

WHY AFRICA AND SPECIAL SOLUTIONS FOR AFRICA



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Facilitating consensus on solutions to key environmental and developmental challenges facing our world today





**From Decline
to Recovery**
**A Rescue
Package for the
Global Ocean**

Report Summary



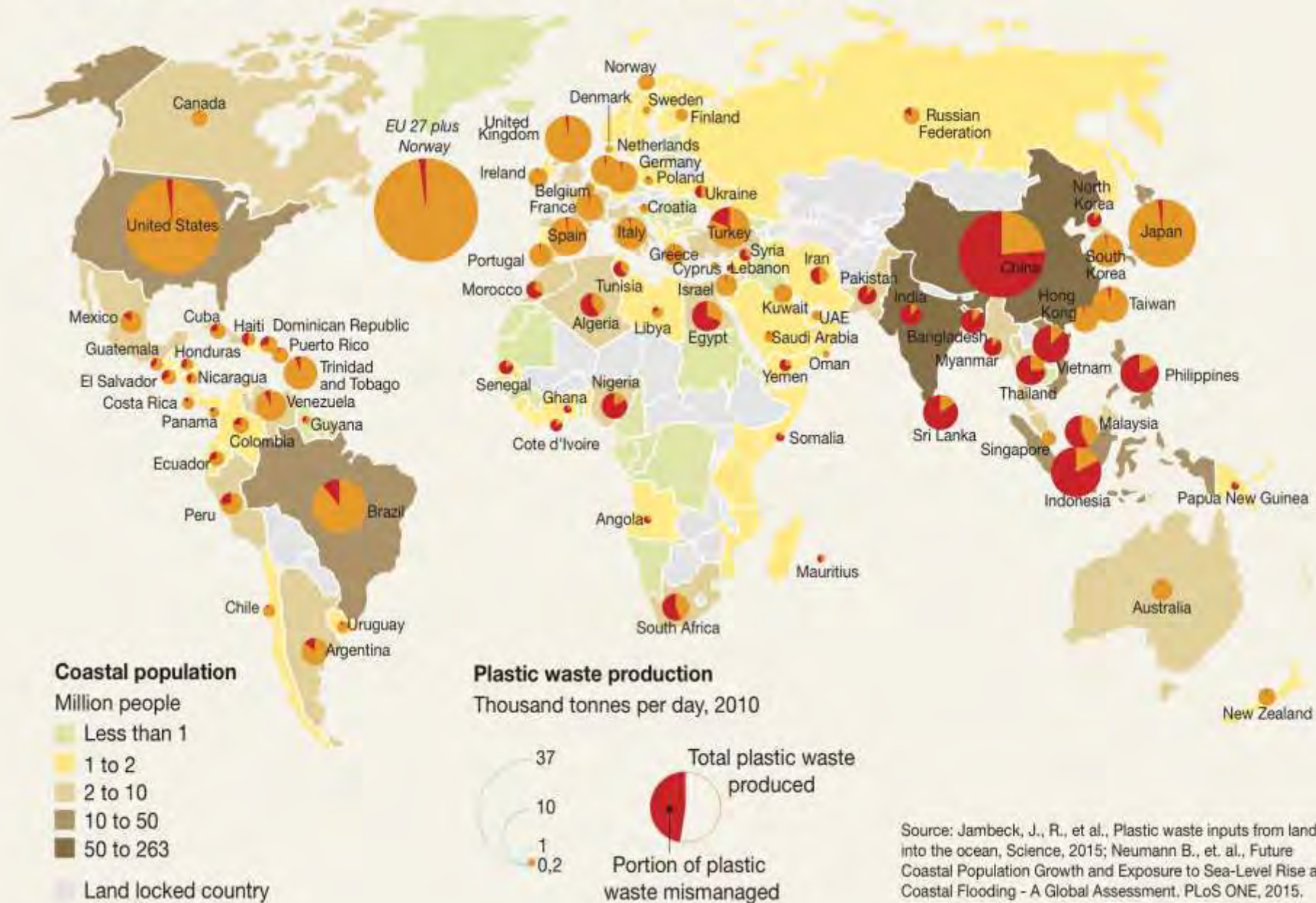
Plastics – Keeping them out of the ocean

- **Coordination between governments, private sector and civil society:**
 - **land-based pollution sources**
 - **sea-based (i.e. fish aggregation devices) pollution sources**





