastic types and other more detailed categories.

## Requested support

### TOURISM AND FISHERIES

- Cruise ships:
  - arrival numbers,
  - previous ports of call,
  - passengers and staff numbers on board,
  - support and requisite permissions to access their waste for auditing
- Fishing vessels-
  - numbers,
  - staff on board,
  - days at sea,
  - support and permissions to access their waste for auditing

## WASTE = RESOURCES

Data collected will feed into the development of solutions

- Extended producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Deposit Legislation
- Import tariffs
- Levys - Waste, landfills, products
- Bans - Import, Landfill, products
- Redesign
- Community engagement

10c Refund

apwcc  
ASIA PACIFIC  
WASTE CONSULTANTS

## WAY FORWARD

- Start Small
- Learn by doing
- Share knowledge and experience
- Tailored culturally sensitive solutions

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## Plastic Waste Free Islands Project

Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping  
Antigua and Barbuda

## Scope

- Stakeholders are selected based on importance for influence/power and support/interest for the projects three components
- **OUTCOME 1: Improved knowledge of waste generation among 3 target islands**
- **OUTCOME 2: Framework of Action rolled out**
- **OUTCOME 3: Identification and communication of lessons learned**

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## OUTCOME 3: Identification and communication of lessons learned

- Establishment or reinforcement of a national learning and leadership network that will act as a focal group for project operations. Network is to be composed by target stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society
- Regional meetings with national island networks to identify lessons learned and best practices in order to develop / validate a scalable Blue Print for dissemination beyond project SIDS

## OUTCOME 2: Framework of Action rolled out

- Stakeholder mapping of government, business and civil society actors in each target sector (tourism, fisheries, waste management)
- Assessment of up to three (3) value chains per island, in order to identify leakage points and co-generate alternative economically-viable solutions
- Assessment of Best Available Technologies (BAT) and co-generation of solutions for effective elimination of non-recyclable plastic streams

## PWFI – Antigua and Barbuda Stakeholder Analysis - Methodology

- Identification
- Impact
- Expectations
- Issues Raised
- Analysis
- Engagement

## IDENTIFICATION

- Names
- Titles
- Contact Information
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Type of stakeholder – Private Sector/ public sector/NGO
- 

## Impact and Expectation

- How the identified stakeholder can impact the project
- How the stakeholder can be influenced by the project
- Expressed or implied expectations of the project by the stakeholder

## Issues

- Issues raised by stakeholders
- Issues raised with the stakeholders

## Analysis

- Influence/Power
  - Very High
  - High
  - Medium
  - Low
- Support /Interest
  - Opposed
  - Weakly opposed
  - Weakly in favour
  - Strongly In favour

## Engagement

- How to engage the stakeholder
- Satisfy – stakeholders with high influence but do not have high interest in/support in the project
- Manage – stakeholders with high influence and high interest/support in ensuring the outcome – to be involved in decisions and engaged regularly
- Monitor – Low influence, low interest/support – relevance may change over time – communicating to keep informed and encourage interest
- Inform – low influence, high interest –lots of interest but little power to influence – keep informed to ensure continued support, consult on area of interest and use their input to improve chances of success



Period: 2016-2018 1

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

**THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT  
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA**

**REUSABLE BAGS**



MAKING A DIFFERENCE  
ONE BAG AT A TIME

**USE THE RESPONSIBLE CHOICE**

**BANNED**



MAKING ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA  
STYROFOAM FREE

**USE THE RESPONSIBLE CHOICE**

**BIODEGRADABLE  
CONTAINERS**




MAKING ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA  
STYROFOAM FREE

**USE THE RESPONSIBLE CHOICE**

[www.health.gov.bb](http://www.health.gov.bb) | [www.environment.gov.bb](http://www.environment.gov.bb)  
[www.antiguaandbarbuda.gov.bb](http://www.antiguaandbarbuda.gov.bb) | [www.antiguaandbarbuda.gov.bb](http://www.antiguaandbarbuda.gov.bb)

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## Documentary



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## OUR LANDFILL PRIOR TO 2016



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Importation of Egg Boxes, Cups, Forks, Knives, Plates, Spoons and Tumblers, Drinking Straws 2015 – 2019 (15th March 2019)

