

InforMEA

REPORT OF THE 15TH INFORMEA STEERING COMMITTEE

In-Person | 16-18 September 2025

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I. Executive Summary

The 15th meeting of the InforMEA Steering Committee was convened in Geneva, Switzerland from 16 to 18 September 2025. It brought together the Executive Heads of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS), the International Whaling Commission, the Minamata Convention, and the Convention on Wetlands, alongside Knowledge Management Officers, Information System Officers, Communications Officers, and other focal points from the Secretariats of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and key partners and observers.

The Steering Committee Meeting participants reviewed progress in the fourth project phase of InforMEA, considered priorities for the fifth project phase and set out recommendations to guide the Project into its next stage.

Meeting presentation link:

https://prezi.com/view/JgGm0htTqUmW46slunsp/?referral_token=QsdwLZlnB3FN

In addition to plenaries, discussions were held in two parallel working groups namely (I) The Technical Group and (II) The Joint Issues Group. The Technical group, moderated by IPBES Secretariat was comprised of participants from the Secretariats of the Minamata Convention, Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), BRS Conventions, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Mediterranean Action Plan (UN-MAP), International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and discussed experiences with API and Data Quality, Semantic Indexing, Generative AI and Next Schemas.

The Joint Issues group was moderated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and had representatives from the secretariats of BRS, the

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Ramsar, and CITES, and discussed progress on e-learning, the re-design of the inforMEA user interface, New tools/applications including Generative AI, and Outreach.

The Plenary on the third day considered the revised Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee, reviewed and finalised the recommendations (Annex xx) from each working group, and endorsed the outcomes of the meeting.

The discussions and working groups reflected the strong determination of MEA colleagues to advance collaboration.. The MEA heads and representatives conveyed their appreciation for the InforMEA Initiative and the long-standing support of the UNEP Law Division, expressed gratitude to the European Commission for its continued financial backing, and reaffirmed their commitment to share information in an interoperable manner through InforMEA and among themselves.

II. Background

InforMEA is the United Nations (UN) Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements, providing public access to information on global and regional treaties. Its development and evolution are guided by the InforMEA Initiative and its Steering Committee.

The InforMEA Initiative's goal is to create harmonized and interoperable information systems that serve Parties and the broader environmental community. Facilitated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and financially supported by the European Commission, the Initiative is co-chaired by UNEP and CITES. It currently brings together 60 legally binding global and regional treaties from 25 Secretariats, hosted by five UN organizations and IUCN, alongside observers and partners. The Steering Committee meets annually to provide strategic direction, while its intersessional working group convenes periodically to oversee the technical implementation of its recommendations.



III.Meeting Summary

Opening

1. The 15th InforMEA Steering Committee Meeting opened in Geneva co-chaired by Ms. Patricia Kameri-Mbote (UNEP Law Division) and Ms. Ivonne Higuero (CITES Secretariat).
2. **Ms. Kameri-Mbote** reflected on InforMEA's 15-year growth into a global community of practice, consolidating knowledge from over 20 MEAs to advance governance, accountability, and open legal information. She underscored the importance of innovation and digital sustainability amidst financial and systemic challenges, citing opportunities from AI and peer initiatives such as WIPO Green and China's Blue Map. She reaffirmed InforMEA's value in offering knowledge tools that can assist Parties preparing for complex negotiations and reporting, with Phase V positioned to further strengthen its role as a trusted, authoritative knowledge platform.
3. **Ms. Higuero** welcomed the broad participation of MEA colleagues and partners, thanked UNEP, the InforMEA team, and the European Commission for their support, and underscored the importance of leveraging synergies and innovation amid limited resources. She highlighted priorities including e-learning, SDG mapping, and data interoperability. Calling for collective action against biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution, she linked discussions to preparations for the 20th CITES COP in Samarkand (Nov 2025) and CITES' 50th anniversary. She urged determination, solidarity, and collaboration for the continued success of InforMEA.

Remarks by MEA Executive Heads and Observers

1. The meeting was attended by the Executive Heads of the Secretariats of BRS, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), and the Minamata Convention on Mercury. In their interventions, the Executive Heads welcomed the progress achieved by InforMEA and shared their ambitions and vision for its future.



