




'#B7ARBLAPLASTIC' NATIONAL PARTNERS WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

May 18th, 2022



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His Majesty King Mohammed VI, may God glorify him.



Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa.

INTRODUCTION

Since launching the ‘Clean Beaches’ program, the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, chaired by **Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa**, has consistently worked hand in hand with all partners to consolidate advances made in safeguarding coastlines and oceans, and furthermore strengthen ecological awareness, through partnership and pooling stakeholder efforts.

Accordingly, the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection held a workshop on Wednesday, May 18, to collectively review ‘Clean Beaches’ coastal and ocean operations ahead of the 2022 campaign. The workshop aimed at co-constructing the 2022 edition with partners, including 66 local authorities and their supervisory body, the General Directorate of Local Authorities, 27 economic partners supporting them and local associations, for all partners to take ownership of the operation.

As part of the flagship Clean Beaches program, the Foundation, operating for the past 23 years, will work to raise awareness and educate summer visitors on ocean protection, which the UN identified as ‘Sustainable Development Goal 14’.

The Foundation is henceforth engaged in global action for oceans through its Seas and Oceans division. It is a stakeholder of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Sciences for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 (the ‘Decade of the Ocean’) launched by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, and for which **HRH Princess Lalla Hasnaa** brought leadership, as Patron of the Decade of the Ocean Alliance, a network of eminent partners whose mandate is to build bridges to attain the vision of the Decade, and the Foundation as Founding Member.

The Foundation will run operation ‘#b7arblaplastic’ for the third consecutive summer, from June 15 to September 15. This operation to combat plastic waste features new actions and awareness goals each year. In 2021, plastic waste reprocessing was introduced to illustrate the virtues of a circular economy, and will be extended and expanded. This year, in 2022, ‘#b7arblaplastic’ will broaden its scope to climate, of which oceans are a fundamental regulator, and to biodiversity, so rich in our planet’s waters, yet so fragile.

The workshop’s also aims at jointly developing this summer’s ‘#b7arblaplastic’ program. To this end, partners were invited to a preparatory meeting on April 27, and briefed on project guidelines, to establish practical recommendations for environmental awareness and education on the ground on the three topics selected for 2022, namely climate change, plastic pollution and biodiversity.

Round tables for the three theme sessions were moderated by high-level experts: Mr. Bernard Combes, Education for Sustainable Development and Biodiversity Program Specialist, UNESCO Earth Charter Focal Point, Mr. Jean-François Sys, Marine Biodiversity Officer, IUCN French Committee, Mr. Felipe Victoria, International Plastics Policy Senior Manager, Ocean Conservancy, and Ms. Zaynab Sadam, Regional Plastics Policy Coordinator – Africa, WWF South Africa.

In ‘#b7arblaplastic’, the Foundation favours digital tools to better reach the youth population it strives to enlist in its educational programs such as ‘eco-schools’ and ‘Young Reporters for the Environment’, and youth networks it promotes, including the ‘African Youth Climate Hub’ and the ‘African Green University Youth Environmental Network’. This meeting is designed by The Hassan II International Environmental Training Center, academic arm of the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, which supports partner organisations in their outreach and education activities. The Centre seeks to build a common scientific ocean culture. It uses UNESCO tools, such as the ‘Access to ocean knowledge for all’ pedagogical kit, and promotes ideas, activity plans and games related to understanding oceans. It also strives to make these resources accessible to the greatest number of people by putting them online.

INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGUYEN: African Green University and Youth Education Network

AYCH: African Youth Climate Hub.

COP: Conference of the Parties organised annually to set climate objectives.

COVAD: Coalition for waste recovery.

DGCT: General Directorate of Territorial Collectivities.

YRE: Young Reporters for the Environment.

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals.

NGO: Non-governmental organisation.

UN: United Nations.

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature.

UNESCO: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

SUMMARY

Introduction	7
Index of abbreviations	8
1. Programme schedule	10
2. Partners Workshop Proceedings	12
Opening session	12
Session I – International Strategy and Dynamics for Implementing SDG 14	18
Session II – The circular economy to reduce plastic pollution in seas and oceans	23
Session III – Introducing '#b7arblaplastic' 2022 modus operandi and '#b7arblaplastic' best practices	27
Workgroup Report	36
3. Recommendations	38
Information, awareness and environmental education	38
Partnership and stakeholder mobilisation	38
Research and Innovation	39
Strengthen, develop and enhance marine protected areas.	39

1. PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

10:00^{am} Arrival and welcome of participants

10:30^{am} Opening session: Welcome and overview of agenda

- Word from Mr. Vítor Manuel Castanheira Marcelino, Counsellor at the Embassy of Portugal in Rabat
- Word from Mr. Zoubir El Idrissi, General Directorate of Local Authorities
- Word from Mrs. Elizabeth Gulugulu, Ambassador AYCH (Zimbabwe)
- Word from Mrs. Aya Lachhab, Young Reporter for the Environment
- Introducing the agenda by Mr. Hassan Taleb, Head of the Seas and Oceans Unit at the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

10:50^{am} Session I – International Strategy and Dynamics for Implementing

SDG 14: Global Efforts to Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development. Oceans span two thirds of the planet, provide food for billions of people, play a key role in regulating our climate, are home to a huge part of our biological diversity, and support economic activities of major importance. Agenda 2030 therefore puts a healthy ocean at the heart of the global sustainable development agenda and set targets to tackle the most pressing issues, including overexploitation of natural resources, climate change and pollution.

- **Educating on the ocean: multi-perspective approaches**
Mr. Bernard Combes, Sustainable Development Education Program Specialist, Education Sector, Education Sector Focal Point for Biodiversity, UNESCO Earth Charter Focal Point
- **Impact of plastic pollution and climate change on marine biodiversity**
Mr. Jean-François Sys, Marine Biodiversity Officer, IUCN French Committee

Moderation : Mrs. Kenza Khallafi, Head of Partnership at the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

11:10^{am} Session II – The circular economy to curb plastic pollution of seas

and oceans: Plastic pollution of seas grows at a steady rate and millions of tons of plastic are added to the world's seas every year. It is estimated that 4.8 to 12.7 million tons of plastic ends up in the ocean every year! Plastic waste is an environmental, societal and economic issue that needs to be addressed. Plastic waste can become an opportunity (for raw materials to be endlessly tapped into – circular economy) and no longer a strain!

- **Circular economy to cut plastic pollution in seas and oceans**
Mr. Felipe Victoria, Senior Manager for International Plastics Policy, Ocean Conservancy, USA
- Ms. Zaynab Sadan, Regional Plastics Policy Coordinator – Africa, WWF South Africa, WWF Global A-Team for Innovation Member

Moderation : Mr. Sami El Iklil, in charge of the Lalla Hasnaa Sustainable Coastline Trophies, Seas and Oceans unit at the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection.

11:20^{am} Debate

11:35^{am} Session III – Presenting ‘#b7arblaplastic’ 2022 modus operandi and ‘#b7arblaplastic’ best operating practices

- **Operation ‘#b7arblaplastic’: 2021 Results and 2022 Modus Operandi**
Mr. Sami El Iklil, Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection
- **Presenting pelagic tools: The ‘AnaBoundif App’ and ‘#b7arblaplastic’ social media networks**
Mrs. Iatimad Zair, Head of Educational Tools, Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection
- **‘Eco-Caravan for Circular Economy’**
Mr. Mohammed Amine Ansi Head of Clean Beaches ONEE Electricity Branch
- **‘Human-Ocean’ Project 2021 and outlook for 2022**
Mrs. Mouna Benbekri, Head of Educational Activities, Hassan II International Centre for Environmental Training
- **Testimonies**
Mr. Younes Baghdidi, Fnideq Champions Association and Mr. Abdeljalil Skaiti, Al Marjane Association

Moderation : Mr. Hassan Taleb, head of Seas and Oceans at the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

12:30^{am} Debate

1:00^{pm} Lunch

2:00^{pm} Working Group Debate: Work group discussions of key actions and undertakings on awareness and sustainable development education for implementation on the ground to lessen the impact of climate change and land-based pollution, particularly plastic, on seas and oceans

- **Working group – 1: Climate Change and Ocean**
Rapporteur: Mrs. Zainab Rachdi, in charge of the AGUYEN program, Hassan II International Center for Environmental Training
- **Working group – 2: Plastic Pollution and Biodiversity**
Rapporteur: Ms. Meryem Khodari, in charge of the ‘Young Reporters for the Environment’ program, Hassan II International Centre for Environmental Training

Moderation : Mrs. Kenza Khallafi, in charge of partnership at the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

2:30^{pm} Closing

2. PARTNERS WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

OPENING SESSION



Victor Manuel Castanheira Marcelino

Counsellor
Embassy of Portugal

Good morning, I first would like to thank the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection as well as the Centre for this invitation to speak of preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on Oceans, to be held in Lisbon from June 27 to July 1, 2022.