Plastic waste produced and mismanaged



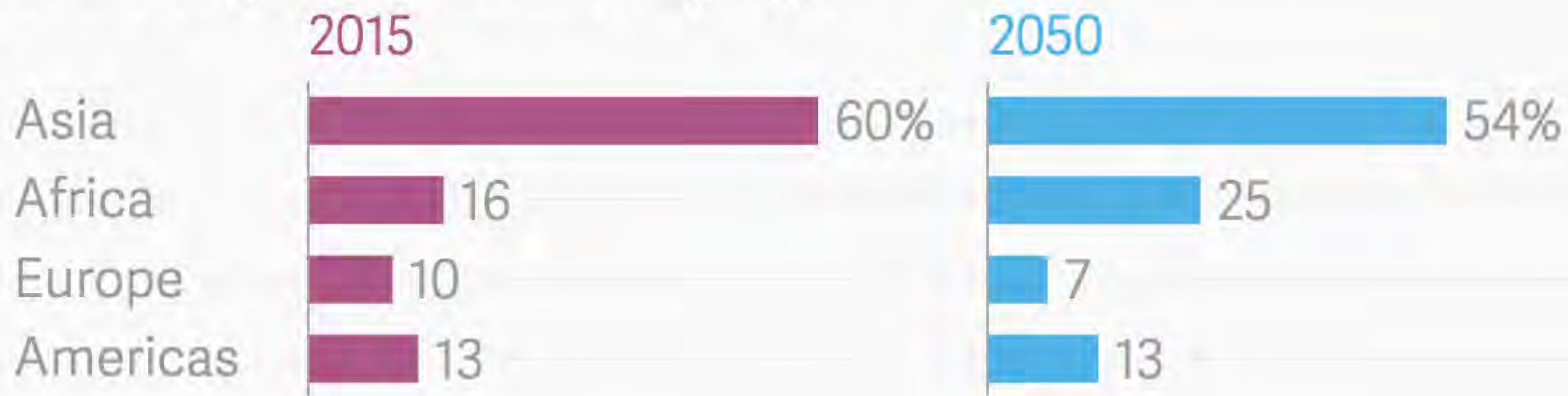




Drew Hinshaw/The Wall Street Journal

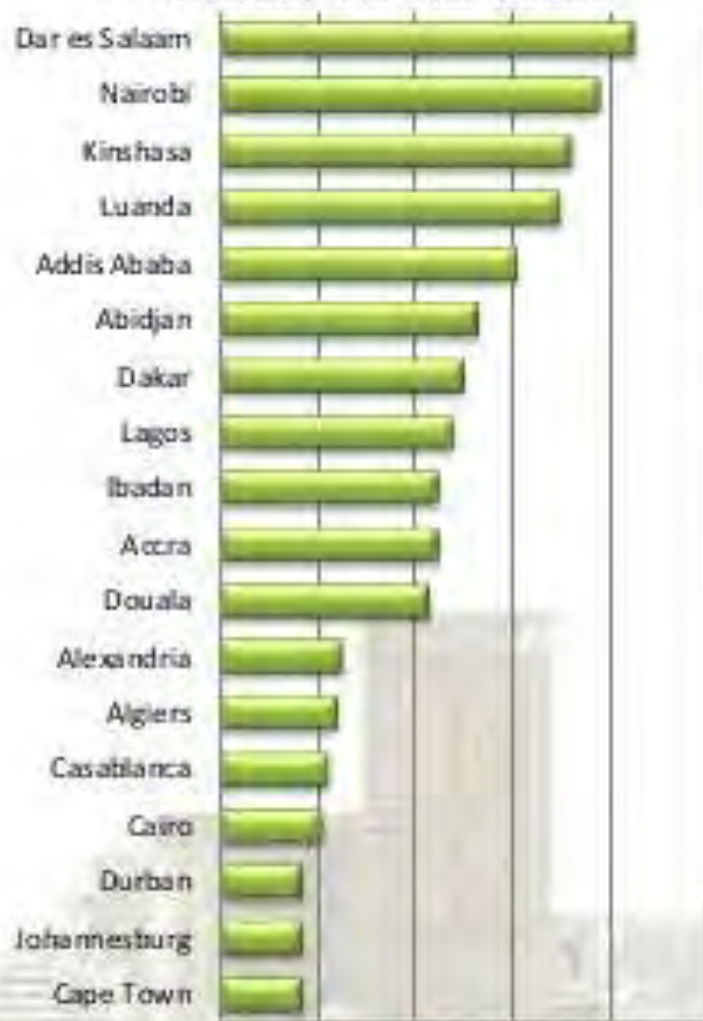


Share of global population by region



Growth of African Cities

% increase, 2010- 2025 forecast



Data Source: Africa Progress Report, 2010

Mega cities will increase by 25% by 2025
60% of Africa's population will be urbanised by 2050

