

Plastics in the Ocean

Briefing to the Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs



Oceans and Coasts



environmental affairs

Environmental Affairs REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA 22 May 2018



<u>Context</u>

- Globally, plastic production has reached 322 million tons, with an increase of 4% annually.
- South Africa: 1.518 million tons of plastic produced per year.
- Only 329,099 tons (21%) are diverted from landfills (recycled) annually.

- Up to 40% of used plastics are scrapped & rejected from recycling due to impurities & additives that prevent economical recycling.

- DEA Plastic Material Flow Study: *"15 - 25% of unrecovered plastic is estimated to be in informally managed waste streams, with a high likelihood of becoming litter."*
- UNEP (2016): Globally, over 30% of plastic bags produced ends up in the environment.





Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean

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- Between 4.8 12.7 million tons enters the world's oceans per year from 192 coastal countries.
- Volume of plastic entering oceans is 1-3 times greater than the estimated mass of plastic already at sea.
- Largest quantities estimated to be coming from relatively small number of countries in Asia and other middle income, rapidly developing countries.
- With no improvements to waste management infrastructure, the cumulative input of plastic will increase to 250 million tons by 2025.







A CLOSER LOOK AT JAMBECK ET. AL'S FINDINGS

Top 20 countries for mismanaged waste

Rank	Country	Econ. classif.	Coastal pop. [millions]	Waste gen. rate [kg/ppd]	% plastic waste	% mismanaged waste	Mismanaged plastic waste [MMT/ year]	mismanaged plastic	Plastic marine debris [MMT/ year]
1	China	UMI	262.9	1.10	11	76	8.82	27.7	1.32-3.53
2	Indonesia	LMI	187.2	0.52	11	83	3.22	10.1	0.48-1.29
3	Philippines	LMI	83.4	0.5	15	83	1.88	5.9	0.28-0.75
4	Vietnam	LMI	55.9	0.79	13	88	1.83	5.8	0.28-0.73
5	Sri Lanka	LMI	14.6	5.1	7	84	1.59	5.0	0.24-0.64
6	Thailand	UMI	26.0	1.2	12	75	1.03	3.2	0.15-0.41
7	Egypt	LMI	21.8	1.37	13	69	0.97	3.0	0.15-0.39
8	Malaysia	UMI	22.9	1.52	13	57	0.94	2.9	0.14-0.37
9	Nigeria	LMI	27.5	0.79	13	83	0.85	2.7	0.13-0.34
10	Bangladesh	LI	70.9	0.43	8	89	0.79	2.5	0.12-0.31
11	South Africa	UMI	12.9	2.0	12	56	0.63	2.0	0.09-0.25
12	India	LMI	187.5	0.34	3	87	0.60	1.9	0.09-0.24
13	Algeria	UMI	16.6	1.2	12	60	0.52	1.6	0.08-0.21
14	Turkey	UMI	34.0	1.77	12	18	0.49	1.5	0.07-0.19
15	Pakistan	LMI	14.6	0.79	13	88	0.48	1.5	0.07-0.19
16	Brazil	UMI	74.7	1.03	16	11	0.47	1.5	0.07-0.19
17	Burma	LI	19.0	0.44	17	89	0.46	1.4	0.07-0.18
18*	Morocco	LMI	17.3	1.46	5	68	0.31	1.0	0.05-0.12
19	North Korea	LI	17.3	0.6	9	90	0.30	1.0	0.05-0.12
20	United States	HIC	112.9	2.58	13	2	0.28	0.9	0.04-0.11

FINDINGS: SOUTH AFRICA

- We produce 2.0 kg of waste per person per day:
 - We're 2nd only to the USA which has a much larger coastal population of over 100 million.
- 56% of our waste is mismanaged & potentially becomes litter.
- Mismanaged plastic waste = 630 000 metric tons.
- Plastic marine litter entering the sea:
 - 90 000 250 000 tons per year.

