



Close the Plastic Tap

IUCN AT A GLANCE





SOME HISTORY

- 1948 Founded in Fontainebleau, France as the world's first international conservation organization
- 1961 Created WWF
- 1966 IUCN Red List of Endangered Species first published
- 1971 Environmental Law Centre opened in Bonn
- 1972 Drafted world heritage convention with UNESCO;
Official evaluation authority of all natural world heritage sites
- 70s Increasing focus on biodiversity, socioeconomics and the private sector
- 80s Initiated many of the major international environmental conventions: CITES, Ramsar, CBD, CMS, regional conventions

IUCN, a unique democratic union since 1948...

International Union for Conservation of Nature

Members

- 1,270 Members worldwide from over 160 countries:
 - ✓ States: 91
 - ✓ Govt. agencies: 127
 - ✓ National NGOs: 951
 - ✓ Int. NGOs: 107
 - ✓ Affiliates: 44
- Over 60 Regional and National Committees
- Offices in 50 countries
- World Conservation Congress
- Council

Secretariat

Regional Presence & Programmes

- Asia
- West Asia
- Europe
- West and Central Africa
- Southern and Eastern Africa
- North Africa
- Meso America
- South America
- North America
- Oceania

Director General & Corporate Functions

Global Programmes

Biodiversity Conservation:

- Species
- TRAFFIC
- Protected Areas
- World Heritage

Nature-based Solutions:

- Forest and Climate Change
- Marine and Polar
- Water
- Ecosystem Management
- Economics
- Business and Biodiversity
- Gender
- Social Policy

Policy & Programme:

- Environmental Law
- Policy
- Science and KM
- Capacity Development
- Planning, M&E

Commissions

- +16,000 voluntary experts in 6 thematic groups:



• Council
 • Countries
 • World Conservation

WHAT MAKES US DIFFERENT?

credible knowledge +

convening all players +

global-to-local reach +

standards & practices

= pragmatic solutions
for people and nature

About the IUCN Global Marine and Polar Programme



The IUCN Global Marine and Polar Programme (GMPP) is a team of staff committed to effectively addressing key global challenges in the marine and polar environment.

GMPP cooperates with other IUCN thematic and regional programmes and with the IUCN Commissions to ensure that marine and polar ecosystems are maintained and restored in their biodiversity and productivity, and that any use of the resources is sustainable and equitable.

9 Broad areas of work

- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- Coastal Livelihoods
- Conserving Threatened Species
- Energy and Private sector
- Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Managing Marine Invasive Species
- Marine Protected Areas
- Ocean Governance
- Polar Conservation

Means & Activities



Research and Publications : surveys, reports, web stories, policy and scientific papers



