









### EO for Africa Symposium 2024

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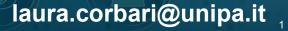
# Addressing Marine Pollution in West Africa: Insights from Plastic Drift Modeling



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## **GDA PROJECT**





Funded by the European Space Agency in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and World Bank

#### **Overview of EO Products/Services developed**

Application of Lagrangian TrackMPD model (Jalón-Rojas et al., 2019) to simulate the fate and transport of macroplastics discharged by the West Africa Coastal Area (WACA program).



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### **Marine Litter**

Marine litter is any persistent, manufactured or processed solid material discarded, disposed of or abandoned in the marine and coastal environment

(European Commission, Joint Research Centre 2015)

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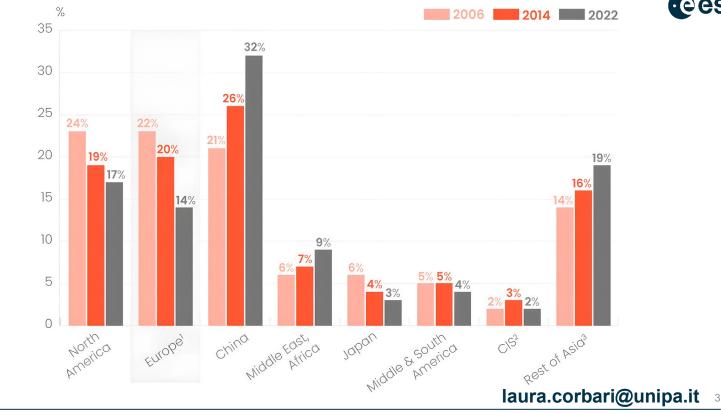
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### Around 600 million litter items are released annually into the ocean from European rivers

The plastic fraction is ~80% of marine litter. Mainly fragments and single-use items (bottles, packaging and bags) (González-Fernández et al., 2021)

> World plastics production reached 400 Mt in 2022

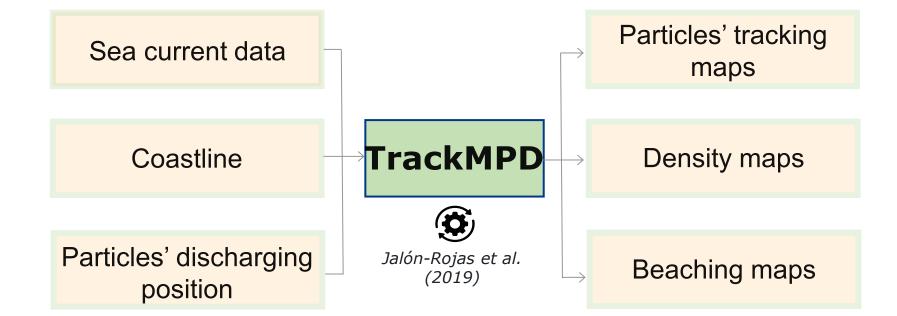


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## Hydrodynamic Lagrangian Model



### TrackMPD model: main input and outputs



Particles' direction:

- Forward
- Backward



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### Sea current data







## Sea surface currents data

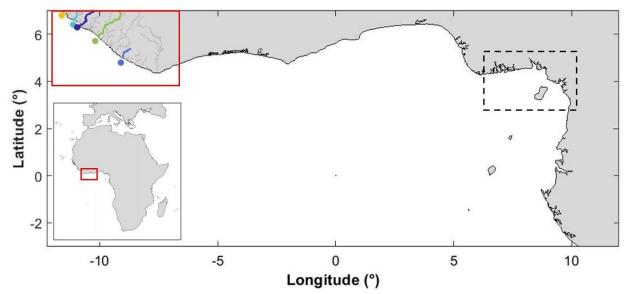
## Daily temporal resolution



### **Case Study: Liberia**



### **Particles' direction: Forward**



Study area: Liberia region

<u>Direction</u>: <u>forward</u>.
<u>Spatial resolution</u>: 0.083°x 0.083° (~ 10 km)
<u>Temporal resolution</u>: 1 day
<u>Period</u>: 01/02/2021 – 31/12/2021
<u>Input</u>: 5 macroplastics from the main rivers every day (Moa, Mesurado, Saint John, Lofa and Sinoe rivers)

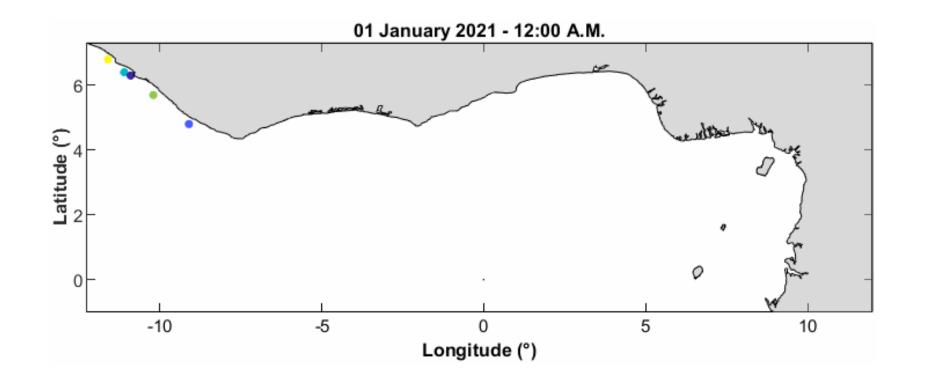
Outputs: Points tracking maps Density maps Beaching maps