2. **Dr. Rolph Payet**, Executive Secretary of BRS, congratulated participants on the growing engagement in the Steering Committee and the Initiative more broadly. He acknowledged the European Commission's instrumental support in InforMEA's development and reaffirmed the BRS Secretariat's commitment to hosting the Platform and its ecosystem. He highlighted the enhanced Negotiators Toolkit on the InforMEA Portal and noted the active use of its e-learning resources by diplomats, students, and National Focal Points.
3. Dr. Payet highlighted the practical benefits of InforMEA, noting that parties, policymakers, and stakeholders can now access harmonized information from dozens of treaties within seconds, enabling more coordinated decision-making. He added that InforMEA also builds capacity through multilingual e-learning courses, which empower stakeholders and broaden the pool of qualified meeting chairs.
4. Looking ahead, he highlighted the transformative potential of artificial intelligence (AI) for MEA implementation, citing applications such as multilingual search, automated summarization, and compliance dashboards. He underscored that these innovations must be guided by inclusivity, transparency, and shared values.

5. The BRS Executive Secretary expressed gratitude to all for their continued support and collaboration. He urged sustained efforts toward smarter, more connected, and responsive environmental governance and invited participants to visit the BRS-hosted InforMEA data centre.
6. **Ms. Martha Rojas-Urrego**, Executive Secretary of the IWC, celebrated InforMEA's evolution into a vibrant community of practice, marked by growing membership, virtual participation, and exchanges beyond formal meetings. She highlighted InforMEA as a one-stop shop for essential information on laws, decisions, and country profiles, tools which are vital for effective MEA implementation. She welcomed its e-learning platform, including the Introductory Course on the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, as well as the Negotiators' Toolkit to strengthen governance. She further emphasized InforMEA's role in fostering collaboration and synergies across conventions, raising visibility, and adapting to emerging governance challenges such as plastics and new frameworks.
7. **Mr. Norbert Bärlocher, Head of Rio Conventions, FOEN (Switzerland)**, reflected on Switzerland's long-standing support for InforMEA, particularly in the areas of data collection and reporting, noting that Switzerland has consistently funded projects aimed at improving reporting efficiency. However, he observed that despite a decade of work, including some advances through DaRT, a fully effective "one-stop shop" reporting tool is still to be achieved.
8. Mr. Bärlocher stressed that interoperability remains essential, as 60–70% of reporting data is re-used across multiple reports and conventions, and the adoption of new agreements such as BBNJ will only amplify this need. He recognized that the independent legal status of MEAs and the complexities of the UN system have posed challenges to advancing this work. Nevertheless, he underlined that with budgetary pressures and the ongoing UN liquidity crisis, greater efficiency and coordination are now more critical than ever.
9. He urged bolder and faster action, stressing that countries and MEAs must prioritize and do "less with less," with reporting as a key area where InforMEA can demonstrate its value. He emphasized that with InforMEA's funding under review, it will be essential for Parties to demonstrate its added value in order to sustain and strengthen the Initiative. He further emphasized the importance of smarter coordination while exploring the cautious use of AI and ensuring alignment with frameworks like the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). He concluded by affirming

Switzerland's continued commitment to supporting InforMEA, while insisting on greater efficiency, credibility, and impact.

10. **Mr. Arnold Kreilhuber, Director of UNEP Regional Office for Europe**, congratulated the InforMEA community on the 15th Steering Committee meeting and warmly welcomed participants to Geneva's International Environment House, a global hub for MEA action. He highlighted Geneva's role as home to many MEAs and partner organizations, making it central to international environmental governance. Reflecting on InforMEA's history, he recalled UNEP's early partnership with the European Commission and emphasized that the platform has transformed how MEAs are managed, becoming a powerful collective tool. In his role covering Europe, he sees InforMEA as crucial in clarifying legal underpinnings and supporting environmental priorities agreed by countries.
11. Mr. Kreilhuber stressed the importance of digital transformation to support MEA implementation, noting InforMEA's role in providing rapid, interconnected access to legal and policy information for parties, judiciaries, regulators, parliaments, civil society, and businesses. He underlined the need for interoperability among platforms and highlighted opportunities to strengthen connectivity, training, and support for countries and MEAs. He thanked all partners, donors, and participants for making InforMEA a success.