YEAR	Tariff Code	Tariff Description	CF	Gross Weight	Net Weight
2015	3923101000	055-801ES	104,464.03	556,462.42	3,969.23
2016	3923101000	056-801ES	155,275.77	714,237.82	50,857.28
2017	3923101000	055-801ES	168,871.90	195,119.66	42,832.26
2018	3923101000	056-801ES	261,634.15	37,233.59	37,233.59
2019	3923101000	056-801ES	53,368.15	6,860.00	6,860.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>783,704.00</b>	<b>1,509,023.29</b>	<b>140,981.36</b>
2015	3923201000	01ES	17,638.89	79,168.82	549.20
2016	3923201000	01ES	15,959.22	119,170.83	547.71
2017	3923201000	01ES	47,890.64	27,321.66	1,688.58
2018	3923201000	01ES	193,185.38	3,805.15	3,545.11
2019	3923201000	01ES	1,262.39	87.63	87.63
		<b>Total</b>	<b>270,347.28</b>	<b>228,553.69</b>	<b>6,117.72</b>
2015	3924101000	01ES, FORKS, KNIVES, PLATES, SPOONS AND TUMBLERS	2,881,399.17	55,345,306.53	499,004.69
2016	3924101000	01ES, FORKS, KNIVES, PLATES, SPOONS AND TUMBLERS	2,525,785.41	29,452,224.40	114,701.76
2017	3924101000	01ES, FORKS, KNIVES, PLATES, SPOONS AND TUMBLERS	2,525,785.50	6,228,785.00	356,956.91
2018	3924101000	01ES, FORKS, KNIVES, PLATES, SPOONS AND TUMBLERS	3,599,436.53	162,078.78	155,856.64
2019	3924101000	01ES, FORKS, KNIVES, PLATES, SPOONS AND TUMBLERS	225,597.25	34,817.89	34,261.72
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9,752,704.28</b>	<b>91,265,910.57</b>	<b>1,460,903.69</b>
2015	3924102000	01ES, DRINKING STRAWS	129,103.49	4,995,322.82	16,729.17
2016	3924102000	01ES, DRINKING STRAWS	70,053.91	3,051,732.42	6,008.43
2017	3924102000	01ES, DRINKING STRAWS	149,490.98	819,388.82	23,712.20
2018	3924102000	01ES, DRINKING STRAWS	69,384.79	7,379.32	7,196.44
2019	3924102000	01ES, DRINKING STRAWS	23,437.52	4,691.44	1,991.44
		<b>Total</b>	<b>411,469.51</b>	<b>8,760,714.59</b>	<b>52,807.74</b>

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## Meaning of the Ban

- “Expanded polystyrene “Styrofoam” : is defined as food service products” to include food containers including bowls, plates, hot and cold beverages cups and cup lids, clamshell, hinge lids and all other containers made of polystyrene for food services, meat, vegetable, and fruit trays, egg cartons, coolers, and any other products made of Expanded Polystyrene and used for selling or providing food for consumption on or off the premises.
- “Shopping plastic bag” means plastic bags that are polyethylene or petroleum-based used as shopping bags. These are sometimes called single-use bags for carrying items from a store to home or off premises these bags ranges from High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE), Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE), Medium Density Polyethylene (MDPE), and Polypropylene (PP)

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### Why ban Plastic bags and Styrofoam?

- Does not biodegrade : 500+ years
- Often ends up as litter
- Large amounts of hazardous waste produced along with air pollution
- Contributes to climate change
- Bad for your health : linked to Cancer, immune and hormonal disruption
- Sever negative environmental impacts
- Ends up in the digestive tracts of animals
- Pollutes our marine Ecosystems.