### **Case Study: Liberia**



### **Particles' direction: Forward**



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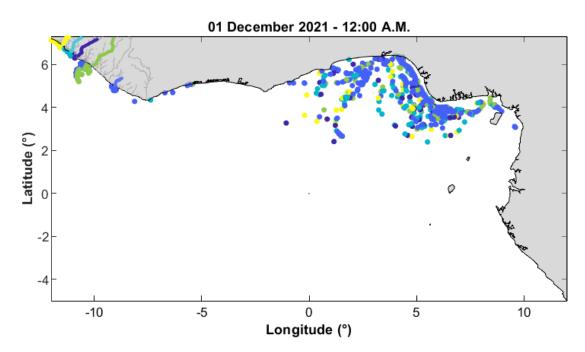
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### **Case Study: Liberia**

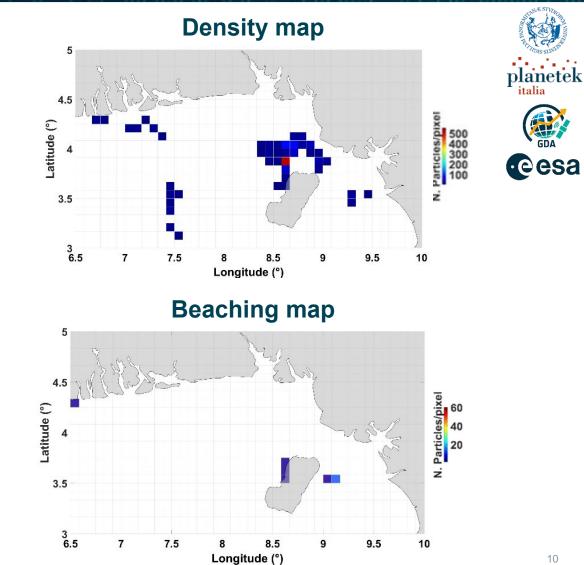


### **Particles' direction: Forward**

#### **Points tracking maps**



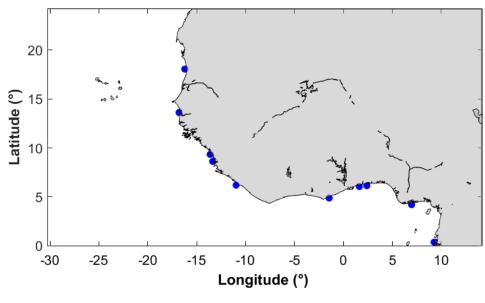
Marine plastic pollution: transboundary issue.



## Case Study: Liberia Extension of the area



**Particles' direction: Forward** 



Source point

The study area was extended from Mauritania to Gabon region (Mauritania, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Gabon), including the Gulf of Guinea.

#### Direction: forward.

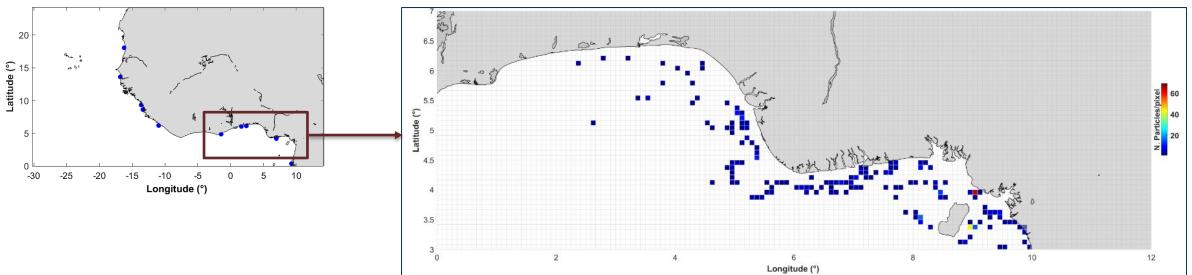
<u>Input</u>:12 macroplastics from main rivers every day (selected by the OceanCleanUp website)
 <u>Spatial resolution</u>: 0.083°x 0.083° (~ 10 km)
 <u>Temporal resolution</u>: 1 day
 <u>Period</u>: 01/05/2023 – 30/10/2023 (Rainy season).