Updates: Progress under InforMEA Phase IV and Strategic Directions for Phase V

[Prezi](#)

The InforMEA team reported significant progress in converting treaty texts, COP decisions, rules of procedure, and related documents into AKN machine-readable format, now integrated into InforMEA on a test basis for review. This enables features such as clickable tables of contents, consolidated amendments, side-by-side comparisons of old and new text, and interactive timelines showing when treaties and amendments entered into force. Over 48 treaty texts and nearly 1,000 COP decisions have been processed, with new pages designed to accommodate this XML format. The update highlighted how these tools improve transparency and usability, for example by tracking repealed or amended decisions, consolidating complex rules of procedure, and linking trade provisions directly to treaty paragraphs. In addition, the team noted advances in semantic indexing: PoolParty has been migrated to a Linux server, thesaurus tagging (LEO) is performing effectively, and preparations are

underway to tag AKN content at the paragraph level, further enhancing search and interoperability.

On APIs, the team reported progress on strengthening interoperability through improved API documentation, including updated developer guidance and resources for RESTful APIs. They highlighted ongoing challenges with document feeds, such as missing or duplicate content, and are reviewing a revised schema to ensure only essential documents with correct file properties are provided. Collaboration with MEA secretariats has already helped resolve gaps in decision data and party status information, much of which is now up to date. The team also noted limitations in the current news and events feeds, where inconsistent tagging prevents prioritization, and proposed developing a shared schema to allow key items to be better highlighted on the platform.

The InforMEA team presented progress on new project and legislation schemas and the UN Country Team (UNCT) dashboard. A projects content type has been created and tested using GEF project data, with potential for wider use across InforMEA and national toolkits, pending improvements to metadata. On legislation, work is underway to align APIs and harmonize sources (FAOLEX, AKN, thematic collections), with the goal of positioning InforMEA as an aggregator of implementing legislation across MEAs. The new UNCT dashboard, now piloted for Uzbekistan and South Africa, aggregates MEA data into an accessible interface for country teams less familiar with treaty processes. It brings together party status, focal points, meetings, national reports, legislation, and links to the SDGs, with the intent to feed into UN country planning processes. An AI component has also been piloted to summarize large volumes of unstructured documents (notably national reports and plans) through layered prompts, producing “summaries of summaries” that retain references and serve as a private research aid for UNCTs.

On e-learning, the team reported steady growth of the e-learning platform, now reaching around 90,000 users, with notable expansion since 2020. Over the past year, the focus has been on consolidation and course development rather than volume, including a new introductory course for the Whaling Convention, deeper-level thematic courses on climate and human rights (UNFCCC) and Ramsar, and updates to existing courses. A trend has emerged toward more advanced, technical courses once introductory ones are established, with several in process across MEAs. The team also highlighted progress on course translations, with 18–19 courses now in the upgraded format and new tools helping to address long-standing translation backlogs, including expansion into Arabic.

The team highlighted strengthened communications and outreach, including the launch of a new Instagram account to complement LinkedIn and broaden engagement. A recent website user survey provided insights to improve usability and tailor information delivery. Content management has been professionalized through monthly planning, ensuring more consistent and strategic outreach. The team also emphasized increased visibility at key events, with recent participation at the BRS COP and upcoming contributions to Minamata COP-6 (Knowledge Lab, pre-event, and booth) and UNEA-7, underscoring efforts to maintain a strong and visible presence in major international forums.

A prototype for a redesigned InforMEA.org user interface was presented, developed collaboratively based on user survey results and ongoing feedback. The new design aims to be more modern, clean, and intuitive while retaining the same core information, reorganized for easier access and clarity. Key features include a simplified main menu with streamlined submenus, a dedicated knowledge base for targeted searches, and improved space for highlighting news and events. The redesign is intended to enhance usability, attract more users, and create a more engaging experience.