The Embassy of Portugal is indeed delighted by our partnership with the Foundation and the dissemination of this United Nations Conference's stakes. Next week, we will have an international conference at this very same centre. It is a great pleasure for us. Allow me to tell you of preparations for the conference, which was originally slated for 2020 and had to be postponed for public health reasons. Portugal is very pleased that improved health conditions enable resumption of work, as UN member states, in a decision of the General Assembly last September, renewed their confidence in Portugal to host the event. The Ocean Conference is a United Nations conference jointly organised by Portugal and Kenya, to be held in Lisbon, owing to our maritime tradition. This will be the second UN conference on Oceans. The first was held in 2017. Portugal was very active in the proceedings then, and facilitated negotiations leading to the final declaration. The new edition of the conference aims to support efforts to attain SDG 14. That is, to conserve and sustainably develop oceans, seas and maritime resources to support sustainable development. The theme of the conference is: Oceans, Scaling Up Science and Innovation towards Implementing SDG 14 – Review, Partnerships and Solutions. So why a new Oceans Conference? The stakes are critical: rising sea levels, plastic pollution at sea, warming oceans that are increasingly acidic. These are pressing challenges the international community has to face. As pointed out by UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Oceans, Peter Thomson: «on the one hand, oceans are sick and on the other hand, ocean science remains very imperfect». The conference is therefore an urgent call to action to mend the health of our oceans. We hope this conference contributes to finding innovative science-based solutions to usher in a new chapter of global action, as said by UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres. We expect delegations to come to Lisbon with a plan, not just a speech. We expect the conference to adopt a final declaration. We really hope that it is action-oriented and focused on solutions that are grounded in science and innovation. Beyond the political dimension to a final declaration, Portugal attempts to prepare dialogues that span perspectives on the most relevant and urgent issues in implementing Goal 14. Eight interactive theme dialogues are planned, namely: the fight against maritime pollution, management and protection of coastal marine ecosystems, the fight against ocean acidification and warming, sustainability of fisheries, fostering a blue economy, advancement of scientific knowledge, development of research capacity and transfer of maritime technology and finally the law of the sea. It is crucial for us at this conference, as for all UN conferences, but especially this one, to involve all relevant stakeholders in implementing Goal 14. The conference will bring together governments, the United Nations, as well as intergovernmental organisations, international financial institutions, NGOs, civil society organisations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector, philanthropic organisations and youth. The contribution of all is truly crucial to achieving meaningful results. I also draw attention to the fact that in addition to the official conference programme, a number of side events on oceans issues are scheduled. First, an investment forum on sustainable blue economy. An opportunity to

increase private sector involvement in the blue economy, and find out exactly how the private sector can best contribute. There will also be a youth and innovation forum, to marshal youth participation in implementing Agenda 2030. A high-level symposium on water is also planned to address the full water and air cycles and explore potential synergies between SDG 14 and SDG 6. We also plan to hold a special event a few days before the conference for local and regional governments and their role in managing and protecting oceans. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, the success of the conference will depend on our collective ability to inspire, mobilise political will, ideas, science and innovation, youth and financial resources. All this to implement transformative measures that ensure sustainable ocean utilisation. Portugal will remain at the forefront of advocating for these transformative measures. The UN Secretary General has already sent letters of invitation to the conference to all Heads of States and Governments, encouraging countries to participate at the highest level. On behalf of Portugal, I can assure you that all delegations will be welcome.

Thank you very much.



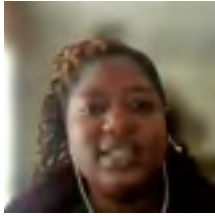
Zoubir El Idrissi

General Directorate of Territorial Collectivities

Bismillah. Ladies and Gentlemen. Allow me to begin by congratulating the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection on the choice and organisation of this national partner workshop and wish you all the very best in this.

I would like to point out that the DGCT and the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection entered a partnership agreement for the 2022 to 2025 period, the objective of which is to build capacities of local actors, and this, via a variety of programmes and strategies, including the Seas and Oceans strategy and the Clean Beaches programmes. The DGCT, in parallel to Clean Beaches, introduced a programme to upgrade seaside sites, focuses on developing and equipping beaches that are not yet part of Clean Beaches, in preparation for a future inclusion into the programme. Alongside both aforementioned programmes and to improve beach management across the Kingdom, the DGCT closely adheres to the circular signed jointly on May 7, 2018, by the Ministries of Interior and of Equipment and Water, on the management of beaches by municipalities, to address specific problems and constraints related to beach management. The circular enables annual readjustment according to previous year constraints. Accordingly, I take this opportunity to ask the representatives of municipalities with sponsored beaches to gear-up efforts to improve the status of sponsored beaches with support from both the DGCT and the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection.

Thank you and have a great day.



Elisabeth Gulugulu
AYCH ambassador

Thank you so much for the platform to speak.

I hope you can hear me. My name is Elisabeth Gulugulu. As it has been indicated, I'm a set-up for the African Youth Climate Hub. Today I shall be presenting about oceans as a mobilisation of African youth to fight against climate change issues in order to preserve the oceans. I'm sure we all understand that we heavily depend on oceans for various livelihoods all over the world, oceans play an integral role in climate change mitigation, absorbing different kinds of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere that are caused by human beings. But what we need to understand is oceans absorb about 30% of carbon dioxide produced by humans through different activities that we do : industrialisation, it could be manufacturing of coal, etc. And these carbon emissions from human activities are causing ocean warming, acidification and oxygen loss. However, we need to understand that as people all over the world, even here in Africa, over 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. As I indicated from the beginning, we need to also understand that most industries, actually depend on the oceans because they increase or play a part in our GDP. We also need to understand that around 680,000,000 people in low-cost zones are expected to be affected by our oceans if we are not capable of protecting them. Going back to the subject topic of my presentation today on how we can preserve oceans to address climate change and promote sustainable development, and also how young African people should fight against climate change issues in order to preserve our oceans. I am based in Zimbabwe, and Zimbabwe is a landlocked country. Here in Zimbabwe, you'll be surprised why I'm talking about oceans. The reason why I got an interest in oceans is because in 2019, Zimbabwe was affected by severe floods. And these floods, came from Mozambique, and because Mozambique, our neighbouring country, is a waterlogged country. So we are affected. So it's not a matter of whether you are in a landlocked country or in a waterlogged country. The effects of climate change are so unpredictable to the extent that even those in landlocked countries, they are actually being affected by the effect of climate change, which then causes for everyone, including young people who are so energetic and who have a lot of patience to be on board, to fight and to make sure that oceans are well protected and well conserved. According to the Glasgow Climate Act last year, it indicated that different countries, did not show ambitious goals when it comes to addressing or mitigating to the effects of climate change. Most nationally determined contributions, do not even include the topic of oceans. Yet we understand that oceans play a very critical role in absorbing the carbon dioxide that is released in the atmosphere. I feel like this is the opportunity for young people to play a very important role in advocating and making sure that world leaders decision makers are accountable, and they make sure that they address these issues when it comes to policy formulation. Indeed, we need to understand that ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass, they protect us when it comes to, yes, carbon sequestration stations, but also when it comes to floods. If you're talking about coming up with mangroves, I'm sure in most countries that have mangroves, you can testify that they also contribute to biodiversity, a rich biodiversity. It's not only a matter of having rich biodiversity, but if we have rich biodiversity, it also means that our livelihoods for the Indigenous communities or livelihoods for local communities who heavily depend on oceans are all secured. We also need to understand that as we protect oceans, I mean, a lot of plastic waste goes into the oceans. I cannot even think of the amount of plastic waste that goes into the ocean. But as a way of managing our oceans, this is also an opportunity for young people to come up with certain innovations in terms of recycling, reusing pet bottles, because I've already highlighted how oceans play a very important role in absorbing carbon dioxide, but also in making sure that our livelihoods are all secured. We also need to understand that as we secure our livelihoods, there are a lot of job opportunities. I'm not only talking about jobs, but I'm talking about green and

sustainable jobs for young people within the sector. It could be the fish industry through all levels, maybe fish harvesting, processing... It is there a lot of green jobs for young people. But also what fascinates me are jobs that are there in the renewable energy sector, whereby countries actually benefit from having a clean energy from oceans through wind energy, you can name it. So these are some of the opportunities that I think. Last but not least, I also want to mention something that was an outcome for the Glasgow Climate Pack last year. The issue is to do with carbon markets and carbon credits. We need to understand that wetlands provide necessities for many species of fish, but also these wetlands or these oceans, absorb carbon dioxide. Therefore, this is an opportunity for young people to venture into, how best they can actually get to benefit from voluntary markets for carbon credits and carbon markets. These are new opportunities that are coming up or that are within the climate change whereby we feel like young people can actually take advantage and actually get an income from the benefits that they can derive through the protection and conservation of oceans. I thank you for the opportunity to speak, and I wish you a fruit-full deliberations.

Thank you.



Aya Lachhab
Young Reporter for the Environment

Before we start, I just want to say that I have the honour to present myself today. My name is Aya Lachhab, and I'm here, as a young reporter.

Honorable attendees, welcome to this important international program. We the future generation, the green generation, are happy to share this great event with you.