Events: launches, conferences, workshops, statements, training sessions



Online Platform



Expeditions



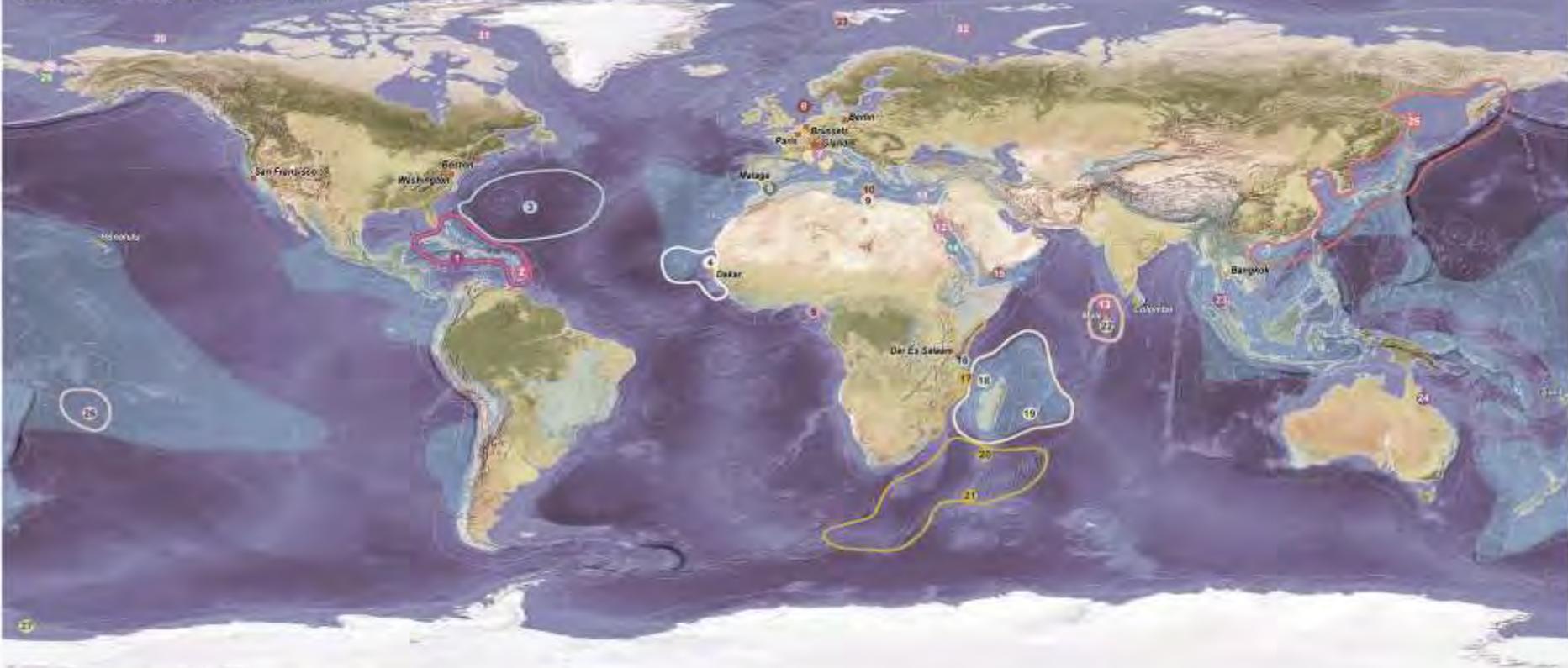
Films



Exhibitions

Global Marine and Polar Programme Work

WHERE WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO



OFFICES & COLLABORATORS

- ★ Headquarter - Switzerland
 - GMPF Offices (See next page)
 - GMPF Collaborators (See below)
- Malaga:** Alain Jeudi, Elena Diaz & Deborah Jourd
Dakar: Mathieu Ducrocq
Mali: Rifaae Rasheed
Colombo: Arjan Rayasuriya
Bangkok: Maave Ningthingale & Ganesh Pangara
Honolulu: Mary Donovan
Suva: Sangeeta Mangubhai

- EEZ (Marineregions)
- Marine Biodiversity Hotspots (CI)
- Land Biodiversity Hotspots (CI)

MAJOR PROJECTS

- IMPAC III - Marseille and Corsica

Caribbean & Atlantic

- 1 Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network Caribbean Meta Study
- 2 MANG-Managing coastal wetlands - Caribbean Region
- 3 Protecting the Sargasso Sea through SSA
- 4 Marine Protected Area Networks - West Africa
- 6 Niger Delta Panel - Nigeria

North Sea, Mediterranean & Red Sea

- 5 Al Hoceima National Park - Morocco
- 7 Ocean Acidification RUG - Monaco
- 8 North Sea Industry Engagement

- 9 Marine Monitoring and Indicators - Country legislation Review and Administration - North Africa

- 10 Mediterranean High Seas Governance - Integrated Coastal Zone Mangement - Marine Vegetation Resilience and Blue Carbon

- 11 MPAs Strategies, Networks Development and Fisheries - Eastern Mediterranean

- 12 Coral Reefs and Climate Change - Egypt
- 13 Maldives

- 14 Surveys of Ray and Sharks - Soudan

- 15 LNG Scientific Panel - Yemen

Indian Ocean

- 16 Coral Reef Resilience and Management - East Africa
- 17 Fair Coasts - Mozambique
- 18 Connectivity of the Loggerhead turtle - Mayotte Island
- 19 Reunion Island
- 20 South-Western Indian Ocean Deep Sea Ecosystems - Walters Shoal
- 21 Southwest Indian Ridge

- 22 Whale Sharks & Manta Rays - Maldives

- 23 Total Foundation Seagrass - Haad Chao Mai Natural Park
- 24 Calms - Australia