The InforMEA team reflected on the achievements of Phase IV, which strengthened institutional capacity for sharing environmental legal knowledge and produced widely used tools such as the Negotiators' Toolkit and the Goals section. Lessons learned include the need to serve a diverse user base (negotiators, focal points, judiciary, UN country teams), meet strong demand for interoperability, AI-enabled features, and integrated data solutions, and expand outreach to increase visibility beyond the MEA community. Looking ahead, Phase V will focus on user-centred design, expansion and interactivity of e-learning, enriched compliance and country profiles, responsible integration of AI, and greater inclusivity and accessibility. Financial sustainability was emphasized as a key requirement, with the overarching goal of ensuring that InforMEA's tools save users time, improve access, and strengthen capacity to address environmental crises.

Strategic Partnerships for Legal and Knowledge Coherence

Kyra Appleby and Alan Wright from **Climate Policy Radar (CPR)**, a UK-based non-profit, presented their AI-powered open database and tools that make climate policy and law documents globally accessible, searchable, and comparable. Built originally with LSE's Grantham Institute for the Climate Change Laws of the World initiative, CPR's

platform now integrates over 15,000 documents from more than 200 countries, including national laws and policies, UNFCCC submissions (NDCs, NAPs, BTRs), Global Stocktake inputs, and climate finance projects from major multilateral funds, with automatic translation and full-text search functionality. CPR's structured data layer uses over 70 machine-learning classifiers to detect key policy elements (e.g., instruments, sectors, targets, risks), allowing users to find nuanced information across languages and contexts. Future developments include integration of climate litigation data, a public API, and expanded domains covering nature, biodiversity, and energy. The presentation emphasized CPR's open, collaborative approach and its commitment to democratizing access to reliable policy information to support evidence-based decision-making and enhance transparency across the environmental governance ecosystem.

Greg Kempe from **Laws.Africa** presented an experimental prototype designed to enhance how users explore and contextualize legal and policy documents. Building on InforMEA's strong foundation in making large collections of documents discoverable and on Laws.Africa's expertise with AKN (Akoma Ntoso) structured data, the prototype demonstrates how automatic citation extraction and AI-assisted linking can connect national reports, legislation, and COP decisions within a single reading environment. Using South Africa's 2022 CMS National Report as an example, the tool identifies cited laws and decisions, marks them within the text, and allows readers to view the relevant legislative provisions or chapters directly alongside the report. It can also use AI to suggest related sections and generate short contextual summaries explaining the connections. The goal is to move beyond viewing documents in isolation by creating interconnected, dynamic document networks that make UNEP's and MEA partners' collections more navigable, contextual, and analytically useful.

Ken Davis, UNEP, presented the evolution of UNEP's **WESR** platform, explaining that the current prototype site (wesr.unep.org), launched in 2022 as an aggregation and knowledge-management portal, will be retired at the end of the month. It will be replaced by a new data and applications platform designed to publish, federate, and visualize environmental data from UNEP and partners through specific use-case applications. The flagship proof-of-concept, developed with the Chief Scientist's Office, will be the Environment Policy Tracker on air-pollution control, integrating data from InforMEA on Parties' status under relevant conventions. Other forthcoming components include Country Environment Dashboards, Environment GPT (a chatbot drawing on curated sources), and additional tools for data analysis and visualization. He emphasized that the future WESR will provide a foundation for interoperable applications and collaboration across UNEP divisions, highlighting strong ongoing

cooperation with InforMEA, particularly on legislative data through the LEAP interface, and the shared goal of avoiding duplication while enabling targeted, value-adding knowledge integration.

Amina Said (Head of Web Platforms) and Nancy Groves (Head, Digital Strategy) outlined UNEP's 14-month digital portfolio overhaul to fix fragmented governance across 330+ UNEP-owned/affiliated sites, inconsistent branding, weak metadata, and security risks (e.g., expired domains hijacked). The plan centers on three integrated pillars, corporate website, Knowledge Repository, and WESR, with an AI-ready, cross-platform search, common metadata/taxonomies, and accessible, multilingual user experience. Key deliverables: rebuild the Knowledge Repository from the ground up on D-Space 8.2 (cleaning 35,000 records; controlled vocabularies) for December launch; release standardized web templates/components (launch in Sep; mandatory for UNEP-owned sites) to curb duplication and reduce maintenance; and enhance the corporate site (Oct-Apr) for tighter integration and governance. Implementation is with NTT Data under a UN LTA, in close coordination with the Chief Digital Officer/WESR to ensure interoperability. Stronger governance and SOPs will include training, tighter upload permissions, and a requirement that new sites obtain joint approval from the Director of Communication and the CDO. The overarching plea: consolidation over proliferation: one authoritative home with smart cross-linking, rather than many partial duplicates.