As you know, the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, chaired by **Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa**, annually since 2019, organises the '#b7arblaplastic' outreach campaign to protect our seas and oceans from plastic waste. The initiative is a success owing to your strong commitment and youth engagement via the Ministry of National Education, Pre-school and Sports. This is instrumental to the success of environmental education and sustainable development programmes. From our end as students, we were deeply touched by our effective inclusion in major international environmental programmes implemented by the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, including 'eco-schools' and 'Young Reporters for the Environment'. We were fortunate enough to be part of these programmes, to showcase our commitment through outreach, field work and a solid understanding of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and environmental programmes. From my personal experience as a middle school student, I stand before you in gratitude for the opportunity to be among you and effectively contribute to this significant environmental day, launching a new edition of the campaign for everyone. I must admit that by taking part in the 20th edition of the YRE competition, I consider myself an environmental ambassador at my school and try to sensitise my friends, using a set of skills developed at the programme: persuasiveness, critical thinking, fortitude, self-confidence, teamwork and many other skills that will guide me throughout my academic and professional career.

Distinguished audience, I renew my welcome to you on this important environmental day to express to you in students' language our sincere thanks to the Mohammed 6th Foundation for Environmental Protection and the Ministry of National Education, Primary Education and Sports for the environmental programs that include educational and awareness-raising activities for the protection of the environment. We say to you that we will continue the covenant with you through intensive participation and mobilisation to preserve coasts, seas and oceans and biological diversity, given that environmental transformation can only be achieved through the awareness and engagement of future generations. Thank you all, and may our slogan remain: All of us for a sea without plastic.

I take this wonderful opportunity, as a young reporter, to convey my message to you, to invite you to contribute to the success of these national and international programs of the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, under the effective presidency of **Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa**, to build a green Morocco through the Moroccan school.

Thank you.

SESSION I– INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY AND DYNAMICS FOR IMPLEMENTING SDG 14

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presentation.



Bernard Combes

Education for Sustainable Development Programme
Specialist, Education Sector Focal Point for Biodiversity,
'Earth Charter' Focal Point
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organisation–UNESCO

Greetings to all, my name is Bernard Combes and I work on education at UNESCO.

I specialise in education for sustainable development and have put up this first photo to remind us that planet Earth is in fact a blue planet; 75% of our planet's surface is made up of seas and oceans. This accounts for about 99% of living space available on our planet. Sadly, however, at least 40% of our oceans and seas are polluted, from plastic and other forms of pollution. Previous speakers already pointed out several figures, and I would like to highlight a couple of others that are very easy to remember. The first is that each year, an estimated 8 million tons of plastic end up at sea. The second is equivalent to roughly one garbage truck dumped at sea every minute. What should be done to fight this? Why educate on sustainable development? First, to respond to global imperatives we all face, notably: the environment, climate, biodiversity, pollution, and the Covid-19 pandemic. The latter taught us that we need to be prepared to deal with diseases. At the same time, however, the Covid-19 pandemic revealed the widespread inequalities that persist across the planet. Inequality in access, particularly to water, is a source of insecurity. We at UNESCO see education for sustainable development as lifelong learning. It is something that can take place anywhere, not only in schools and classrooms, but also in gatherings such as workshops to discuss, interact and shed light on the knowledge, skills, values and actions needed to create a better, less polluted world. We thus have a roadmap and an action framework for education for sustainable development until 2030. It strives to accomplish a number of things. The first is to upgrade educational content. What we learn should be consistent with reality on the ground. We need content that reflects what is happening outside school walls so that students and learners are prepared. We need to improve the way we teach. Teaching needs to be a lot more direct, action-oriented, and based on critical thinking. At the same time, we need to make sure we provide learners with the tools and skills to deal with continuous change in our society, planet and climate. This is in fact a transformation, for which we need to alter our behaviour. And we must remember, as the young person from Zimbabwe indicated, that even when the ocean is not nearby, issues of plastic pollution and recycling remain equally important. The key thrusts of this roadmap are about making a difference. Specifically, showing that education matters across all SDGs. You can't just say education is SDG 4, it has nothing to do with SDG 14... No! SDGs are connected and interact with each other. The second point is to transform the way we learn, the way we teach, and also the way we behave. The third key point is that member states need to demonstrate leadership. Many did so at COP 26 in Glasgow, by entering into a number of commitments. However, it is necessary to go further. Governments need to realise that local authorities can also take on commitments that make a difference. There are five priorities on this roadmap. The first is political. Education is essential to sustainable development policies, and the opposite is also true. We need to address sustainable development in education policies. We need to improve learning environments, for greater interaction. We need to keep training, helping and supporting educators. Young people, as already mentioned, need to be given a voice, and a chance to act. And, finally, communities. It is at the local community level that partnerships and networking need to be fostered to move things forward. So, where do we stand? The outlook is not exactly positive, but last year we studied the school curricula of one hundred countries and found that half does not mention climate change and barely a quarter speak of biodiversity. There clearly is a problem. The second step we took was with 'Education International', the international federation of teacher unions. We surveyed some 60,000 teachers from 144 countries, and it turns out many of

them are willing to discuss climate change, pollution and biodiversity. But they do not always have the means to do so, neither from training and capacity perspective, nor from a freedom in schedules to do so in a proactive way. Clearly, two things have to change. Which is why we held an online conference on education for sustainable development last year. One element of the 'Berlin Declaration' is to place climate and environmental action at the centre of school curricula by 2025. A little extra pressure already. More recently, in mid-February, UNESCO held the 'One Ocean Summit' in Brest, where the organisation again declared that ocean education must be at the centre of school programmes by 2025 and in all school programmes by 2030. So, a great deal to accomplish. Now, in one sense, why talk of education with a multi-perspective approach? We realise the issues are complex and interrelated. One cannot just say, '... ah, this is a plastic issue. We're going to talk about plastics...', but no! Because the plastic issue is tied to pollution hitting our oceans. And we did mention that oceans are tied to climate. We therefore need to find ways to bring together different disciplines, because it is in combining our knowledge and ideas that we make progress. We need to look at problems from different perspectives. At UNESCO, we developed a tool that is based on eight perspectives. Obviously, the scientific perspective is among these, but one needs also consider the historical perspective which, in the case of oceans, is quite important. The geographical perspective, the question of human rights, gender equality, the question of values and cultural diversity. Oceans are also traditions, practices that we should keep, particularly those that help advance towards sustainable development. So, educating for sustainable development, educating for the ocean, is to provide opportunities to acquire knowledge, skills, attitudes and values. It is to give the people of all ages the tools to become actors of change. Specifically, a few quick examples: what is ocean education? It is promoting knowledge and motivating people, by involving them! The 'Coastal Watchers' programme engages people at grassroots level, calling on them to contribute, to watch water quality, to look at things and ask: what can I do to change? It is a question of awareness, education and action, because talk is good, but action is essential. In France, for example, the 'Maud Fontenoy Foundation' works extensively with schools, using a range of booklets and educational materials to raise awareness of the importance of oceans to our survival, regardless of whether one lives close to them or not. It is also about encouraging intergenerational learning and exchange. This means we can exchange whatever our age, and solve problems together. 'Marine Education Areas' are another example. In this case, schools choose a territory on the coast and take care of it, learn what is going on and find ways to improve things and collect plastics. It is also, like I said, about change, about transformation. So it means supporting ways to transform and empower. 'Kalabia' is an Indonesian programme. It is a boat that travels from island to island. The boat carries a meeting room, a classroom, and facilitators. On each island they go, they address local schools and educate about the ocean. This is an alternative approach to education. We need to adapt and promote a sense of responsibility. We have a responsibility to keep our beaches clean. 'Sandwatch' is an initiative running for over 20 years now. It works on the coasts, but also in the rivers, as pollution does not stop at the beach. Once again, we need to foster behavioural change and action. The 'Handprint project', born in India, now spreads all over the world. There is a lot of talk about the carbon footprint. A footprint is admittedly a crushing foot, but positive thinking is key. We must think of the hand that does, to be more positive. It also means, once again, empowering, mobilising and giving voice to youth. Rely on young people to do this. Kirstin is a young scientist who works on manta rays and mobilises other young people, says: 'we must protect our oceans, we must fight against plastic'. This also entails innovation finding new ways to learn. 'Ocean School' is a Canadian organisation that uses virtual reality to take students to other places. We did a pilot project with them in Central America, taking elementary school students to the Great Barrier Reef in Australia through virtual reality. We need to think beyond books. We have to think of alternative ways of teaching. Educating for sustainable development also means working with scientists to devise different solutions. The 'Energy Observer' is a boat that runs on hydrogen and tries to find renewable energy solutions to move forward. It also means better understanding and studying oceans. Here, I use the example of 'Tara'. The 'Tara Foundation' conduct expeditions across oceans and seas and maintains links with schools, to directly demonstrate what it does and why it doesn't? Is this another way to raise awareness? It is also essential to drive reflection and to act in networks. Our example of the Baltic Sea

project is quite telling in this regard. It is through UNESCO's Associated Schools that the project developed a whole range of educational materials on very specific issues: water quality, air quality, how to transform what we see into meaningful action? Other sources of inspiration exist. The 'Decade of the Oceans' launched a portal on ocean knowledge so that educators and trainers get access to resources. We also have a programme called 'UNESCO Citizen for the Planet'. These are examples of people who are doing, not talking, taking action on oceans, indigenous knowledge, sustainable development, etc. We ourselves did the 'Trash hack' campaign that ended last year on waste recycling. We worked with schools, young people, influencers on social media to explore how to cut this pollution, and plastic specifically. What can we do in practical terms? You will say to me, you talk of so many things... But in practical terms, what can I do as a citizen? Very simple to help clean up our oceans: begin by limiting the use of plastic, and remember that everything ends up in the ocean, and, also continue to educate yourself on the topic. To learn more, we provide an Oceans Education Kit. We address the health of oceans, but also the health of people. We also have a guide on sustainable development goals and learning objectives, as well as a resource platform for educators that, unfortunately for the moment, is only available in English. We are currently upgrading it to include French. In closing, I attempted to outline what we do.