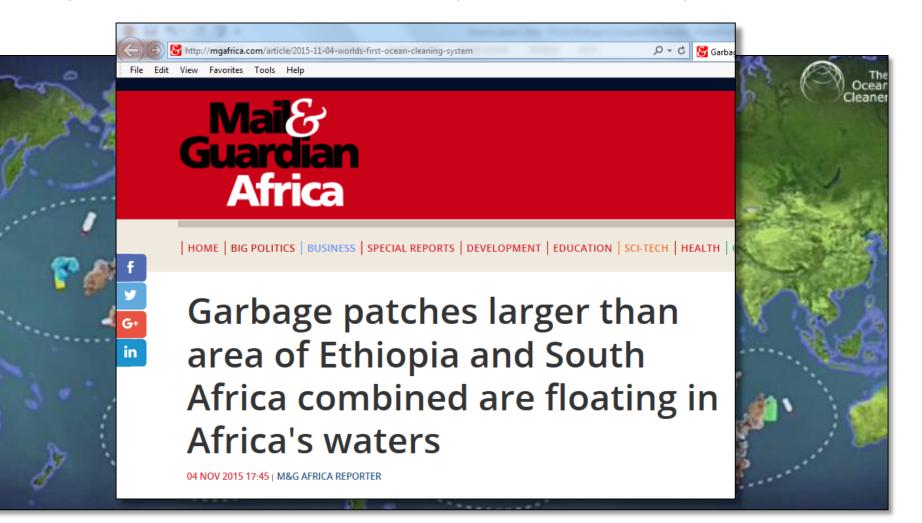






THE BIGGER PICTURE...

Litter forms mega 'garbage patches' in the world's ocean gyres
 Of interest to RSA: South Atlantic Gyre, Indian Ocean Gyre



<u>Plastic inputs into the oceans</u>

INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEAN-UP – SOUTH AFRICA'S LITTER TRENDS

Other Plastic Bags 1741 Beverage bottles (glass) 2169 Straws/plastic sticks 2775 Beverage Bottles (plastic) 3760 Cigarette filters 4646 Foam Pieces 6319 Glass Pieces 7696 Caps/lids 8201 Food wrappers/containers 10104 Plastic Pieces 30158 0 5000 10000 15000 20000 25000 30000 35000

Top ten items collected in 2017

Impacts of plastic litter

- Entanglement
 - especially from fishing gear, may cause injury or death by drowning, suffocation, strangulation, starvation through reduced feeding efficiency.
- Ingestion
 - litter, especially plastic mistaken for food, blocks the digestive system causing malnutrition, starvation and possibly death.
 - may cause diseases or reproductive problems if contaminated with chemical compounds.
- In general:
 - frequency of impacts varies according to the type & shape of the litter.
 - Over 80% of recorded encounters involved plastic litter as opposed to other litter.







Impacts of plastic litter

- Transfer of alien/invasive species

 act as rafts for small sea creatures to grow
 and travel where they are non-native.
- Chemical transfer
 - litter may contain chemical additives or may absorb chemicals such as POPs, which if injected, can contaminate marine organisms.

MICRO-PLASTICS IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS

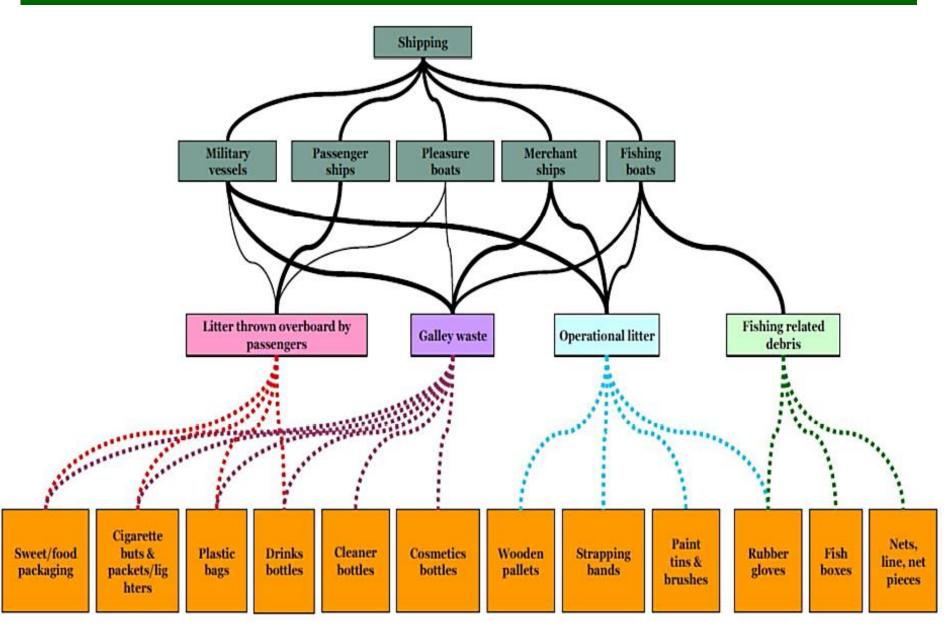
- Small enough to escape sewage treatment & enter freshwater and marine environment.
- Ingested by marine organisms and may accumulate in digestive tracts, causing malnutrition.
- Known to attract harmful chemical compounds, which can be absorbed by organisms.