Jannica Pitkanen (Environment Management Group/EMG) emphasized the EMG's continued commitment to advancing synergies among Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). She noted that the EMG has been facilitating collaboration between MEAs through high-level roundtables and inter-agency engagement, focusing on how the UN system can better support coherent implementation of MEAs at the national level. The EMG's 31st Senior Officials Meeting, held earlier in the week, decided to prioritize synergies as a key area of focus for the coming year, including exploring practical tools for integration and resource efficiency. She highlighted possible collaboration with InforMEA, particularly on e-learning and knowledge-sharing initiatives that demonstrate how MEAs interlink in practice. In addition, UNEP-WCMC presented updates and enhancements made to the Online Reporting System for streamlined reporting to biodiversity-related MEAs. During the discussion, participants from BRS and other Secretariats underscored that InforMEA serves as a concrete example of operational synergies within the UN system: facilitating cooperation through shared formats, tagging, indexing, and interoperability among MEAs. They encouraged better communication of these achievements, noting that

InforMEA's behind-the-scenes contributions should be showcased as a model of effective collaboration when reporting to Member States and within EMG processes.

DaRT: Results of the technical evaluation

UNEP's DaRT (Data Reporting Tool) team reported on a technical evaluation of the private, country-facing workspace created in 2019 to streamline and synergize national reporting across biodiversity-related MEAs. Built on Drupal with Solr/MySQL and fed by InforMEA (historic reports), CBD (text-snippets, NBSAP-KMGBF mappings), WESR (indicators) and GBIF (taxonomy/metadata), DaRT aggregates rather than generates data. Despite trainings, voluntary uptake remains low, with users citing parallel workflows, time-intensive tagging, inconsistent metadata, and weak linkage to actual reporting cycles. The evaluators proposed repositioning DaRT as an evidence-based research hub accessed via a provenance-aware "DaRT Assistant" (AI chatbot) that maps user questions to MEA targets (e.g., KMGBF, Ramsar), assembles verified snippets, and links back to sources. To ensure sustainability and visibility, the team recommends embedding DaRT in the UNCT Dashboard, leveraging existing cross-mappings, the LEO glossary, and InforMEA APIs, and running a 6-month proof-of-concept with 1 or 2 countries and two MEAs. Key risks include achieving consistent provenance labeling and maintaining trust through transparent, verifiable answers.

Following the presentation on the DaRT technical evaluation, participants welcomed the clarity of the analysis but expressed broad concern that the proposed AI-based "DaRT Assistant" does not address the core barriers that have limited DaRT's adoption. It was noted that the main challenges are institutional rather than technical, including the lack of standardized reporting formats across MEAs, inconsistent data structures, limited metadata tagging, and the voluntary nature of the tool, which has resulted in minimal uptake by national focal points. Several participants cautioned that introducing an AI chatbot risks automating a system that is not yet widely used, and that generative AI models relying on unstructured textual data may produce unreliable or unverifiable outputs. Questions were also raised about DaRT's overlap with other UNEP digital platforms, particularly InforMEA, WESR, and the Online Reporting System, and whether its functions might be better integrated into existing systems rather than maintained as a standalone platform. Some participants suggested focusing on strengthening interoperability, training, and awareness among national focal points rather than developing new AI components. The DaRT team clarified that the proposed approach aims to simplify access to existing reports rather than harmonize reporting formats and that the proof of concept would test the viability of embedding the tool into broader UN digital infrastructures. Overall, the discussion reflected support for the underlying goal of reducing reporting burdens and enhancing

synergies across MEAs, but also a shared view that governance, usability, and institutional alignment remain the key determinants of DaRT's future relevance.