Thank you again. *Choukrane.*



Jean François Sys

Marine Biodiversity Officer at the French Committee
International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN

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presentation.



Greetings. Many thanks to the Hassan II International Center and the Mohammed VI Foundation for this opportunity to briefly present climate change impacts and plastic pollution on marine biodiversity.

I will quickly go over this first slide, since Mr. Combes mentioned key global figures on plastic pollution. With 20 million tons of waste being dumped at sea every year. Of these, 8 to 18 million tons are plastics. These are non-biodegradable plastics, that do not disappear in nature, but fragments into microplastics, under 5 mm in size. The bulk of these microplastics is not on the surface, but goes to the depth of oceans and is found primarily in sediments. Around 1 million tons of plastic have already accumulated in the Mediterranean alone. Now, this plastic pollution is a source of long-term damage to terrestrial and marine ecosystems as macroplastics (over 5 cm) present a risk of ingestion by marine species. The image of a turtle ingesting plastic springs to mind. Over 800 animal species are impacted by macroplastics, with 100,000 turtles and mammals and 1 million birds dying from plastic ingestion each year. The figures are colossal. Microplastics disintegrate and release toxic additives into the environment. Microplastics also act as blotters for other pollutants already present in nature and at sea, such as pesticides, hydrocarbons and heavy metals. This directly impacts marine organisms. Prochlorococcus phytoplankton, for example, produces alone 10% of the oxygen we breathe, finds its photosynthetic activity hindered by exposure to these pollutants. Toxins also have an indirect impact on small organisms, such as Krill, which ingest microplastics and are themselves eaten by larger animals such as cetaceans, in this case dolphins, whales... This pollution therefore accumulates all along the food chain. One study, for example, detected the presence of microplastics in three quarters of mini crustacean samples taken at the bottom of the Pacific's six deepest oceanic trenches. This pollution therefore impacts the entire food chain, the entire sea, and is present in the deepest parts of our oceans. Recommendation 22 of the 'IUCN World Conservation Congress' focuses on the fight against plastic pollution with support for a global agreement to combat it. An international treaty should be ratified, we hope. There are a number of aspects to this recommendation. Halting the production and use of unnecessary plastics, especially single-use plastics. Fostering innovation in value chains facilitates responsible management of plastic waste and debris otherwise dumped into nature and oceans. Next, investment in environment-friendly collection, recycling and processing systems for plastic waste. So much for this section on plastic pollution. I will now turn to climate change and its impacts on marine biodiversity. One major player on climate change is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC, which published part two of its Sixth Assessment Report, AR6, 'Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability'. This new publication is the second in a series of three and will conclude with the release of a synthesis report scheduled for September 2022. Report conclusions include one that is unambiguous: 'Anthropogenic climate change exposes oceans and ocean ecosystems to conditions unprecedented in millennia, with a risk of extinction for ocean species that live in biodiversity hotspots, of which the Mediterranean, multiplied by ten if warming reaches 1.5 and 3 degrees'. The IPCC report lists the Mediterranean as a hotspot for climate change impacts. A brief and non-exhaustive reminder of the physical and chemical effects of climate change. The first such effect is rising deep-water temperatures, with a 5 to 5.1 degree increase expected by the end of the century in the Mediterranean, above global averages. This also warrants the fact that the Mediterranean is now a climate change hotspot, as it is semi-enclosed and far more vulnerable to climate change effects. Also, higher salinisation at +35 to 40 grams per litre from 1950 is another physicochemical effect. Acidification is another much talked about the phenomenon, tied to climate change, but also to higher carbon dioxide concentrations in waters, which triggers acidification, with a pH falling -0.1 units from pre-industrial levels, going from 8.6 to 8.5. IPCC models, again in the report, project a

decrease of 0.3 to 0.4 units by the end of the century. This may not sound like much, but these are colossal numbers that will have unprecedented impact on ecosystems and species with calcareous skeletons. Other effects exist, including rising sea levels and changing ocean currents, which I will not discuss in this presentation. Altered physicochemical characteristics impact species and marine biodiversity. The diversity and abundance of planktonic communities will change, coincidentally impacting the entire food chain. The warming of the sea by 0.5 to 1 degree could trigger disruptions in primary production and therefore proliferation and blooms of some planktonic organisms, including certain species of algae or jellyfish. We have all come across *Pelagia noctiluca*, the small purple jellyfish we increasingly see. This could be caused by warmer waters. Other species could also be affected, including toxic dinoflagellates. The proliferation of several species of microalgae, such as mucilaginous algae and filamentous algae, here on the slide, which simply clings to gorgonian and coral, leading these species to hypoxia or anoxia! Effects on marine biodiversity in fish populations are also felt, primarily via two phenomena. Changing distribution grounds. Some species indigenous to the Southern Mediterranean, such as the brown grouper, the 'peacock gilthead' or the Mediterranean parrotfish, now travel north to colder parts of the Mediterranean. These species are thermophilic. The 'peacock gilthead' spread some 2000 kilometres in the last decades. Other thermophilic species of fishing interest, such as sardines (*sardinella aurita*), have become more abundant with rising water temperatures. This does not necessarily constitute a problem. We are happy to have brown groupers in the north-western Mediterranean. It can be a problem for certain species or also favour the arrival of other non-indigenous species. There are examples in the Mediterranean of non-indigenous species from the Red Sea, species that crossed the Suez Canal. One such example is the rabbitfish. Another one is the *Siganus* species observed today by the thousands along the French coast, for example in Carry-Le-Rouet. These species considerably alter the landscape as they graze on algae and phanerogams, *Posidonia* meadows for example, and also cause rarefaction of indigenous Mediterranean herbivores. This triggers changes to the distribution ranges of species and establishment of non-indigenous species that also cause habitat changes. Other impacts on marine biodiversity include phanerogams, especially *Posidonia Oceanica*, a major Mediterranean ecosystem that is particularly sensitive to warmer sea waters. *Posidonia Oceanica* is, for example, absent from the extreme South-East Mediterranean, in what appears to be tied to high water temperatures. According to current climate projections, if water temperatures were to reach 28 degrees; a temperature that is often reached during summer warming episodes, this could have adverse effects in the second half of this century. High mortality rates are expected in *Posidonia Oceanica* populations. Next are coralligenous formations, another pivotal system for the Mediterranean and one of its richest ecosystems. Coralligenous actually means coral producer. Exposure to abnormally or continuously high temperatures affects coralligenous formations. Directly causing physiological stress and metabolic changes in a number of species. And also indirectly by dampening resistance to pathogens. During the 2003 heat wave in the north-western Mediterranean, around 80% of gorgonian communities, *Paramuricea Clavata* for example, were at least partially impacted, and up to 35% were lost completely from some sites in the western Mediterranean. We see that warming waters have a direct and swift impact on certain species. That concludes our discussion of climate change impacts on marine biodiversity and we now transition to IUCN World Conservation Congress recommendations. These recommendations were adopted as a whole at the 'One Ocean Summit'. It is recommendation number 37; to limit impacts of climate change on oceans, which calls for compliance with the Paris climate agreement. One key response to mitigate climate change effects is to, obviously, limit greenhouse gas emissions, thus complying with the Paris climate agreement to limit climate change impacts on oceans and develop nature-based solutions, by strengthening marine ecosystem conservation that plays a key role in blue carbon, e.g., coral reefs, mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass beds.

Thank you very much for your attention and thank you again for this opportunity to come back, discuss and exchange with you. Thank you.