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## Statistics

Importation of Polymers of Ethylene, Other Plastics 2015-2019\*

Year	HS CODE	Commodity Code Description	CF	Net Weight
2015	3923210000	SACKS & BAGS OF POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	689,709.48	63,030.16
2015	3923200000	SACKS & BAGS OF OTHER PLASTICS	4,144,692.85	578,063.57
		<b>2015 SubTotal</b>	<b>4,834,402.33</b>	<b>641,093.73</b>
2016	3923210000	SACKS & BAGS OF POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	638,077.85	33,546.40
2016	3923200000	SACKS & BAGS OF OTHER PLASTICS	2,981,271.11	497,079.83
		<b>2016 SubTotal</b>	<b>3,619,348.96</b>	<b>590,626.23</b>
2017	3923210000	SACKS & BAGS OF POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	217,340.71	26,036.00
2017	3923200000	SACKS AND BAGS (INCLUDING CONES) OF POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	596,508.26	63,596.60
2017	3923200000	SACKS & BAGS OF OTHER PLASTICS	593,524.55	62,422.93
2017	3923200000	SACKS AND BAGS (INCLUDING CONES) OF OTHER PLASTICS	2,469,440.42	254,058.28
		<b>2017 SubTotal</b>	<b>3,886,813.94</b>	<b>406,113.81</b>
2018	3923210000	SACKS AND BAGS (INCLUDING CONES) OF POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	980,065.27	91,534.60
2018	3923200000	SACKS AND BAGS (INCLUDING CONES) OF OTHER PLASTICS	2,877,354.23	274,311.46
		<b>2018 SubTotal</b>	<b>3,857,419.50</b>	<b>365,846.06</b>
2019	3923210000	SACKS AND BAGS (INCLUDING CONES) OF POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE	330,016.81	49,839.37
2019	3923200000	SACKS AND BAGS (INCLUDING CONES) OF OTHER PLASTICS	963,469.14	81,431.84
		<b>2019 SubTotal</b>	<b>1,293,485.95</b>	<b>131,271.21</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,971,550.86</b>	<b>2,136,764.04</b>

\*2019 April 2019 to 30/04/2019

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### Leakage and Areas of Plastic waste in Antigua and Barbuda

- Waste Separation
- Targeting other single use plastics
- #1 - PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) ...
- #2 - HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene) ...
- #3 - PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) ...
- #4 - LDPE (Low-Density Polyethylene) ...
- #5 - PP (Polypropylene)
- Produce Bags

### Linkages



## Impacts of Plastic Waste in Saint Lucia



# THE END

*Done By:  
Mrs. Indira James Henry*

## Plastic pollution in Saint Lucia: An Overview



### WE HAVE A **PROBLEM!**

Our oceans have been used as a dumping ground, choking marine life and transforming some marine areas into a plastic soup.



## WHAT ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN?

### Consultations and Site Visits



### Signage



New plastic bag policy, which encourages shoppers to use reusable shopping bags or pay \$0.25 cents per plastic bag.

**MANAGE YOUR PLASTIC WITH YOUR NEW REUSABLE BAG HABIT**



- 2008: Marine Litter in the Wider Caribbean: A Regional Overview & Action Plan
- 2014: Marine Litter in the Wider Caribbean: A Regional Overview & Action Plan

“Only by working together will we be able to develop a strong and effective regional programme that will serve to help protect the valuable marine resources of the Caribbean – for its people and the precious ecosystems and wildlife that occupy this region.”

**TOP 10 ITEMS COLLECTED**

1. PLASTIC BOTTLES	1,863,838	7. PLASTIC BOTTLES	419,380
2. PLASTIC BOTTLES	1,578,834	8. PLASTIC BOTTLES	409,087
3. PLASTIC BOTTLES	822,227	9. PLASTIC BOTTLES	390,468
4. PLASTIC BOTTLES	767,353	10. PLASTIC BOTTLES	368,655
5. PLASTIC BOTTLES	520,900	11. PLASTIC BOTTLES	355,584

# clean seas

turn the tide on plastic

➔

- ✓ June 2019 – Cabinet endorsed a phase-out of Styrofoam® and selected Plastic food service containers (Plastic cups, plates and containers)
- ✓ Phase 1 – Ban on importation (August 1, 2019 until July 31, 2020)
- ✓ Phase 2 – Ban on use (from August 1, 2020)

## Other actions

- ✓ Litter Wardens
- ✓ Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution Protocol of the Cartagena Convention (2008)
- ✓ Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance (CCOA) – Country Action Plan (2019)

## But Have we solved THE PROBLEM?



## 2020 proposal

- ▶ "CAMPAIGN": The conservation focus is to inspire a national fight against plastic pollution