2017 World's Fastest Growing Economies

- IMF Expected GDP Growth Rates (% Change)

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018-19 Average</u>
1	Libya	13.73	8.26
2	Yemen	12.62	6.66
3	Côte d'Ivoire	7.98	7.61
4	Myanmar	7.70	7.69
5	India	7.61	7.75
6	Ethiopia	7.50	7.51
7	Ghana	7.38	7.65
8	Lao P.D.R.	7.26	7.26
9	Tanzania	7.24	6.77
10	Djibouti	7.00	7.00

6/10

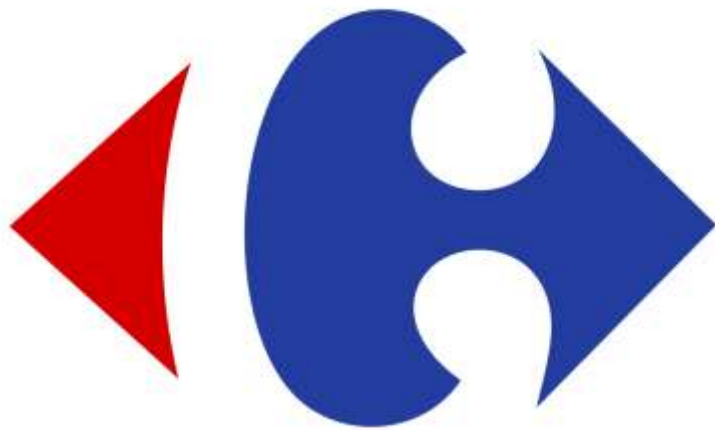
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9	Tanzania	7.24	6.77
10	Djibouti	7.00	7.00
11	Cambodia	6.91	6.78
12	Bangladesh	6.90	7.00
13	Senegal	6.85	7.03
14	Philippines	6.70	6.85
15	Bhutan	6.41	12.61
16	Vietnam	6.20	6.20
17	China	6.17	6.02
18	Kenya	6.14	6.47
19	Rwanda	6.00	7.10
20	Uzbekistan	5.97	6.02