SESSION II – THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY TO REDUCE PLASTIC POLLUTION IN SEAS AND OCEANS



Felipe Victoria

Senior Manager for International Plastics
Policy Ocean Conservancy USA

Merci beaucoup pour l'introduction. Sabah El Kheir. Excellency dear colleagues. Despite a tremendous increase in the number of initiatives dedicated to sustainable development since the adoption of the 2030 agenda, a persistent 2.5 trillion annual financing gap stands in the way of the sustainable development goals. My name is Felipe Victoria and I'm the Ocean Conservancy's Senior Manager for International Plastics Policy. First, I would like to thank the Mohamed 6th foundation for having gathered us today to converse and share our thoughts and programs around these important topics. And I would also like to thank the Governments of Portugal and Kenya for their leadership and vision, organising and galvanising actors around the UN Ocean Conference. Ocean Conservancy, like many others, will be there on the ground. We have witnessed growing awareness and concern around the plastic crisis and it is only through such partnerships that we are able to simultaneously raise the financing and capacity needed to address it. Ocean Conservancy has worked for decades on a broader range of topics, from the cost of cleanups to cost gear, from shipping to climate change among many others. Today, rather than focus on the facts and figures that articulate the urgency of the plastic crisis, I would like to take this time and highlight some of the work we have accomplished working across different sectors and silos to achieve a common goal. I am pleased to say that through our work at Ocean Conservancy and in close collaboration with the US government and other public and private partners, we are not only raising awareness around the plastic prices, but executing programs that curb plastic waste and advance sustainable solutions across the value chain. To date, after 35 years of commitment, Ocean Conservative International Coastal Cleanup has collected approximately 156,000,000 kg of trash with the help of 16.6 million volunteers. However, we know that this is not sufficient to stop the wave of plastic choking our ocean and the life within it. Therefore, like many other organisations and countries, you represent we have broadened our approach to seek upstream solutions to tackle the downstream problems. This new portfolio of work is dedicated to leveraging finance, innovative financial mechanisms and policy in concert with data and science to build more resilient communities and healthy seas. Ocean Conservancy was pivotal in the Singapore-based impact investment firm that had raised \$150,000,000 to improve waste management and catalysed circular economy solutions in Southeast Asia. Ocean Conservancy has also been instrumental in the Circular Initiative Impact Metrics Working Group, making sure that investors like Circular Capital are pursuing and measuring impact with the best data and methodologies possible. We plan to launch a similar joint endeavour in other regions where we look forward to the same level of success. We have been involved since the beginning of this undertaking because we recognise the importance of aligning investment flows with knowledge sharing while broadening the base of funders to drive change and build resilience. In parallel, we commissioned a report on innovative financial mechanisms that now serve as a guide to help mobilise more funding for sustainable development and led across the tour coalition of private industry leaders and nonprofit advocates to coauthor the Plastics Playbook Policy Playbook, which details the menu of policy interventions when addressing plastic change. All of these actions have been pivotal scaling of finance across the public and private sector. On the other side, Ocean Conservancy maintains a collaboration with Dr. Jayna Jambeck and her team at the University of Georgia's New Materials Institute and the Circularity Informatics Lab. With the support of OC – Ocean Conservancy, this team has deployed their Singularity Assessment Protocol, in 16 cities across eight countries of the world and county. Combined the team has reviewed over 660 pieces of litter data, which is our municipalities and partners like us with the

information we need to make more informed decisions about how we manage our waste and find the entry points where we can deliver the most impact. Data is also a crucial component of one of our most recent programs: Urban Ocean. Funded in part by the US government through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Ocean Conservancies Trash Free Seas Alliance and our partners at the Resilient Cities Network and the Circular Initiative. We have supported six cities across Southeast Asia and Latin America to build strategies to improve waste management capacity, advanced circuit economy, and promote cross-sectoral partnerships to strengthen cooperation to reduce the flow of waste leaking into our ocean. Kanto in Vietnam, Malacca in Malaysia, Panama City, Pune in India, Samarang in Indonesia, among others, dedicated a better part of two years to create a comprehensive action plan to further partnership and implementation. After completing the program, these cities are now better equipped to execute their plans and are in the process of initiating further public private partnerships and finance mobilisation to accelerate their activities. This is something to be celebrated once again. This change in the tide for galvanising against plastic waste and marine debris is not by accident. It's in large part due to the tireless efforts of countries and partners like the ones here present today at this workshop. Thanks to the Mohammed 6th foundation. Thank you again, all for your time and commitment and let's keep this level of ambition to tackle this monumental challenge. Thank you all. Merci beaucoup. Choukran Gazillan.



Zaynab Sadan

Regional Plastics Policy Coordinator – Africa, WWF Global
A-Team Member for Innovation
WWF South Africa

Thank you so much and thank you for the opportunity to present here today. Hello to all. My name is Zaynab Sadan. I'm based in Cape Town, South Africa. However, my role at WWF South Africa is a regional plastic Policy Coordinator across the region, working with various governments, but also regional bodies such as the African Union Commission, the Ampsin Secretariat and others. And it's an honour for me to be here today. I'd like to share with you WWF's vision for no plastics in nature. This vision is a systemic life cycle approach to address plastic pollution by firstly closing the tap, reducing production and consumption by closing the loop, innovating, redesigning, reusing and recycling plastics within the system to prevent plastic leakage and ultimately the goal of no plastics in nature as well. We do this through three different levels of intervention. The first is business. Here, we encourage corporations and multinational businesses to reduce the production and consumption of unnecessary and problematic plastic, particularly single-use plastics and plastic packaging, which is a plastic leakage hotspot in many areas across Africa and the rest of the globe. We also encourage businesses to shift to sustainable sources or sustainable feedstocks.

I also would like to remind you that plastics are dependent on the fossil fuel value chain. Plastic is made from various fossil fuels and therefore contributes to the greenhouse gas emissions and carbon credits as well. We also encourage businesses to look at ways in which we can recover the materials within the system through closing the loop activities. I'd like to move on to our cities pillar where we encourage cities and support municipalities in addressing waste management infrastructure through our pilot cities. Most of our projects are currently based in Southeast Asia, where there are various plastic leakage hotspots geographically. However, we are also supporting cities around the world. We'd like to spread and share and showcase global best practice of waste management infrastructure. But it's not only the infrastructure or technology that's needed, it's public private partnerships as well as mobilising the necessary resources towards municipal waste management. Finally, our policy pillar is focused on creating a global set of rules for plastic waste. And this primarily through the adopted resolution at the United Nations Environment Assembly earlier this year, where we talk to a resolution to end plastic pollution towards a legally binding global instrument to do so.

We encourage policymakers to ensure value chain accountability through various regulatory, economic as well as information-based instruments. So besides the global governance infrastructure through the Global Treaty, we also encourage national as well as regional policy initiatives such as extended producer responsibility as well. Finally, we also have cross-cutting initiatives, which is part of our behaviour change interventions across the plastic life cycle. As consumers of plastic, it's not only our responsibility to change our behaviours, but it's also the responsibility of businesses, governments, civil society, cities as well to change their behaviours, change their business model, change their ways of working. And so this particular behaviour change intervention aspect of our work is cross-cutting in terms of the regional perspectives, particularly for Africa. We are currently conducting some research to answer the question of what does an inclusive circular economy look like? How does it work, who is involved, who is at the table, and who is allowed for their voice to be heard? A big part of our work in this area, which is just beginning, is the informal waste sector who conducts collection, sorting, selling and actually supports the recycling economy, in most countries where they play a key role. However, they do not have a voice or a seat at the table.

The role of WWF is to really support these organisations and associations in that. So we are currently conducting this research on how best to integrate the informal waste sector in waste management plans, in policies that affect them as well as in the global

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treaty. So moving on, I'd like to just elaborate on where WWF sees the global treaty really playing a role in addressing plastic pollution. The first is to encourage national targets to prevent, control and remove plastic pollution, to ensure that the global architecture actually coordinates reporting and reviewing of data, ensuring that the intergovernmental panel of experts harmonised monitoring and reporting is available for various countries, to ensure that there are global standard and regulation as well specifically for high-risk toxic materials, and finally, to support the implementation of various mechanisms through finance, technology and capacity building. And finally, to link it back to our no plastics in nature approach, we envision that the treaty should contain and translate its ambition into plastic pollution to various control measures in the Global treaty. The first, in terms of closing the tap and ensuring product reduction, is global obligations on reduction, phasing out and bans on particular products, particularly those that are problematic and unnecessary.

We also suggest regulating product design standards globally to ensure that wherever a product is manufactured, wherever it is created, wherever it is sold. The same standards will apply specifically for toxic elements. We also encourage regulatory and economic incentives. And this is in order to ensure that the private sector is involved and that this actually drives circular solutions throughout the plastic value chain. And finally, a minimum waste management standard is required globally to ensure that best practices are applied. And, of course, we cannot do this on our own. And we have worked with various partners across the globe. In Africa, we work with various NGOs, but also African governments and other partners. And so I welcome you all today to also join us in our vision of no plastics in nature because together it is possible. I thank you.

SESSION III—INTRODUCING '#B7ARBLAPLASTIC' 2022 MODUS OPERANDI AND '#B7ARBLAPLASTIC' BEST PRACTICES



Sami El Iklil

Head of the Lalla Hasnaa Sustainable Coastline Trophies,
Seas and Oceans Pole
Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

Before starting this presentation, let me remind you that this operation is a catalyst of efforts already deployed under Clean Beaches, including matters related to development, hygiene, safety and infrastructure installations. This operation is carried out during the summer period. I will spare you all the secondary information since a majority of partners here are already involved. To summarise this presentation, we will start with a flashback on key figures of Clean Beaches 2021. We will then discuss concepts and dynamics set up by the Foundation in launching operation '#b7arblaplastic' in 2019. Subsequently, we shall present an operational assessment of '#b7arblaplastic' 2021. This penultimate item will focus on indicators and modus operandi for this edition. In conclusion we will outline the fourth edition of the Lalla Hasna Sustainable Coastline Trophies.

