

MAIN CHALLENGES FOR HALTING MARINE LITTER FROM COASTAL TOURISM AND RECREATIONNAL ACTIVITIES

- Coastal tourism a key economic driver
- Coastal areas are the most visited by tourists,
 with wide seasonal variations

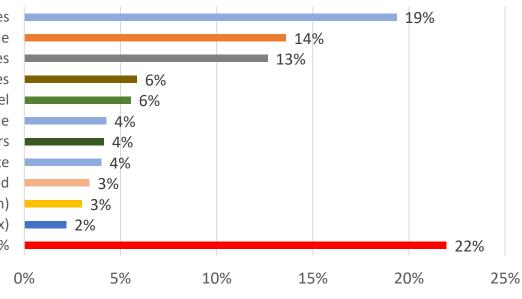


- Implications on waste production and management
- **Complexity** in the distribution of responsibilities
- **Pressure** on local infrastructures

Top identifiable marine litter from MSFD surveys – standed waste

Data collected since
2011 by MerTerre in
the
South Provence Alpes
Côte d'Azur region

cotons-tiges
bouchons et couvercles en plastique
mégots / filtres de cigarettes
paquets de chips / emballages de friandises
film plastique / emballage industriel
cerclages de bouchons et de couvercles en plastique
pailles et mélangeurs
bâtons de sucette
emballages de nourriture incluant les emballages de fast food
cordes et ficelles (diamètre < 1 cm)
bouteilles en verre (incl. morceaux)
134 items identifiés dont moyenne <2%











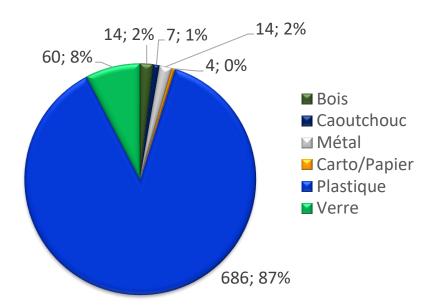




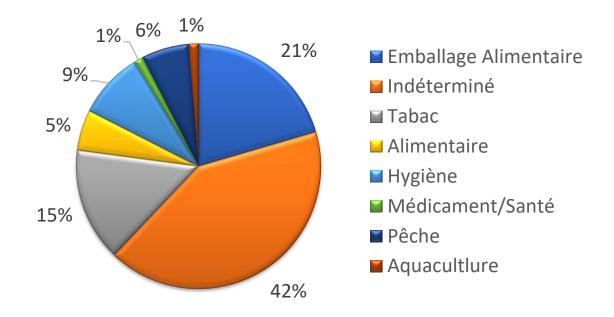


Data collected since 2011 by MerTerre in the South Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur region

87 % of stranded litter are plastic



62 % of identifiable floating and stranded marine litter is food and tobacco-related packaging

















Distribution of litter types in different realms (1,304 publications)

@AV/ Litter and microplastic distribution • Litter quantities were taken from publications The most commonly used units [items / km²; items / km; items / m³] can be used to filter data. If possible, other dimensions were standardised to these units to allow comparison. The remaining units were not converted and are combined in "Other Unit / No Value" and displayed by symbols of uniform size not providing quantitative information • If no litter quantity was given for a location (presence data), it was included in "Other Unit / No Value" • If quantities were presented in several dimensions (e.g. weight and counts), items / km² was used • A 9th-root transformation was applied to reduce the absolute difference between extremely large and small values enabling a comparative presentation in a single map • If several quantities were reported for one site, the mean is shown in the map Spatially extensive data sets were aggregated to means for sub-areas Litter was grouped into size categories, thus macro: ≥ 5mm; micro: < 5 mm; nano: < 100 nm • If no precise position was given, broader geographic information (e.g. beach name) was used to extract positions from Google Maps · Slide bars can be used to select studies from certain time periods (year of publication) • Further details are displayed by clicking on the symbols



Read less













SO HOW DO WE DO?

Global and trans-sectorial approach needed from producers to citizens.