Plastics & ships



<u> Plastics & ships – plastic cargo spill</u>

- Port of Durban October 2017
 - Severe storm event, 2 vessels collide.
 - 49 tons of plastics "nurdles" spilled into sea.
- Significant risk of ingestion by marine species.
- Incident sparked major nurdle clean-up involving DEA, key authorities, commercial service providers, NGOs, members of public.
- Within weeks nurdles carried by ocean currents to coastlines of Northern KZN, Eastern Cape, Western Cape.
- Less than 25% recovered to date.
- Incident highlighted:
 - Need for safer packaging & storage for industrial pellets transported at sea;
 - Coastline inundated with nurdles from many other sources.







DEA Working for the Coast Project

- An Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programme (EPIP) project aimed at cleaning and rehabilitating the coastline, while at the same time creating jobs and skills development.
- Covers entire South African coastline from Alexander Bay to Kosi Bay, working with municipalities & conservation agencies.
- 2-year implementation cycle (July 2016- June 2018).





Number of people employed	Women	Youth	People with disability
2407	1,320	1,560	48

 Several successes have been reported, notably an increase in number of beaches with internationally renowned Blue Flag status: increase from 3 (2001) to 44 beaches (2017).



DEA Source 2 Sea initiative

• Rationale:

Despite ongoing efforts to clean RSA's beaches, litter continues to flow to the coast <u>through rivers & water-</u> ways from <u>inland sources</u>.

- Objectives:
 - Implement an initiative aimed at <u>removing litter</u> 'at source' in catchments before it reaches the coast.
 - Focus especially on <u>informal & un-serviced</u> settlements.
 - Pursue opportunities for litter/waste sorting, recycling, provision of low-cost waste collection facilities etc.
 - Significantly improve public awareness of marine litter problem in catchment areas.
- Envisaged medium long-term outcome:
 - Reduction of marine litter from mismanaged waste.







DEA Source 2 Sea initiative

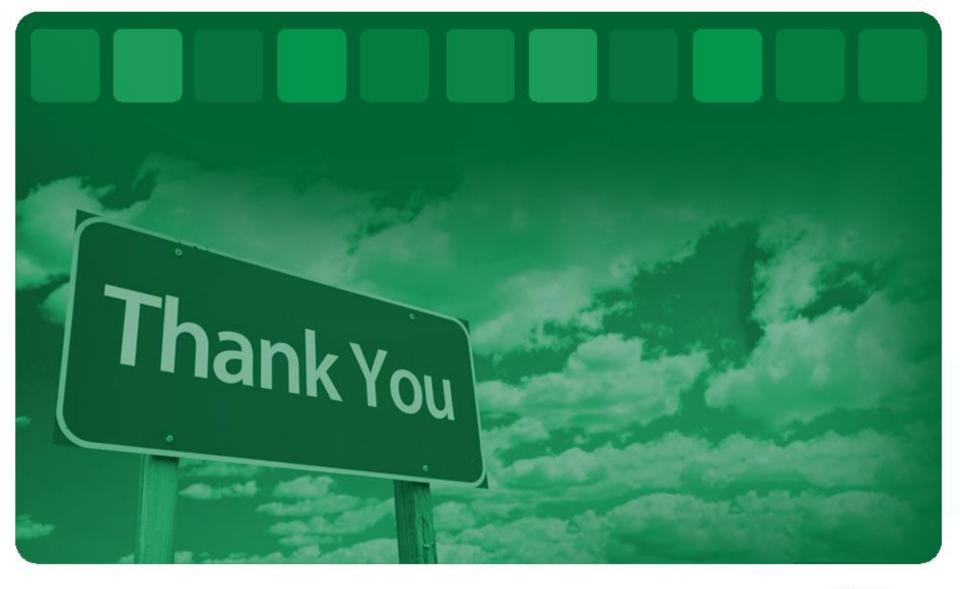
- Established a DEA Source 2 Sea Task Team with key branches: Oceans & Coasts, Chemicals & Waste, Environmental Programmes, LACE.
- Key opportunities identified for further investigation (e.g. recycling, waste sorting).
- Initial engagements held with key private sector groups: PlasticsSA, recycling associations – positive response.
- Further consultations to be undertaken at a stakeholder co-ordination workshop (May 2018).
- Given potential enormous scale of task, initiative will initially focus on 5 priority river systems in KZN, where recurring marine litter problems are experienced.













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