'Clean Beaches' in figures is nine regions and 30 coastal cities, 106 beaches, 66 sponsored and 40 not sponsored. 25 economic partners and 67 municipalities under the authority of the Directorate General of Local Collectivities. Overall, as said, 'Clean Beaches' is not restricted to this operation. As mentioned earlier, it is a set of actions carried out in collaboration with institutional partners at beach level, monitoring bathing water and sand quality. Here we have an overview of resources deployed by our partners from the Civil Protection Authority with regard to human resource mobilisation, lifeguards and seasonal lifeguards, as well as different equipment and infrastructure, made available to ensure the safety of bathers. As far as marking is concerned, some 121 beaches were marked. On health coverage, support actions covered establishment of first aid centres, with nurses onsite throughout the period, as well as sanitary facilities. The last part pertains to site development and management, in collaboration with the Directorate of Ports and Maritime Public Domain and the Directorate General of Territorial Collectivities for providing municipal resources. As far as Blue Flag is concerned, 27 beaches and one marina carried the label in 2021. This map shows the geographical distribution of these beaches, covering the entire kingdom. This slide outlines the modus operandi of operation '#b7arblaplastic'. The diagram below highlights the Foundation's role as a federator and enabler for all stakeholders. Remember the program has over 200 partners, ranging from economic partners to local authorities and associations. To ensure the success of '#b7arblaplastic', we use three main drivers. Ensure better operating synchronisation among all partners, to get off to a good start at just the right time. Improved coordination in terms of feedback and partner coordination. All partners should have all necessary tools at their disposal to speak the same language and achieve a greater impact on various targets. In yellow, we bolded our youth target, this being an operational priority, as well as vacationers, professionals, citizens and beach users. This whole operation rests on digital means that will be later explained by my colleagues in charge of educational tools, notably social media to achieve greater acceptance among young people who are receptive to new information technologies. These are the three axes I mentioned earlier in implementing the operation. When I say better synchronisation, I mean sharing priority targets mentioned above, concerted objectives for challenges and mobilisation, and key education and awareness messages to be disseminated. Better coordination requires that all partners share indicators, joint assessments, action plans and timetables to ensure follow-up throughout the season. Better equip, sharing the types of actions to be taken in relation to identified themes and scientific and recreational information resources with all

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partners for better deployment of education and awareness actions on the beach. In summary, the three key indicators were developed in 2019 for launching the first operation focused on mobilising young people, eliminating plastic, and using digital technology for better mobilisation and advocacy for action. Indicators were designed for those issues. The Objective for 2019 was to mobilise one million young people. That challenge was met, as 1.4 million youths were mobilised in 2019. We also set ourselves the goal of initiating over 10,000 actions with young people. When I say initiate actions, it is not only the foundation that initiates, but the foundation and its partners deployed on the ground. In 2019, we reached over 40,000 actions involving young people. We also set ourselves the challenge of increasing recovered waste quantities and strive to collect at least 10 tons of plastic waste per beach. That was in 2019. In 2021, as indicated by Mr. Taleb, we added a new challenge: Recovery and recycling of this waste. Thus the initiative taken with COVAD, to introduce our partners, to recycling companies, industrialists, cooperatives and associations that will recover all this waste and plug it back into value chains. We mobilised certain categories of private companies as well as associations and cooperatives. You are probably wondering where the figures and results presented come from? The foundation set up a dashboard for all partners, which is fed data throughout the summer at a monthly frequency and covers all the indicators. This where we track young people engaged, actions carried out, tonnage and quantity of waste recycled. The first period runs from June 15 and July 15, and all partners report their specific statistics for the period and so on for all three phases, to end up with indicator figures covering partner performance for the full summer period. This is how our indicators are consolidated. As regards the first challenge, we managed to reach 521.46 tons of waste from the 66 beaches effectively participating in the action. This is a ratio of roughly 8 tons of plastic waste per beach which approximates challenge preset targets. Actions initiated in 2019 totalled 40,000 actions. In 2021, we showed an increase in these actions to 61,593 actions. On the third challenge, the 1 million mark was already surpassed in 2019, reaching 1.4 million young people. This figure was again surpassed in 2021, reaching 1.8 million young people. Lastly, as this challenge was recently introduced, all partners, whom we thank on this occasion, rallied to collaborate with industrial cooperatives for the collecting and recovering this waste. Realising that waste cannot be recycled at 100% due to specific technical specifications required by recovery companies to include it in the cycle. We counted over 38% of beach waste recycled. These charts show how the indicators developed. The first is the Waste Recovery Indicator. Since the challenge was not instituted in 2019, this was a first experience. The second chart shows the number of actions. The third one shows tons of waste collected. Waste recovery grew from 486 tons to 522 tons. A 7.2% increase on this indicator over the period. Youth engaged grew by over 29%. Last, the tonnage of waste collected per beach increased to 8.11 tons of waste, a 2.5% increase. I will now review some indicator targets for the 2022 upcoming edition. Having reached 1.8 million young people, we set ourselves a challenging course to reach 2 million young people. On actions, at a minimum, keep our course, hitting a little over 68,000 actions and on tonnage recovered reach a target approaching 10 tons of plastic waste per beach. Lastly, raise the quantity and ratio of recycled waste and attain 100%, why not. As previously mentioned, the Foundation will provide partners with a set of resource documents listing proposed thematic actions in line with international momentum as presented by our colleagues and experts. We will also provide brochures and resource documents to guide partners on the ground. As regards signage, we will provide '#b7arblaplastic' posters which are still relevant. Note that the Decade of Ocean Sciences logo, discussed earlier, is present, to let you know that the operation is accredited by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, in charge of the Decade, as both action and a contribution, thereby entitling us to use the logo. As far as processes and operating methods and operational debriefing are concerned, I think all partners are already familiar with our approach. As to the process, we receive feedback from and coordinate actors on the ground, notably sharing information on social media pages of various partners. At the end of each reporting period, currently one month, we call on partners to provide dashboard feedback and transmit videos of actions taken during each phase, in order to further illustrate and enhance initiatives. In conclusion, I want to seize this opportunity to inform you of the launch this year of the fourth edition of the Lalla Hasnaa Sustainable Coastline Trophies, registering 285 project initiatives in its first three editions, covering all actors:

private partners, NGOs, public sector, semi-public sector ... with 64 trophies awarded. The trophies kept up with international momentum to align with Decade recommendations. Theme-based alignment was conducted between category awards and Decade objectives. What we have here are synthesised objectives, to have a clean ocean, a safe ocean, a resilient ocean for ecosystems, thus encompassing all aspects. This alignment approach was duplicated on the website. As you load the website, you will land on a page with three questions to guide you to the right category, where you can apply and later allow contributions received to be grouped by topic. The website is 'www.trophéelittoral.ma'. A deadline is set for August 15, before which we invite you to register, while remaining at your disposal for guidance or additional information.

Thank you for your attention.

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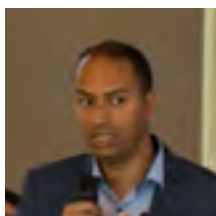
Iatimad Zair

Head of Educational Tools of the Foundation, Administrative and Financial Manager of the Hassan II International Centre for Environmental Training
Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

Greetings everyone. My name is Iatimad Zair and I am in charge of the educational tools unit at the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection. In keeping with the momentum of operation '#b7arblaplastic' 2022 edition.

We would like to introduce a new pedagogical tool developed to support this initiative. It is a digital educational tool that we intend to set up in collaboration with all foundation partners. Introducing 'Anaboundif', a mobile app we preview today. I'll let you discover it. As I said, it is a mobile phone app to be launched this year. I invite you to download it, to follow it and to share it on your respective social networks. I also ask that you share with us all the news, information, success stories, indicators and best practices that you will contribute to this operation. Continuing on the digital component, I will also review '#b7arblaplastic' on social networks. First, we will introduce our objectives, then we will discuss our relays and finally our communities. As you know, both pages were launched over the summer of 2021. I imagine you might have seen them across your social networks as well. These are the goals, media coverage, viewership, insights and perspectives of the 2022 edition. Our relays are totally digital, we are present on the most popular networks, including 'facebook' and 'instagram', target youth, seniors, and everyone here – our public and private partners, and all other stakeholders. These pages in fact address all our targets. In doing so, we have two objectives. On one hand, education, to reach a behavioural change by means of information and tips. On the other hand, awareness building using key figures that might sound alarming, national as well as international news to mobilise all partners and the entire international community for plastic-free seas. Specifically, for these pages, we used speaking illustrations to convey our message. We also used interactive videos and spots to present good practices and eco-actions calling the user to take part and take action. Starting with 'facebook'. Here is an overview of our page. We currently have 40,000+ subscribers, the majority of whom are men. As you can see, the 18–44 year old male category is the largest. On 'instagram', we have the same young target audience. A bit more feminine though compared to our 'facebook'. All this information comes from our Meta Business Suite. In terms of insights, we are reaching 1,586 new people who are not subscribers, through our shares and posts. We're up 57% on all user interaction. And then up 27% on likes versus last month, April 13 to May 10. Our best result. In the same period, a record 551 people were reached by the last post with a dozen interactions. All this is organic, with no sponsoring. We have worked with limited resources, but using content logic and strategy. Our primary goal is to make ourselves heard in posts about quizzes, polls or just questionnaires, to raise awareness among target audiences, to call upon your actions, your good practices and to share with you. We have also tried to be as diversified as possible and to keep at the forefront of digital trends, to work with carousels, when concepts are to be explained in multiple photos, to scroll through posts that call for eco-actions or good practices, 24-hour stories, and videos as reels, animations and even motion design. This concludes our overview of this new period and potential avenues for the 2022 upcoming edition. Our intention is to showcase concepts by theme on these pages, going from the most basic to the most advanced in terms of 'ocean literacy'. We will also promote the new 'Anaboundif app' to attract more downloads and visits. At app level, we spoke of including geolocated challenges, adventures and leagues open to the public, for all to take up and then be relayed on our social media.