The 3 levers for actions at the beginning of the CAPonLITTER project were:

- Improving policies that can regulate and promote better waste performance at beach facilities and services associated to recreational events taking place in coastal areas
- Improve management of the most critical items by improving policies on management of specific packaging items
- Engage key stakeholders, raise awareness and promote responsible conduct among coastal authorities, users and business















OVERVIEW OF POLICIES AND PRACTICES IDENTIFIED WITH HIGH LEVEL OF REPLICABILITY

There are MANY fantastic replicable initiatives that can be found on the CAPonLITTER website, here are 4 of the most inspiring















CROATIA AND THE BLUE BAG INITIATIVE

BlueBag initiative is an eco-tourism program designed for residents, tourists, fishermen and boat owners aiming at volunteer cleaning of the coastline.

- the goal is to invite to contribute to an ecological venture through the collect of at least one bag of debris that the sea has thrown ashore during the season
- Blue bags are distributed by local tourist boards and businesses to residents, tourists, fishermen and boat owners



The BlueBag initiative is interesting as it is designed as a motivational promotional material that encourages to behave responsibly and to do something environmentally friendly that takes only 5 mn and that can have a real positive and measurable impact.











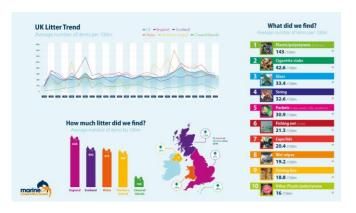


THE UK MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY GREAT BRITISH CLEANUP: ECONOMIC INCENTIVES TO PREVENT PLASTIC LITTER

<u>UK Marine conservation society</u>: Each year, thousands of volunteers for MCS take part in the Great British Beach Clean, picking up litter from UK beaches and recording data on each item which is then used to shape MCS' campaigning.

Two successfull policies / economic instruments that has been put in place thanks to MCS' datas :

 In 2015 all large shops in the UK were required to charge customers an extra 5p for any single-use plastic carrier bag. In just one year after being introduced, the number of plastic bags given by the UK's 7 largest supermarkets dropped by 83%.



2. Thanks to the recording datas on beverage containers (+32% increase across the UK since 1994), the Scottish Government committed to an all-inclusive Deposit Return Scheme, with a start date of July 2022.

<u>The UK Marine conservation society</u> campaign is a great example as it prooves datas can be used as levers to change things for good.















FRENCH CITIZEN SCIENCE TO REDUCE MARINE LITTER: THE ZERO DECHET SAUVAGE COLLABORATIVE WEB PLATFORM



MerTerre has created a national collaborative Web platform (www.zero-dechet-sauvage.org) in partership with the French Ministry of The Ecological Transition and the National Natural History Museum, which aim is to:

- 1. Federate, coordonate and reinforce all the actors involved in the decrease of litter, share good practices, methodological and pedagogical tools, scientific reports
- 2. Promote a citizen science plateform to collect and centralize the largest amount of datas coming from the characterization of the litter picked-up by volunteers during clean-up events (mountains, rivers, cities, countryside, seaside, etc)



Zero Dechet Sauvage is a great tool that allows MerTerre and its partners to influence the actions that need to be taken to prevent littering. Which geographical zones those litter are coming from ? Which economical sectors are involved and responsible ? The more datas are collected the more powerful those subsequent actions plans will become.















HIGHLIGHT OF A POLICY CHANGE THAT STANDS OUT: THE PACKAGING TAX IN TÜBINGEN, GERMANY

As a response to increasing amounts of disposable packagings from food and drink vendors in public spaces, the city of Tübingen introduced a local tax on single-use packages in January 2020, as the first municipality within Germany.

- From January 2022, every single-use food and drink package will be charged 0.50 Euros and cutlery will be taxed with 0.20 Euros per meal.
- To support the transition towards reusable packages, the city wants to encourage consumers to bring their own boxes and make use of deposit systems, then the tax does not apply if the package is part of a national deposit system.

« The example of Tübingen is exemplary as it focusses on prevention of litter rather than dealing with waste or constrain to consumer responsibility », says Catharina Rubel (Umweltbundesamt) as the German CAPonLITTER partner