9/20

Walmart 



Carrefour

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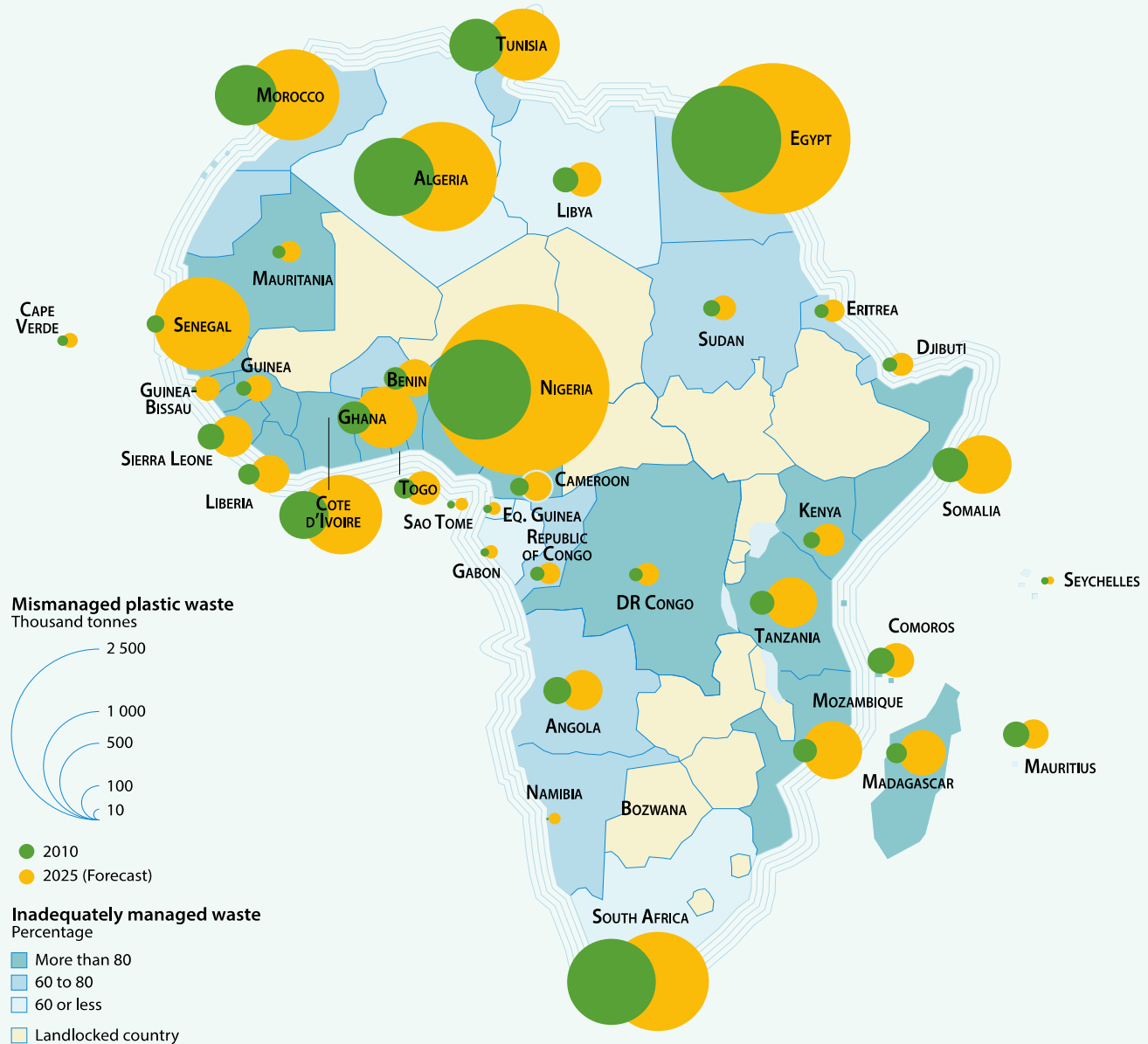
\$11 Billion