- ▶ Inclusive of:
  - ▶ Trash to Treasure competition
  - ▶ Scientific Summer Camp
  - ▶ Plastic free July

- ▶ Covering:
  - ▶ Earth Day (April 2)
  - ▶ World Environment Day (June 5)
  - ▶ World Oceans Day (June 8)

June	2020	July	2020
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	



## Scientific Summer Camp

- ▶ To engage students in the experimental learning of Science and Technology.
- ▶ To provide hands-on experience for developing capabilities in technological innovation and entrepreneurship.
- ▶ To build national capacity for Science and Technology for problem solving.
- ▶ To increase popularisation for Science and Technology



PLASTIC FREE JULY

An international campaign designed to increase awareness of the amount of plastic in persons' lives by encouraging people to significantly reduce the use of **single-use plastics** for one month.

*...done through an internal challenge to refrain from using single-use plastics in the workplace for all working days in July.*

## Next Steps



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Thank you!

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



# Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

## Supporting the Management of Plastic Waste in OECS Member States

PWFI project Launch  
29 January 2020  
Saint Lucia

Environmental Sustainability Cluster  
building resilience and supporting growth, productivity, social equity and ecosystem integrity in the OECS

### Contribution of Caribbean Ocean space to Sustainable Development



- 1% of global ocean space
- 30% of the labour force in some Member States
- 20% of globally significant marine biodiversity
- 15% of GDP: Generated US\$407 Bn in 2012



### Key Governing Instruments

#### RTB Protocol: Article 24 - Environmental Sustainability

... to minimize environmental vulnerability, improve environmental management and protect the region's natural resource base for optimal social and economic benefits for Member States.

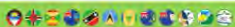
New version pending

Enhanced ECROP pending



### OGDS-e programmatic Interventions

- Ocean Governance and Fisheries - Maintain ecosystem integrity to ensure that the overall quality of the marine environment is conserved and enhanced through protection, maintenance or restoration of natural and physical features, processes and biological diversity and the ecologically sustainable use of marine resources.
- Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management - Protect biodiversity through sustainable livelihoods, including promoting the development of environmentally friendly sustainable livelihood activities within local communities in Member States in order to protect biodiversity, create jobs, generate incomes, and create environmentally friendly sustainable livelihoods.
- Chemicals, Waste and Pollution - Address pollution in terrestrial, marine and fresh water ecosystems by facilitating the development of regional guidelines for reducing liquid and solid waste pollution and support implementation of community-based interventions aimed at reducing sources of pollution using a ridge to reef approach.



### OECS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY (COMES)

- Consist of the Ministers responsible for environment and sustainable development
- Responsible to the OECS Authority (Heads of Governments)
- Makes recommendations to the Authority
- Convenes Annual Meetings, special meetings when necessary



Mandated the OECS Commission to Strengthen Regional Collaborative Partnerships



### OECS Objectives

- Promote co-operation among the Member States
- Seek to achieve the fullest possible level of harmonization of foreign policy among the Member States
- Promote economic integration among the Member States
- Pursue these purposes through its respective institutions by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreement and common action



### Pollution and Waste Management Challenges in the Insular Caribbean

- 320,000 tons of plastic waste uncollected each year
- 21% single use plastic and 35% of other items found in beach collections
- 10 countries in the top thirty global polluters (per capita)
- 85% of the untreated wastewater enters the sea
- 75% of coral reefs are at risk from human activity

- Diminishing capacity of landfills
- Land-based sources of pollution
- Ship-generated pollution
- Inadequate legal framework
- Limited human financial and material resources
- Constraints to developing and implementing awareness, advocacy and stewardship interventions

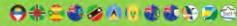


### OECS Development Strategy – Policy Context and Constraints

Ensure levels of environmental quality that maximise opportunities for economic development without compromising the integrity of the environment and its resources for current and future generations

- Improving knowledge and modalities for building resilience of natural systems;
- Instituting integrated and participatory approaches to reducing environmental vulnerability;
- Raising awareness among and enhancing capacity of stakeholders to implement sustainable environmental practices;
- Adopting community and ecosystem-based risk reduction strategies;
- Strengthening policies and institutional reforms for sustainable environmental and natural resources management;
- Strengthening existing planning, institutional and regulatory frameworks;
- Creating positive economic incentives and investment opportunities;
- Improving compliance, monitoring and reporting arrangements;
- Collecting environmental data for decision making;
- Identifying and promoting new economic activities, especially projecting greater emphasis on the blue, green and circular economy of the OECS, within the context of sustainable ocean governance, sustainable energy, waste management.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) - The SDGs, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. The Agenda presents 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with Goal 14 focused on the marine environment. By 2025, Target 14.2 aims to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.