Presentations/knowledge sharing by MEAs

Jeroen van Dalen highlighted the **UNCCD** Secretariat's ongoing work to strengthen synergies among the three Rio Conventions (UNCCD, CBD, and UNFCCC) under a joint mandate from their respective COPs. He announced the launch of a new Rio Conventions Synergies website, replacing the former Rio Conventions Pavilion page, as a collaborative platform to showcase joint outreach, thematic cooperation, and examples of in-country synergistic implementation. The site features case studies, such as Rwanda's integrated approach to land restoration and Panama's Nature Pledge, that illustrate how coordinated policy measures can deliver multiple benefits across the three conventions. Looking ahead, the UNCCD aims to build on InforMEA's existing APIs to connect and visualize related commitments, country profiles, and focal points from all three conventions in one place, improving information-sharing and coherence at national level. He emphasized that closing knowledge silos, both between conventions and within national institutions, remains key to advancing a more unified and efficient environmental governance system.

The **CBD** Secretariat outlined its extensive digital ecosystem, which includes the main website, three Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) portals, and over 150 national CHM sites, all linked through APIs and interoperable with partners like GBIF, GEO BON, and InforMEA. Current priorities focus on improving access to information related to GBF targets, developing a standardized biodiversity taxonomy, and strengthening matchmaking through the Bio-Bridge Initiative to connect countries' needs with technical support. The Secretariat is also exploring the use of AI and machine learning to help Parties analyze national data and improve knowledge integration.

The **Minamata Secretariat** highlighted progress in implementing its Digital Strategy, adopted at COP-5 in 2023. The strategy focuses on three areas i.e., digital ecosystem, capacities and partnerships, and innovation and governance, and guides current work on improving access, usability, and visibility of Convention resources. Recent achievements include the creation of topic-based sections on the Minamata website (developed with Zoï Net), integrating fact sheets, key documents, intersessional work, and expert contacts in a structured and user-friendly format. The Secretariat has also updated its project dashboards (GEF and International Programme projects) and developed joint fact sheets on linkages between the Minamata and Basel/Rotterdam/Stockholm Conventions, particularly on ASGM and regional

cooperation. Looking ahead to COP-6 (November 2024, Geneva), the Secretariat plans to enhance accessibility with live streaming in six UN languages, a live blog, and improved document-download features. Post-COP priorities include establishing a Minamata Exchange Platform to facilitate capacity-building, information sharing, and decision tracking; digitising submissions; and exploring integration with the AKN standard for tracking COP decisions. The Secretariat expressed appreciation for continued collaboration with InforMEA, BRS, CBD, and other MEAs on digital and knowledge-management initiatives.



Endorsement of the Recommendations

The Meeting then discussed the proposed recommendations by the two Working Groups, as presented by the moderators.

Closing

Before the formal closing, the Steering Committee also considered the revised Terms of Reference (ToR) for its work. The InforMEA team presented the proposed revisions, outlining the key changes and new proposals (including those related to co-chairing), and clarifications. It was confirmed that the draft ToR would be circulated to all members for review, with the expectation that they discuss the text with their respective Executive Heads. The aim is to finalize and endorse the revised ToR for signature at UNEA-7.

Ms. Ivonne Higuero, in her closing remarks, commended the Steering Committee's dedication and achievements, highlighting its embodiment of synergy at both national and international levels. She encouraged participants to continue learning from each other, preserve and build on shared knowledge, and strengthen partnerships. She assured them of the CITES Secretariat's ongoing support in Geneva.

Ms. Patricia Mbote thanked colleagues and the organizing team for their efforts in making the meeting engaging and successful. She emphasized that InforMEA is already achieving the sought-after collaboration among MEAs and urged everyone to build on this strong foundation. Looking ahead, she noted that new agreements, such as BBNJ and the future plastics treaty, will likely join InforMEA. While acknowledging resource constraints, she stressed that InforMEA is a strong idea that can attract support if refined and promoted and encouraged participants to act as ambassadors for it. She expressed optimism for a thriving InforMEA, and looked forward to upcoming gatherings (including UNEA, COP events, and related activities).

Dr. Rolph Payet thanked participants for dedicating their time over the past three days and emphasizing the importance of the InforMEA Initiative. He highlighted that the Initiative is given the highest level of priority and expressed gratitude for the collaboration. He wished everyone safe travels and looked forward to seeing some participants again at UNEA in Nairobi.