12 million people

9.7 kg of fish/year

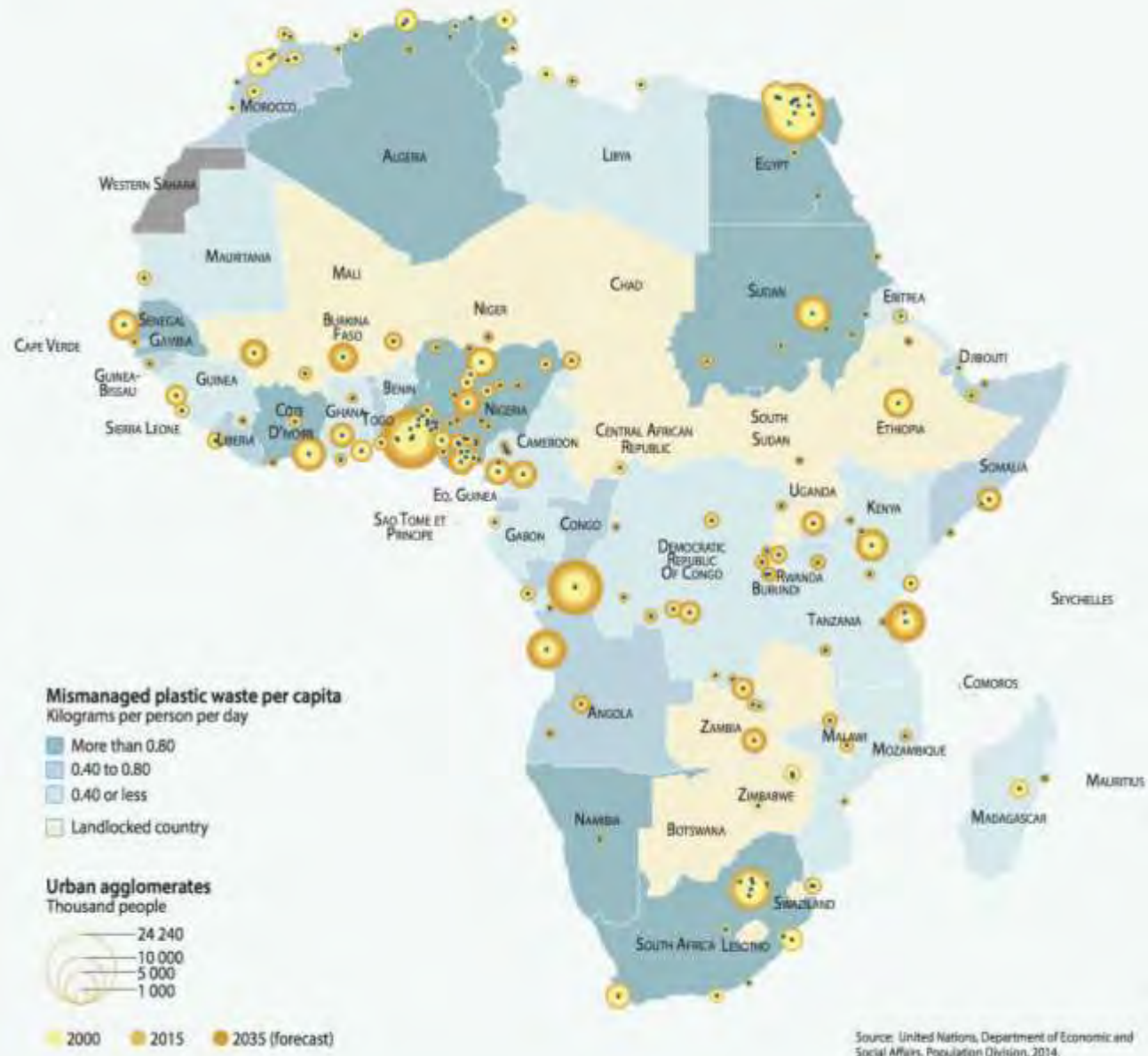
70%

Plastic at sea increase by 2025



Source: Jambeck, J. R., R. Geyer, C. Wilcox, T. R. Siegler, M. Perryman, and A. Andrady, "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean." *Science* 347, 2015

Mismanaged plastic waste and urban population increase



Mass of river plastic flowing into oceans



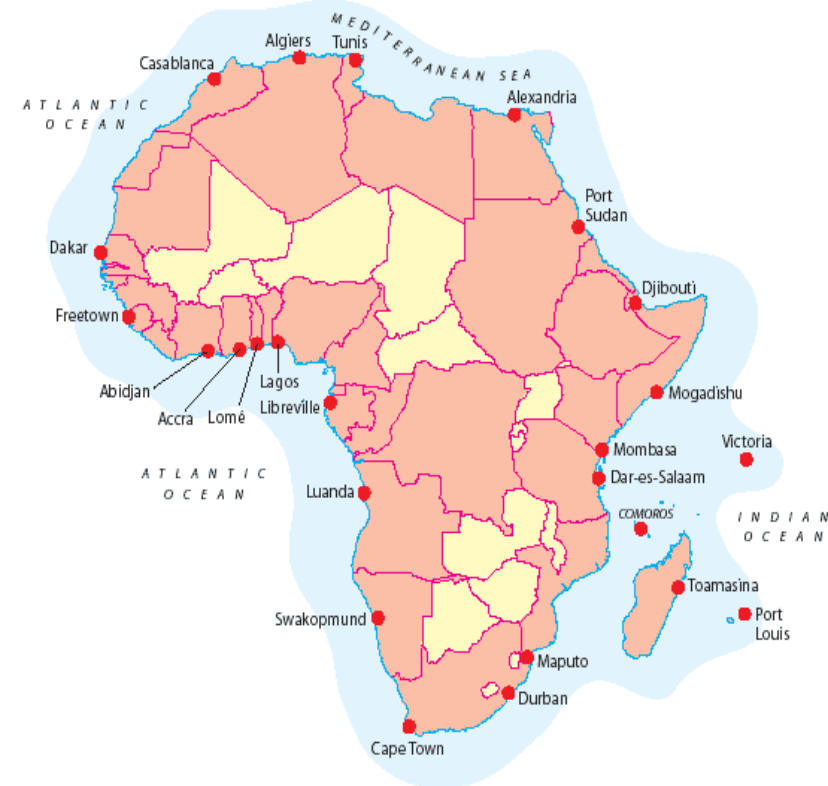
Plastic Pollution in Africa

Aims

- Support development of the African Marine Waste Network
- Raise the global profile of marine litter in Africa to garner greater advocacy, policy efforts and resource distribution to help minimise the negative environmental consequences associated with plastic in the marine environment
- Identify and collaborate with local stakeholders to deepen understanding of the situation in Africa with respect to marine litter and seek relevant solutions