### Chemicals, Waste and Pollution Actions

- Promote and facilitate proper chemical, waste and pollution management
- Develop strategic action plans for waste and chemicals management in the OECS
- Promote sustainable waste and chemicals management technologies and practices
- Address pollution in terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems
- Assessment of the status of waste and chemicals management in OECS Member States
- Build collaborative partnerships for the implementation of a regional integrated waste and chemical management plan
- Build national and regional capacity for improved waste and chemicals management at the agency and community level
- Facilitate development and strengthening of policy and regulatory frameworks to enable efficient waste and sound chemicals management
- Identification and review of new technologies for waste conversion to determine feasible options for Member States
- Promote sound chemicals management in line with international Agreements and standards using the most appropriate techniques and environmental practices
- Support mainstreaming of sound chemicals management into national development planning.
- Facilitate Development of regional guidelines for reducing liquid and solid waste pollution (including plastics) in the region
- Support implementation of community-based interventions aimed at reducing sources of pollution using a ridge to reef approach



### COMES Mandates and Decisions

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of OECS Council of Ministers of Environmental Sustainability (Montserrat, July 11, 2018)

The Council of Ministers (*inter alia*):

- ☐ Noted the challenges and opportunities for waste management in the Eastern Caribbean region;
- ☐ Encouraged Member States to endorse the Caribbean Waste Management Action Plan proposed by UN Environment and to endorse efforts to mobilize resources for funding this action plan;
- ☐ Recommended that Member States, as a matter of priority –
  - undertake, in coordination with the OECS Commission, an assessment to determine the policy, legal and institutional frameworks, technologies, costs and other requirements to address new and emerging challenges for the management, reduction and recycling of terrestrial and ship-generated waste;
  - promote, enact and enforce legislation, and implement other effective measures that contain and reduce marine plastic pollution.

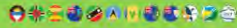


COMES Mandates and Decisions

**6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of OECS Council of Ministers of Environmental Sustainability (Martinique, May 15-16, 2019)**

The Council of Ministers (*inter alia*):

- **NOTED** the journey to ending shopping plastic bags and expanded Styrofoam in Antigua and the identified lessons learnt on effective public awareness, partnership between private sector and government, formation of Inter-Governmental Committee, and legislation instruments and related communication.
- **NOTED and ENCOURAGED** Member States and the Commission to support and participate in the following:
  - Regional standardization for compostable and biodegradable goods;
  - Testing facility or approved testing labs for product inspection, and Dedicated monitoring teams;
  - Closer working relationships between Customs and Border Control for effective skill management and surveillance system;
  - Regional educational program to assist vendors in selecting the appropriate container for different types of food e.g. wet and dry foods. In addition to sensitising both visitors and nationals as to the shift in sustainable products adopted and being used;
  - Regional lessons learnt documentation and sharing between relevant countries;
  - Further and follow-up actions for advancing the development and adoption of legislation in Member States.



OECS Support to Projects

- Provide guidance on policy and technical aspects to be implemented under the project for the OECS Participating States;
- Facilitate the engagement of national partners in the OECS Participating States (consultations and meetings, introduction of consultants etc.);
- Provide assistance for networking among stakeholders at national and regional level for regional and national adoption;
- Facilitate information exchange (provision of relevant information, publications and data), communications and awareness raising;
- Facilitate endorsement of Ministers and senior policy officials where feasible for activities under the project).