Pacific

- 25 Western Gray Whale range-wide conservation initiative

- 26 Cook Islands Marine Park

Polar regions

- 27 Promoting a Network of MPAs in the Antarctic - Ross Sea
- 28 Development of Voluntary Measures for Shippers to Ensure Safety and Stewardship in the Bering Strait
- 29 Maritime Safety for Bering Strait Small Vessels Pilot Program - St Lawrence Island
- 30 Cross Sector Business Coalition for Sustainable Development in the Arctic - Beaufort Sea
- 31 Baffin Sea
- 32 Barents Sea
- 33 Ocean Acidification in Arctic Fjords - Svalbard

Significant experience setting up Advisory Independent Panels

- Nigeria Independent Advisory Panel (SHELL)
- MoU/MoC with Shell (Qatar)
- Yemen LNG (TOTAL)
- Mauritania Scientific Panel on Oil and Gas Activities (WOODSIDE)
- Blue Carbon (Danone)
- Arctic Advisory Panel (Industry wide)
- Greening Blue Energy/Offshore renewable energy (E.ON)
- Living North Sea Initiative (Oil Industry)
- Western Gray Whale Advisory Panel (SAKHALIN ENERGY)



LIVING NORTH SEA INITIATIVE



- fundamental review of North Sea policies.
- It is about an integrated programme to restore the North Sea ecosystem and local economies by using the decommissioning process as a catalyst.
- It is about turning the decommissioning process from a matter of 'doing less bad' into an opportunity for doing good: leaving behind the North Sea in a better state than it is today.
- We propose to reconsider the combined effects of fisheries, oil & gas platform dismantling, biodiversity, wind energy, expenses and economic recovery, i.e. new sustainable economic activities.



The North Sea is a rich sea, stretching from the Norwegian Sea in the north to Dover in the south. It is one of the world's most vulnerable ecosystems and one of the most intensively used seas.



Total-Yemen LNG

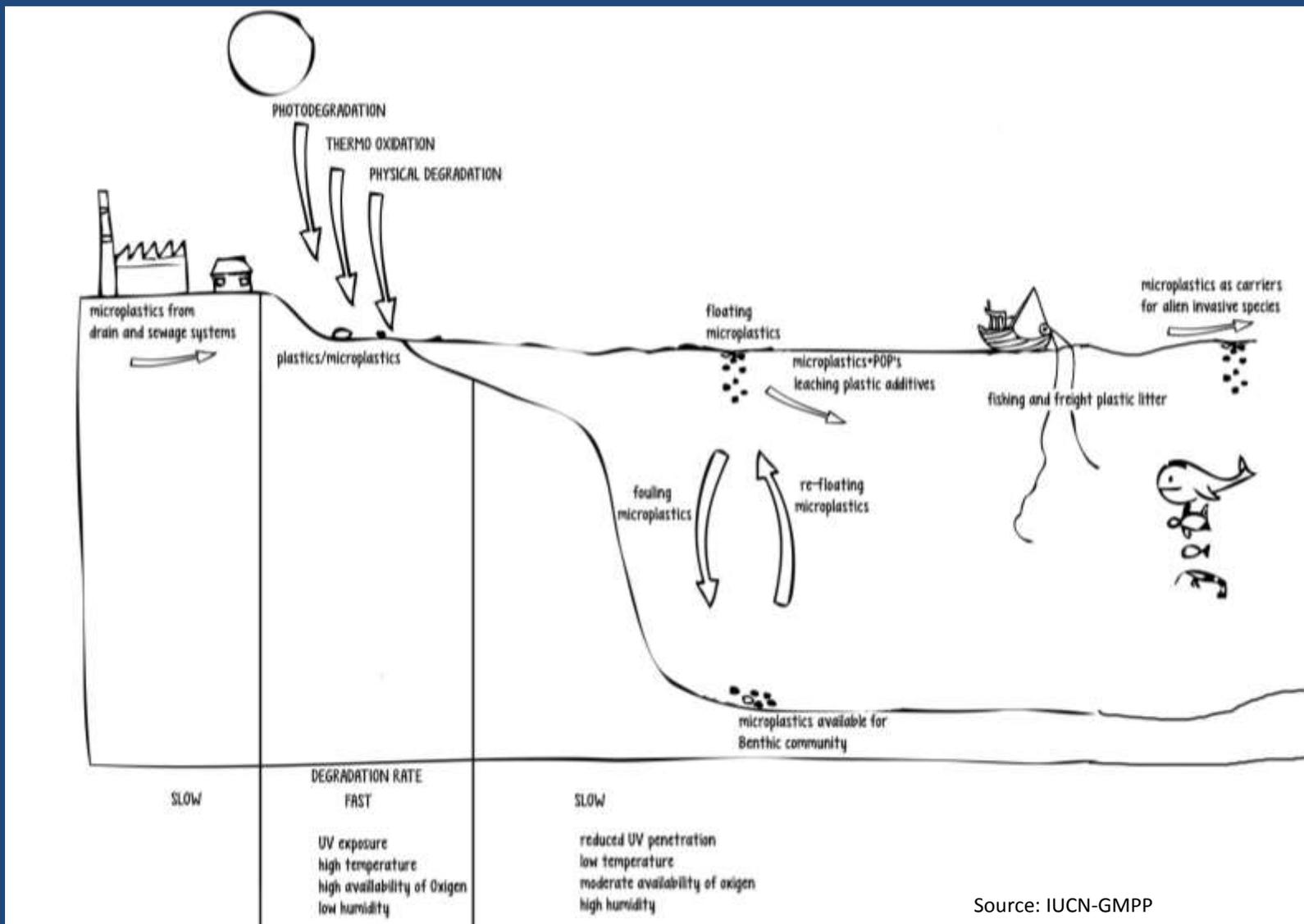
Sustainable Development and Environment Strategy