Waste pickers in South Africa, Source: Infrastructure.wa , Photo: Marcello Casal Jr



Source: 'Map of Africa showing coastal countries, cities, and EEZ' Africa Environment Outlook, 2000



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**African Marine
Waste Network**



African Marine
Waste Network

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The African Marine Waste Network

Serving the oceans and people of Africa through our network

[Tell me more >](#)

Plastic bag bans and waste management innovating initiatives



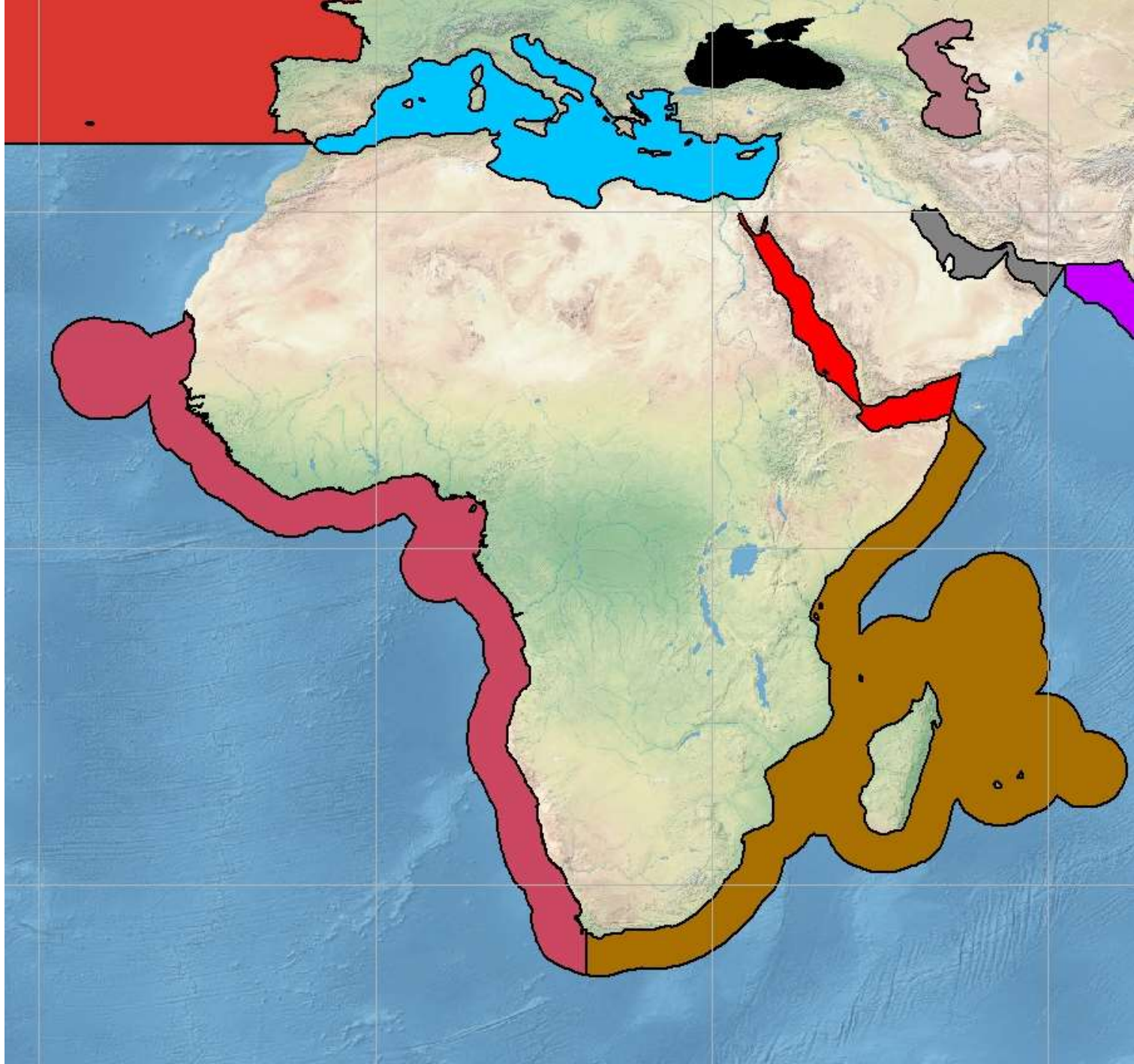
Source: Jambeck, J.R., et al., "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean," Science 347, 2013, Global Press Journal