Thank you for your attention.



Mohamed Amine El Ansi

Head of Environmental Action Department
National Electricity and Drinking Water Office–Electricity
Branch

Hello everyone. My name is Mohamed Amine El Ansi, and I am in charge of the Environmental Action Department at the National Electricity and Drinking Water Office – Electricity Branch. If I may, I am going to present an environmental awareness action that we carried out during the summer of 2021. The name of this action is '#b7arblaplastic – sustainable ecocaravan 2.0'.

The Office is a socially responsible organisation, strongly committed to environmental protection. We are Clean Beaches partners of the Mohammed VI Foundation. As such, we planned to conduct an innovative action in accordance with Foundation guidelines, for the summer of 2021. This action has three main objectives. The first is to cut plastic pollution. We collect plastic on beaches to prevent this waste from ending up at sea. The second objective is to raise the awareness of summer vacationers, citizens and stakeholders on environmental protection in general, and the scourge of plastic pollution especially. The third objective of the action is to enhance the value of waste collected and generate value to support other initiatives, in a circular economy. The caravan consists of a number of athletes and associations. These young people travelled 2000 km all along Morocco's coastline. At each stage, they stop at a beach, join the beach community and start collecting plastic and raise awareness on the issue. They stage environmental education, sports and cultural activities. Here we see all the beaches we stopped at, in collaboration with our partners. We started at the beach of Mahdia. We then went to Grand Zenata, Ain Diab, El Haouzia, Cap Douza, ending in the south at Sidi Ifni and the beach of Dakhla. Here are some photos. You see the caravan, cyclists, and young people travelling the beaches of Morocco for the environment. They stop, rally young people, collect waste and organise workshops, etc. The action collected 36 tons of plastic waste. This waste was shipped to a plastic waste recycling specialist company, transforming the plastic fibres into very sturdy plastic bricks. We used these bricks to build a media library on the corniche of Dakhla. The library is open to young people to connect to the internet and plan and carry out projects... This is a practical example of what can be done with recycled plastic. This action hit the following targets: We got rid of 36 tons of plastic waste from the ocean; we built a media library for young people; we attempted to educate the general public, vacationers, citizens, partners and stakeholders on environmental protection and the issue of plastic waste.

Thank you.

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presentation.



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Mouna Benbekri

In charge of the educational animation unit
Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

Hello everyone.

I am happy to be with you and to meet you in this great workshop, in which we will work together for our children and youth.

It gives me great pleasure today to present our 'Human-Ocean' operation as part of the '#b7arblaplastic' campaign. This operation is meant to mobilise and sensitise schoolchildren and young people to combat the plastic threat to our oceans. Today, I will review our 2021 activity report, the motto of which was: 'education, raising awareness of young people on the dangers of plastic waste at sea'. This review outlines activities on six Moroccan beaches in collaboration with Clean Beaches partners, the Ministry of National Education, Preschool and Sports, community organisations and networks: green universities and youth education in Africa. This map shows actions carried out on site with various target groups, ranging from scuba diving to workshops on aquatic life, as well as awareness raising on the dangers of plastics on oceans and bathing water quality. Regarding indicators, as you see, Operation Human-Ocean reached and sensitised over 200 students, including parents' associations and beach partners. Photos are a major testament to the operation and an indicator of its success. A SWOT analysis was performed by the Foundation following the operation, highlighting strengths, including the involvement of all, and identifying areas for improvement for the 2022 edition. Looking ahead to 2022, Human-Ocean will expand to more beaches, reaching more people and raising awareness among young people. This year will also bring a major mobilisation of young people via digital technology, to take part in this citizen action and 'Call to action'. We will also hold 'ocean literacy' workshops to consolidate understanding and popularise concepts related to the ocean. Platforms such as the marine biodiversity platform will be highlighted, in addition to a number of challenges. All this strives to sensitise our youth to environmental protection in general and oceans in particular, and develop their awareness. Outreach activities will be fun and interactive. Similarly to last year and thanks to your collaboration, many actions are to take place at participating beaches. Finally, civil society is mobilised with two associations present with us today, coincidentally the winners of the Lalla Hasnaa Sustainable Coastal Trophy, and our partners on the ground in operation 'Human-Ocean'. Thanks to our collective commitment, a wide range of actions in different formats will be on this edition's agenda, including practical workshops on the platform and the productions of young reporters covering beach activities. We will also hold a series of cultural activities, drawing workshops, visits to exhibitions of plastic waste and other activities to be developed jointly with you at this workshop. This is the map of regions and beaches targeted in the 2022 edition, with proposed dates and a set of awareness actions for our youth.

I now give the floor to civil society. We will start with the Champions of Fnideq Association and then go on to the 'Al Marjane Association', who will both share their experience on operation 'Human-Ocean' 2021.

We are pleased to welcome Mr. Younes Baghdidi from the Champions of Fnideq Association. Please take the floor.



Younes Baghdidi
Director
Champions of Fnideq Association

Thank you. Welcome to all of you. I am Younes Baghdidi, the manager of the Champions of Fnideq Association for underwater fishing and environmental protection. Our association has been awarded three Lalla Hasnaa Sustainable Coastline Trophies, thanks to the initiatives carried out by the Champions of Fnideq Association. One of these initiatives consists in recovering the waste that is dumped at the bottom of the sea and which is estimated at nearly 140 tons of marine waste since 2010.

We are also working to remove fishing nets from the sea floor, known as ghost nets, which are real serial killers and which damage fisheries resources. We try as much as possible to transmit our initiatives to the educational institutions to raise awareness among young people about the importance of protecting the marine environment. We also conduct dead fish counting procedures and monitoring of marine organisms. We have also set up a scientific research team composed of students in biodiversity supervised by Professor Idriss Nachit. We try as much as possible to show them the problems encountered in the seas. Then they carry out research on these issues within their college. Another initiative undertaken by the Champions of Fnideq Association is the development of a website on the marine environment through which we try to document marine life, communicate it to the public and display it on social networks. The Champions of Fnideq Association was also honored to organize an activity in Fnideq with the objective of raising awareness among youth about the need to protect the marine environment. This activity consisted of five sequences. The first sequence concerned the cleaning of the seabed from plastic waste. As a result, we succeeded to remove two tons of waste. We also organized an exhibition of plastic waste for the students of the 'eco-schools'. In addition, we held a workshop on waste recycling as well as a drawing workshop, in addition to a workshop conducted by university students to raise awareness among children. This year, we plan, if possible, to work on five beaches in the north of the Kingdom, which will be the subject of other workshops for the benefit of young people. Thank you.

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Jalil Skaiti

Chairman

Al Marjane association

Hello. I am Abdeljalil Skaiti, President of Al Marjane Association for diving and water sports, holder of the Lalla Hasnaa Trophy in the previous edition, in the category of water sports, snorkeling and scuba diving, and also Morocco's diving champion and some of its members are international champions. In June, six champions of the association will participate in the world championship due to take place in Mdiq.

Immediately after the world championship, we plan to get involved in environmental protection. We consider that the strength of our association lies in its capacity to attract young people who want to practice this sport and take part in these many sporting activities. By attracting them in this way, we are able to raise their awareness about the protection of the environment, especially since most of our activities take place at sea and on the beaches. In this way, we create a generation of sportsmen and women that effectively protect the environment and promote environmental peace among their peers. In addition, this generation contributes to influencing others and combining sports with education, at a time when the government has adopted a common approach within the Ministry of Education, Pre-school Education and Sport this year. To this end, we see ourselves as ambassadors of sport and the environment and use sport to protect the environment. Of course, we have a large base of supporters, so every environmental activity may have an impact on our beaches. For example, we have organized diving workshops. In 2021, we visited the young people who benefited from snorkeling and scuba diving courses in Nador and we used to interact with them as individuals. Today, this city is celebrating the creation of an association for the protection of the environment that includes more than fifty divers. So today, we have an interlocutor in the city of Nador. This city can be proud, because, in addition to the lagoon of Marshika, it now has an association for the protection of the environment. This is one of the achievements this year, compared to the previous year, which was marked by the coverage by national channels of the creation of new environmental associations, the organization of diving exercises, educational activities and drawing and recycling workshops. All these activities will be organized again this year. In addition, this year 2022, other cities will join this dynamic, such as Agadir, Skhirat, etc. In Agadir, several associations are already active. In the gulf of Agadir there are many divers, swimmers and sportsmen, although the link between sport and the environment remains rather weak. Today, there is coordination with sports associations to help them acquire this environmental dimension this year in Agadir and also in Skhirat. What is new is that each activity will be accompanied before, during and after its implementation, by "stories" on 'facebook' and other social networks, in order to make the participants of the previous year better known. This year, we will be able to attract more participants to these activities, which will take place in five cities, through social networks, especially as the summer season is drawing near, the association is experiencing a large turnout that will be beneficial to the Foundation and its environmental activities. At the end of the summer, we will have a greater level of interaction, as there will be special photographic coverage, we will call on a film crew that will use aerial photography by means of drones if we manage to obtain authorization for this purpose. If we do, we will have excellent aerial photographic coverage. We have experience in the past using drones and we hope to be able to use them in all cities. We are also planning special coaching for journalists. Last year, we brought the message to the youth in the 'eco-schools' and to the young reporters as well as to the university youth. This year, as a member of the national jury of young reporters, we will mentor the young reporters. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the team of the Hassan II Center that provides them with training throughout the year. However, this is a theoretical training, limited in space and time. Today, as part of our environmental activity for young reporters, we will provide them with practical training. The young reporter will be able to conduct interviews, make reports, and take pictures in collaboration with experienced journalists. They will