- to minimise and mitigate any possible harm or damage, whether to populations, wildlife or the environment, ensuring the residual impact is either nil, negligible or moderate at most
- to provide proper offset or compensation to international standards where impact cannot be fully redressed
- to establish a positive and enduring legacy in Yemen



Microplastics Source and Fate in the Marine Environment





IUCN work on marine plastics

AZORES PROJECT (Gallifrey Foundation)

Coordinated expanded **scientific research** in the Azores to establish a baseline for marine litter in the region



ODYSSEY (Race For Water Foundation)

collect and analyze plastic waste in sediments in selected islands within the vicinity of the Oceans plastic 'gyres' or 'vortexes'

MONACO STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM (Swedish Postcode Lottery Foundation)

a coalition of private sector (with initial emphasis on packaging, clothing and cosmetics) , governments and NGO's

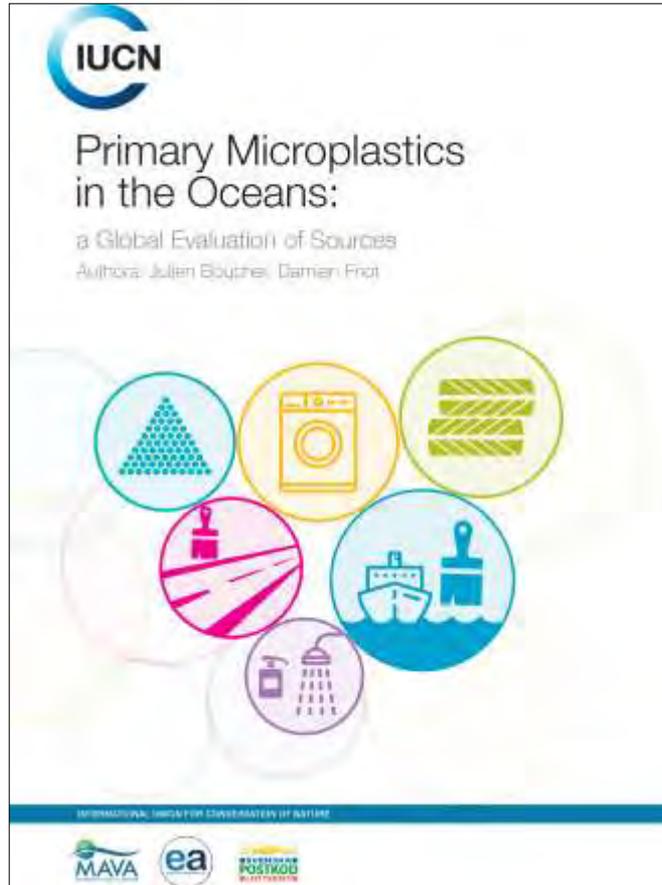


BEYOND PLASTIC MED TASK FORCE (Mava Foundation, Fondation Prince Albert 2, Surfriders Foundation, Tara)

Assessing the impact of plastic waste in the Mediterranean and commit to practical actions (Industry , local government representatives, scientists and civil society)



WHERE DO ALL MICROPLASTICS COME FROM ?