The African Charter on Maritime Security, Safety and Development

“Each State Party shall establish information exchange and early warning systems on marine pollution, including the dumping of toxic and hazardous waste...”



Targets for Action, Goal 14:

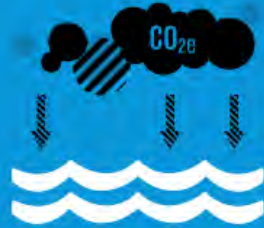
14 LIFE BELOW WATER



14.1



14.2



14.3



14.4



14.5



14.6



14.7





“Faced with such a damaging and accumulating side-effect from the throw-away society, it is, I believe, utterly crucial that we do much more to speed up the transition to a more 'circular' economy - that is to say, one in which materials are recovered, recycled and reused instead of created, used and then thrown away.”



This is not a blame game.

This challenge is on a massive scale and cannot be tackled by one group.

This is about dialogue and innovation coming together to tackle major challenges and find new opportunities in material efficiency.

Marine litter in Africa: Identifying sources and seeking solutions

A discussion document for the African Marine Waste Conference, 9th–13th July 2017



New Materials Institute
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA



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This draft discussion paper is a preliminary effort to highlight the potential scale of plastic waste entering Africa's marine environment and beyond. The paper looks at the problem in relation to the African continent and provides some background information to inform discussions during the workshop sessions at the African Marine Waste Conference, 9th–13th July 2017. While the aim of the paper is to foster a sense of urgency regarding marine litter in Africa, it is also intended as a platform from which solutions can be developed and where investments

need to be made to reduce the problem. As such we are seeking contributions and welcome input from those attending the conference and others from around Africa. Should you wish to engage further with the African Marine Waste Network and participate in the development of 'The Marine Waste Strategy: A Guide to Action for Africa', please email Tony Ribbink <a.ribbink@sst.org.za> or visit <https://africanwastenetwork.org.za>. If you wish to discuss this document or contact any of the contributors, please email <tessa.friend@royal.gsx.gov.uk>.

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Introduction

Plastic has been found on the remotest of beaches; afloat in the middle of the ocean; frozen within polar ice; building up on the sea floor; and inside marine animals and sea birds. In fact, this manufactured material is now recognized as being one of the most noticeable pollutants affecting the ocean worldwide (UNEP, 2016).

Recent studies have suggested that the ocean receives an estimated 8 million metric tonnes of plastic waste per year (Jambeck et al., 2015). As plastic remains in the environment for hundreds of years, the trillions of plastic pieces accumulating in the ocean form part of a global pollution issue that affects all coastal countries (van Sebille et al., 2015). If nothing changes, by 2025 the ocean could contain 1kg of plastic for every 3kg of fish. Despite this stark reality, levels of awareness of this issue have grown alongside a global consensus that action must be taken to stem the flow of plastic entering the ocean.

Current estimates of the volume and weight of plastic entering the ocean from land have been generally based on the following indicators: (i) waste generation per capita, (ii) proportion of waste that is plastic and (iii) percentage of waste that is mismanaged. Calculations using globally available data have shown that the majority of countries contributing most significantly to marine litter are in Southeast Asia (Jambeck et al, 2015). However, with significantly less available data available from the majority of countries in Africa, the regional governmental complexities and the scale of African waters (an EEZ three times the size of its landmass), the amount of mismanaged waste in this region is more difficult to estimate with accuracy.

This paper aims to make a preliminary effort in highlighting the possible sources of marine litter in Africa, the potential scale of the problem and promote much-needed solutions and investments addressing the problem.

What (and where) are the main sources and critical causes of marine litter in Africa?

What could be innovative solutions for marine litter challenge in Africa?

Aside from funding what do you feel could be the actions taken in the near term to catalyse solutions?