Complementary Initiatives and Synergies

- Ongoing**
- Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (CROP)
  - Community / Small grants interventions
  - Integrated Watershed and ecosystems management project (IWEco)
  - Plastic Recycling Project – RePlast
  - OECS EU ACP Biodiversity Project (March launch)
  - Building Resilience in the Eastern Caribbean through Reduction of Marine Litter and Pollution (March launch)
- Pipeline – Sustainable Landscapes



REMUT: To contribute to building resilience in marine ecosystems through a reduction in marine litter in the OECS

- Enhance the enabling environment and coordinating mechanism(s) for waste (plastics, Styrofoam and other materials contributing to marine litter) management:
  - Harmonise policies and legislation in the OECS; Institute best practices, including coordinating mechanisms; Foster waste reduction / recycling / diversion / disposal.
- Create an enabling environment to facilitate new business opportunities or stimulate existing initiatives for material recycling, reuse or/and substitution
- Develop fiscal and other incentive programs (for businesses and households) to reduce plastics and Styrofoam use, and encourage recycling and reuse where appropriate
- Develop a strategy to improve the transboundary / transnational movement of plastics and other waste within the OECS to enhance economies of scale and provide affordable secondary raw materials for waste recycling enterprises
- Support enhancement of national policy, legislation and fiscal incentive frameworks
- Develop and implement community-based interventions that contribute to reducing marine litter



**ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CLUSTER**  
Building resilience and supporting growth, productivity, social equity and ecosystem integrity in the OECS.

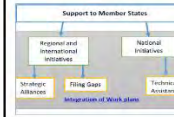
Our Mandate: Assist Member States in the sustainable use of natural resources to improve the livelihoods of our people.

**PROGRAMME AREAS:**

- Biodiversity & Ecosystems Management
- Chemicals & Pollution Management
- Climate Change
- Disaster Risk Management
- Land & Water
- Disaster Governance & Fisheries
- Sustainable Energy

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Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States



Project Interventions (relevant to Waste Management)

- Completed**
- Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) Solid and Ship Generated Waste Management Project (1998-2003)
  - Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network project (2014-2018)
  - OECS Protected Areas and Livelihoods (OPAAI) (2006-2011)
  - Reducing the Risks to Human and Natural Assets Resulting from Climate Change (RRACC) (2011-2016)
  - Global Climate Change Alliance Sustainable Land Management (GCCA-SLM) (2014-2019)



EU ACP Biodiversity Project

- Activities**
- Strengthening capacities of regional, national and local stakeholders for sustainable management and use of coastal and marine resources
  - Undertaking regional, national and local actions to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use marine and terrestrial biodiversity
- Outcomes**
- Strengthened capacities in managing marine and terrestrial biodiversity
  - Strengthened regional, national and local frameworks that support the effective management of marine and coastal resources
  - Pilot projects that demonstrate ecosystem-based approaches in the management of marine and coastal resources
  - Livelihoods generated from the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.



Synergies

- Enhanced Eastern Caribbean Oceans Policy (ECROP)
- Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management Framework and Strategic action Plans
- Green Blue Economy Strategy
- “New St Georges” Declaration of principles for environmental Sustainability in the OECS
- Plastics Waste Free Islands Initiative



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Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

Thanks

PWFI Inception Workshop



Myrna Julien  
• Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority.  
• 31. January 2020.

## GSWMA Our Responsibilities

- Solid Waste Collection.
- Street Cleaning.
- Landfill management
- Waste diversion
- Public Education.



## Challenges affecting solid waste management in Grenada.

- Improper waste disposal
- Illegal Dumping
- Littering
- Pollution
- Poor waste storage & Transportation
- Improper waste transportation.
- Burning of Garbage
- Infectious waste Management.

## Other Challenges

Lack of enforcement of legislation.

Large quantities of Valuable waste at Landfills.



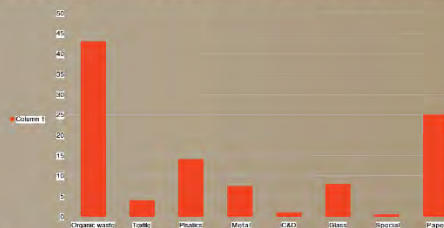
## Challenges ctd.

- + Large quantities of waste on site.
- + Huge cost for disposal & transportation.
- Finding space for landfill development

## Seeking solutions .. an integrated approach to solid waste management.

- Formulation of best practices for waste management to impact and encourage:
  - behavioural changes by Individuals,
  - Buy in by -Public and Private sector, institutions, waste generators Including **Waste Reduction** and or **Waste Diversion/Avoidance**
- New and appropriate legislation. And
- Public education geared at changing attitudes

## What is in our Waste Stream 2019 Approximately 46,000 tonnes



## Plastic Waste Accounts for

14.5% of our waste in our waste stream.