PRIMARY MICROPLASTICS IN THE OCEANS:

A GLOBAL EVALUATION OF SOURCES

- The purpose of this report is to provide the first global estimate and mapping of sources and quantities of primary microplastics released into the oceans
- Contribute to a better identification and prioritisation of the sources and pathways of plastic leakage into the oceans
- Provide key stakeholders ownership of the increasingly urging plastic issue with the aim to close the plastic tap



MAIN SOURCES OF PRIMARY MICROPLASTICS

result from voluntary addition of microbeads in some products (e.g. cosmetics) or from the abrasion larger plastic items (e.g. textiles or tyres).



MAIN SOURCES OF SECONDARY MICROPLASTICS

result from the weathering of larger plastic wastes already floating in the oceans.



Global release of microplastics in the world oceans

1.5 Mtons/year

> 0.8

< 2.5

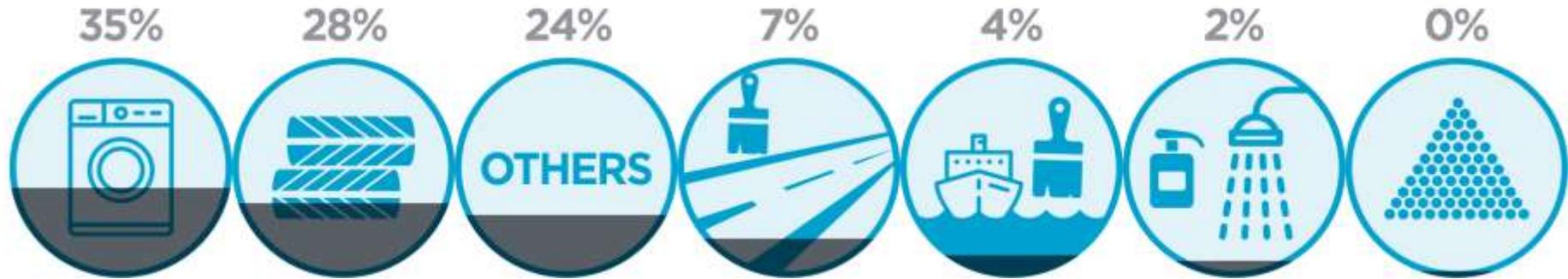
8 Mtons/year

> 4.8

< **12.7** (Jambeck et al., 2015)