be involved in real-life activities. Thus, what they will learn in one day of our activities would be the equivalent of two months of theoretical training. For this purpose, we will use a studio for recording interviews, which has the necessary lighting for video recording in the presence of a sound operator, in order to train young professional reporters that care about the environment. We hope to meet this challenge successfully, as we did last year, and to live up to your expectations this year as well.

WORKGROUP REPORT

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Zainab Rachdi

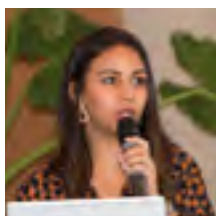
Head of the Green Universities and Youth Education Network in Africa
Coordinator of Territorial Environmental Training Laboratories

Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

Thank you very much for this introduction and for the reminder.

Indeed, we held a working group on April 27th attended by several Clean Beaches economic partners, and with scientific support from our experts in the field, namely the esteemed professors: Khalid Tamsamani and Moustapha Stitou from the Abdelmalek Essaadi University of Tetouan, members of the Green Universities and Youth Education Network in Africa, who could not be with us today, and whom I warmly thank, once again, for the dedicated contribution they showed during the workshop, with up-to-date scientific data and an equally excellent moderating effort that drew the attention of all participants. I am pleased to report the main recommendations on climate change in relation to oceans, as elaborated by the first group. Professor Tamsamani made a point of reiterating some scientific facts. He emphasised the role of oceans in protecting us from climate change impacts via their capacity to absorb carbon dioxide. The professor also emphasised acidification threatening marine life and potentially far more catastrophic consequences. The expert provided answers on ways to mitigate climate change effects on oceans and continue efforts to limit temperature increases to 1.5 degrees, in compliance with the Paris Agreement. Increased cooperation and coordination among stakeholders are a key enabler outlined by Professor Tamsamani. Also, climate education and knowledge, while using existing sources and knowledge, captured the attention of participants and triggered an exchange on outreach activities jointly undertaken by all at beach level for '#b7arblaplastic' 2022. Following his talk, a 'call to action' was issued to act swiftly and put oceans at the centre of national and international climate efforts, working closely with the Hassan International Center for Environmental Training, via the different environmental and sustainable development education unit programmes. Practical actions were proposed for each of the issues identified, based on three intervention axes. The first axis focuses on awareness and education, and includes production of TV and radio commercials; documentaries; production of awareness booklets and practical guides on marine biodiversity; recycling and plastic pollution as well as the implementation of educational activities: games, quizzes, drawing competitions, theatre and sculpture sessions, etc.; and the implementation of awareness-raising campaigns on ocean warming and greenhouse gas emissions, in partnership with local associations. The second axis focuses on partnership, mobilisation, federation and networking of stakeholders, with proposals for creating a database to share information related to climate change, mobilising and federating all stakeholders to minimise CO2 emissions and organising a tree planting day. Finally, the third axis relates to enhancing knowledge, training and capacity building by holding expert-led seminars on climate change and oceans as well as organising training sessions for stakeholders to pool institutional efforts and cut transport-related emissions. I once again thank all partners present among us from the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection and our esteemed speakers for joining us today and contributing to the success of this workshop.

Thank you very much.



Meryem Khodari

Head of the 'Young Reporters for the Environment', 'eco-schools', and Global Schools Programmes
Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

First, I would like to start my presentation by thanking all of you for your time and contribution to this workshop, particularly our dear online panellists, as well as our dear partners here at The Hassan II International Environmental Training Center.

As mentioned by my colleagues, whom I would like to thank for their contributions, you have jointly embarked on a painstaking process to foster the emergence of an informed, committed and responsible citizenry for the future of our coasts and oceans. Obviously, while focusing on two main themes. The first theme brought forth by my dear colleague Zainab is climate change and the second is plastic pollution and biodiversity. I am pleased to briefly outline major contributions expressed at the workshop. The Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, through The Hassan II International Environmental Training Center, seeks to take practical action, with your support, to educate Moroccan citizens on how to preserve their environment and cut plastic pollution, by means of a new three-pronged approach to environmental education. With your commitment, the second working group moderated by Professor Stitou, whom I also thank, identified a good number of contributions and practical actions that I shall list along three main lines of action. The first is awareness and education by means of TV and radio commercials; documentaries; awareness booklets; social media presence; educational activities in various formats: games, quizzes, competitions, theatre, awareness workshops on marine pollution and recycling of plastic waste and awareness workshops for fishermen on sustainable fishing and water trades. This edition also counts on rallying influencers to engage young people around the issue of plastic, via digital technology and social networks as well as outreach to vacationers via beach radio and art workshops. A second line of action through your partnerships, engagement, federation and networking. This action focused on organising awareness campaigns around the dangers of plastic waste at the beach and its vicinity; supporting the campaign through dissemination of '#b7arblaplastic' hashtags on social media; workshops gathering stakeholders to set objectives and actions; outreach workshops days at the beach with staff and vacationers; mobilising young people through water sports associations for awareness on CO2 emissions; establishing partnerships with schools and universities to provide recreational workshops on plastic pollution; meetings and workshops with the different stakeholders, namely local authorities, partners, civil associations and the community of environmental education programmes carried by the Centre. The last axis directed at improving knowledge; training; capacity building of communities through training and skills improvement of industrial and economic actors involved; strengthening exchanges and partnerships among stakeholders to fight climate change and mitigate its effects on oceans; fostering scientific research is also crucial to mitigate plastic pollution, thereby contributing to the preservation of marine biodiversity. I will conclude my presentation by reiterating our sincere thanks to all of you for your active involvement, participation and continued commitment to the success of environmental and sustainable development education programmes carried out by the Foundation, and this awareness and feedback workshop in particular. This will also launch a campaign that I hope to see succeed like the two previous editions, under the following motto: educate and sensitise young people against plastic pollution in our oceans and beaches.

Thank you.

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3. RECOMMENDATIONS

INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

- Consider the consequences of climate change and site vulnerabilities in coastal zone development projects to assure sustainability of investments made and ecological balance of the area (erosion, flooding, temperature increase...).
- Inform and raise awareness on rising sea levels, marine plastic pollution, and ocean warming and acidification.
- Develop and strengthen awareness actions in coastal areas.
- Expand communication initiatives that allow individuals to responsibly develop more environmentally friendly behaviours towards coastlines and oceans.
- Educate children to perceive connections between living beings and their environment and between human beings and their environment, especially in coastal areas.
- Convey knowledge and concepts that help and enable future generations to face the local environmental challenges that await them.
- Give everyone the opportunity to acquire knowledge, skills, attitudes and values needed to promote action and behavioural change.
- Enable youth to be proactive contributors to preserving and saving the oceans.
- Foster intergenerational learning and sharing.

PARTNERSHIP AND STAKEHOLDER MOBILISATION

- Ensure regular environmental monitoring of the coastline, specifically with regard to the impact of land-based discharges.
- Balance socio-economic development with the preservation of natural coastal heritages.
- Mobilise political will, ideas, scientific knowledge and innovation, youth and financial resources for the protection and safeguarding of our oceans.
- Engage in beach cleaning actions all year long.
- Strengthen South-South cooperation in the area of awareness and education for the protection of coastlines and oceans.
- Promote the sharing of best practices between African countries to reduce the impact of plastic pollution on oceans.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

- Consolidate research on climate change impacts on Morocco's coastline and wetlands.
- Promote Circular Economy to reduce the impact of plastic pollution on seas and oceans.
- Promote innovation, networking and partnership to address plastic pollution in oceans.
- Promote green jobs and jobs in renewable energy.
- Training and capacity building.

STRENGTHEN, DEVELOP AND ENHANCE MARINE PROTECTED AREAS.

- Involve young people in the safeguarding and protection of oceans ('eco-schools', 'Young Reporters for the Environment', young researchers).
- Use innovative approaches to awareness, training and learning.
- Develop knowledge and research on coastal environments and oceans.



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