Of Equal concern to us is the even larger percentage not making it to the landfills.

## WE are equally concerned about the quantities not reaching our landfill



## WE Welcome the 2018 Non Bio Degradable Waste Control Act



## What have we done thus far to promote the Act

Public Education initiatives

- School Presentations
- Food Vendors Workshops
- Television Interviews
- Radio Programs & Promotions.
- Exhibitions
- Promotional Items
- Walk Abouts. ALAW



## SUPPORT THE BAN ON Single use handheld plastic bags



**Non-Biodegradable  
Waste Control Act**

### Effecting Dates

- 1<sup>st</sup> Feb 2019 - Ban on production and import
- 1<sup>st</sup> Dec 2019 - Ban on sale or offer for sale
- 1<sup>st</sup> Feb 2020 - Ban on sale of food in

Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority,  
Frequeute Industrial Estate, Grand Anse, St. George, Grenada

WE look forward to successful continued implementation of the NBDWCA 2018 as we seek to stem the huge stream of waste going to our landfills.

## OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Waste Management Task Force
- Key Recommendations
- Banned products
- Alternative products
- The way forward
- Q & A

PWFI Launch  
January 31, 2020

Implementation  
of the  
Non-Biodegradable Waste Control  
Act 9

Aris St. Louis - Environment Division

Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries and Disaster Management



## Purpose of the TF

- Used Tyres, Plastic bags, Styrofoam containers, disposable plastic plates and cups.
- Potential to expand the Environmental Levy.
- Exploration of alternative products.
- Development of a communication plan.
- Look at an integrated solid waste management strategy.
- Review the relevant legislations to implement these measures.

## Recommendations

- Amend the Incentive Regime to encourage companies to set up recycling operations.
- Review of the Import standards for used tyres.
- A total ban on styrofoam food containers, single used plastic bags, plastic spoons forks, cups and plates.
- Waiver of CSC for 1 year.
- Grace period for importers to deplete their stock.
- Approved alternative products.

## Implementation of Ban

- 1<sup>st</sup> September 2018- Total ban on the importation of Styrofoam Food containers.
- 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019- Ban on circulation/offer for sale on styrofoam food containers
- 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019- Ban on importation on single use plastic shopping bags (handle bags).
- 1<sup>st</sup> December 2019-No one can sell single use plastic bags.
- 1<sup>st</sup> February 2020-No person shall offer for sale any food item in or with plastic handle bag.

## Way Forward

- Public Awareness Campaign
- Implement the ban on the other Non-Biodegradable products.
- Look at ways to improve the certification process for the alternatives.
- Work with CARICOM to have a regional approach to the ban on Non-Biodegradable products.

## Members/agencies

- Division of Trade
- Environmental Unit
- Grenada Solid Waste Management
- NADMA
- Environmental Health
- GHTA
- Largest Importer
- Bureau of Standards
- Energy Unit
- Customs and Excise Division
- Ministry of Legal Affairs
- Representative of Chamber of Commerce
- GIDC
- Grenada Green Group

## APPROVE MATERIALS FROM WHICH ALTERNATIVE ITEMS TO PLASTICS CAN BE MADE

- Natural Plant Fiber
- Wood
- Bamboo
- Palm (Coconut and Areca) and Leaf
- Paper
- Reusable Glass, Stainless-steel straws
- The above will not be acceptable if they are lined with polylactic acid material(PLA)

PWFI Launch  
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of the  
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Richard Beadle - Communications Specialist/ World Bank

Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries and Disaster Management

## Public Relations Campaign

- Public Awareness Critical to the process of protecting the island from plastic pollution in our waters.
- The messaging has been focused on each individual's responsibility to "protect pure Grenada".
- Our theme: "Choose To Refuse Plastic"
- As we continue to engage the public, work together with NGOs and like minded groups and organisations, we must remember that the power of change resides with creating a groundswell of public support to enable the new direction to become the pulse of the nation."

Thank You!



Feedback  
&  
Questions