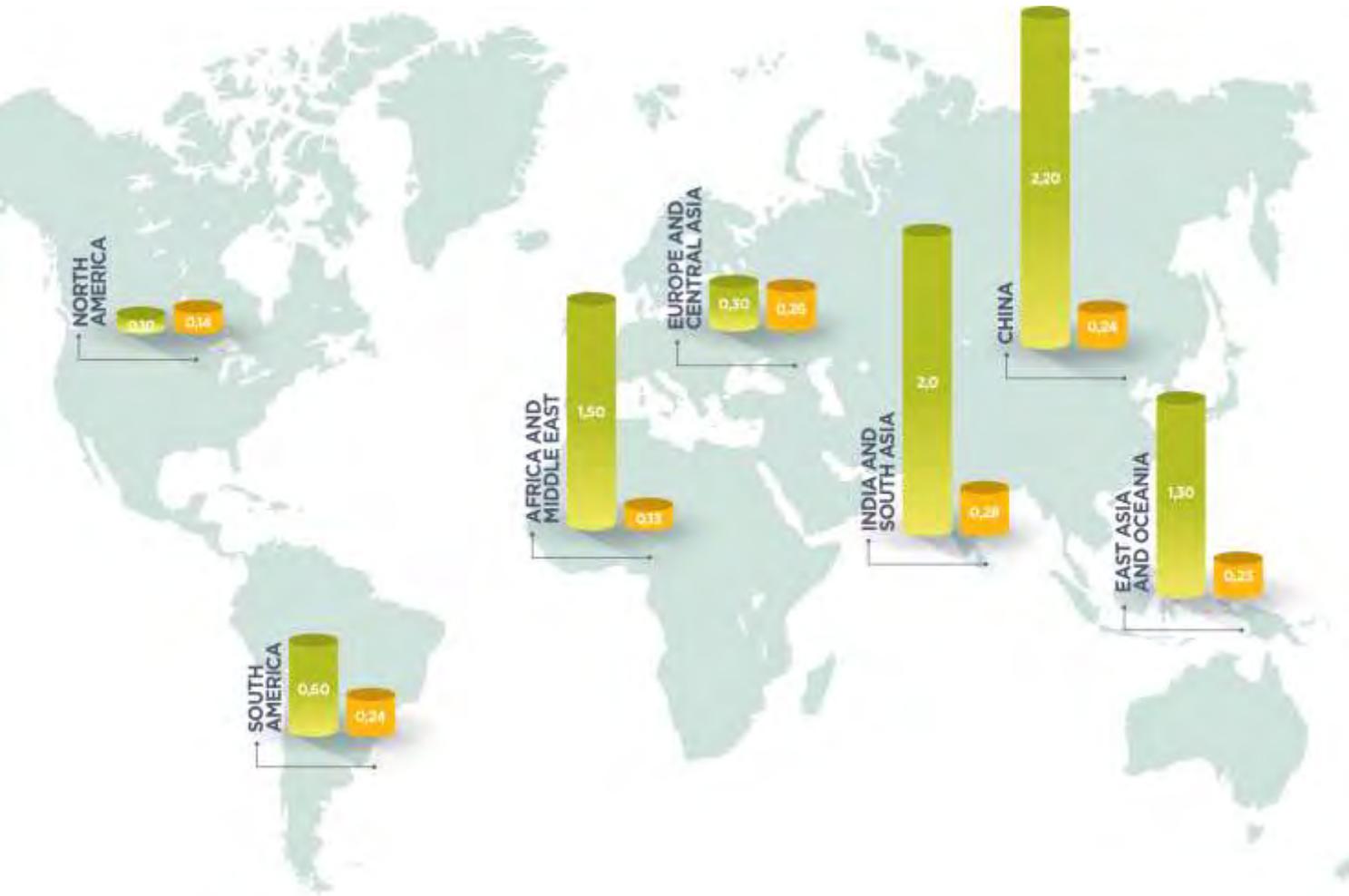
GLOBAL RELEASES OF PRIMARY MICROPLASTICS TO THE OCEANS: BY SOURCE (IN %).

RELEASES



COMPARISON PRIMARY MP vs PLASTIC WASTE PER REGIONS

GLOBAL RELEASES TO THE WORLD OCEANS:
COMPARISON WITH PLASTICS ORIGINATING FROM
MISMANAGED WASTES





RESULTS

1. This study is the first to demonstrate that primary microplastics is globally a major source of plastics in the oceans

On a global scale : between 15-31% of all plastic in the oceans could originate from primary sources

Regionally : outweighing that of secondary microplastics from littering and mismanaged wastes.

2. The world equivalent per capita is 212 g

= 1 grocery plastic bag thrown in the oceans per person and per week

3. Losses are mostly land-based : 98.2 %



Future work

RESEARCH:

- **PLASTIMED: Mediterranean Sea, North-South intercities for tech transfer and capacity building**
- **BALTIC SOLUTIONS: Baltic Sea (biodiversity, food security, climate change)**
- **ARCTIC: subjected to funding (partially secured by KOPRI Korean Polar Research Institute)**
- **NANOPLASTICS (human health impacts)**

POLICY:

- **Plastic text into existing Conventions**
- **Plastic classification as a toxic pollutant in water (main purpose)**

BUSINESS:

- **Tyre Manufactures**
- **Synthetic clothing**

STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS:

- **Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam**
- **Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa**

Recommendations

- Mainstreaming plastic footprint
- Making plastic a chem/phy “quality” parameter in water
- Improving waste water facilities capability
- banning single-use plastics
- **regular** coastal clean-ups operations





Act now, sleep later...