## Case Study: Liberia Extension of the area



### **Particles' direction: Forward**



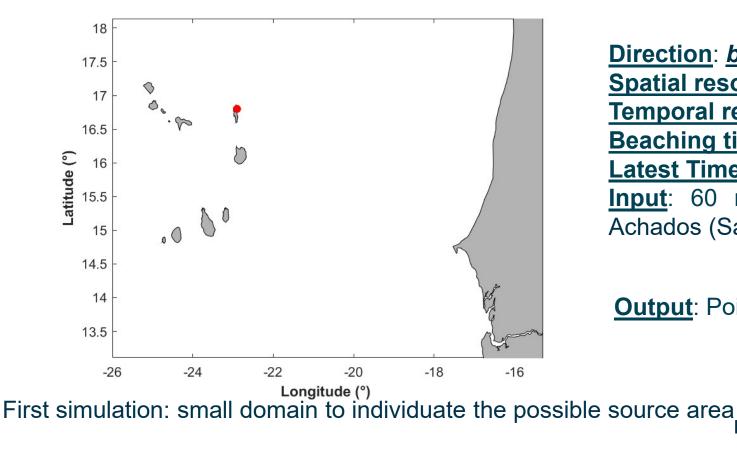
Density map



## **Case Study: Capo Verde Island**

**Particles' direction: Backward** 

#### Study area: Capo Verde island



Direction: *backward*. Spatial resolution: 0.083°x 0.083° (~ 10 km) Temporal resolution: 1 day Beaching time: 30/04/2023 Latest Time: 01/09/2022 Input: 60 macroplastics from the beach of Praia dos Achados (Santa Luzia island, Capo Verde)

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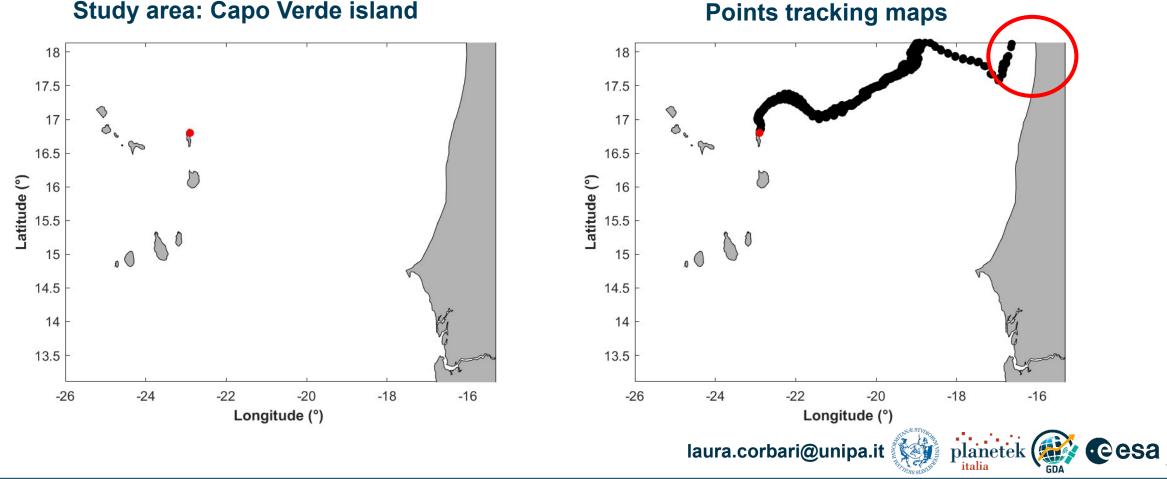
**Output:** Points tracking maps

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## Case Study: Capo Verde Island

**Particles' direction: Backward** 

#### Study area: Capo Verde island



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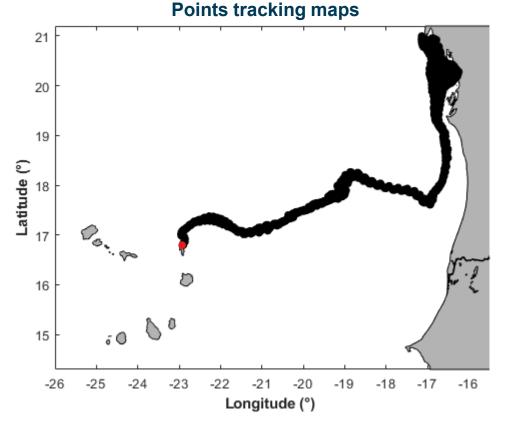
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## **Case Study: Capo Verde Island**

### **Particles' direction: Backward**

### Study area: Capo Verde island – domain's extension



#### Outcomes:

Possible source  $\rightarrow$  Arguin Basin, characterized by fishing activity and offshore oil and gas prospecting (Araujo, Antonio, and Pierre Campredon.

"Banc d'Arguin (Mauritania)." The Wetland Book: II: Distribution, Description, and Conservation (2016): 1319-1332).



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### Strengths and weaknesses

- Strengths
- Simulate different phenomena: beaching, washing off, sinking etc.;
- Consider as sources different areas;
- Consider particles having different proprieties (dimension, density, shape etc.);
- Outcomes are reader-friendly.

- Computational demand → need to reduce the investigation area or the temporal/spatial resolution;
- Output validation  $\rightarrow$  in-situ sampling activities are mandatory.



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Weaknesses

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## Recommendations for further activity 🛈 🚛

- Analysis on 3D mode simulating other phenomena such as sinking, washing off, etc.
- Improve the temporal simulation (from daily to hourly scale).
- Model's calibration/validation: comparison with in-situ sampling (such as a precise quantification of plastics debris discharge from rivers).
- Additional backward simulations cases.



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## Thank you for your attention!



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