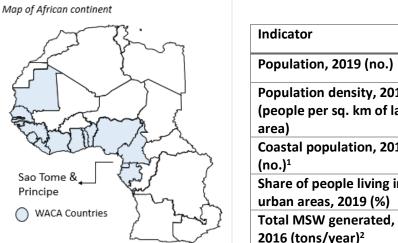
# São Tomé and Príncipe



Indicator	Data
Population, 2019 (no.)	215,056
Population density, 2018 (people per sq. km of land area)	219.82
Coastal population, 2014 (no.) <sup>1</sup>	163,740
Share of people living in urban areas, 2019 (%)	73.6%
Total MSW generated, 2016 (tons/year) <sup>2</sup>	25,586

#### **Socio-Economic Profile**

São Tomé and Príncipe is a lower middle-income small island state 350 km off the coast of West Africa<sup>3</sup>. It has a small agrarian economy highly dependent on the exportation of cocoa beans<sup>4</sup>. São Tomé and Príncipe is divided into 6 administrative districts and runs a semi-presidential republic system <sup>5</sup>.

In 2019, Sao Tome and Principe's overall GDP (purchasing power parity) fell just above USD 891 million, with a GDP (purchasing power parity) per capita of USD 3,970<sup>67</sup>. With an area of 964 km<sup>2</sup>, São Tomé and Príncipe has a population of 215,056 (2019) and a population density of 219.82 people per km<sup>2</sup> (2018)<sup>8</sup>. Majority of Sao Tome and Principe's population resides in urban areas – 73.6% in 2019<sup>9</sup>.

https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/saotome/overview

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Jambeck et al., "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Kaza, Silpa, Lisa Yao, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, and Frank Van Woerden. 2018. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development Series. Washington, DC: World Bank

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> World Bank Group 2021. São Tomé and Príncipe – Overview.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> CIA 2021. World Factbook – São Tomé and Príncipe. https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/sao-tome-and-principe/#economy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international \$) and GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international \$)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> World Bank Group 2020. World Development Indicators. https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> ibid.

## **Plastic Industry and Ecosystem**

In 2018 and 2019, São Tomé and Príncipe had no domestic resin production or conversion. São Tomé and Príncipe is a net importer of plastics. In 2019, 271,000<sup>10</sup>. Only 47,452 kg of plastics was exported from São Tomé and Príncipe that same year, all of which consisted of PE plastics<sup>11</sup>.

## Solid Waste Management

São Tomé and Príncipe generates 0.37 kg of municipal solid waste (MSW) per capita per day and this amounts to an overall daily MSW generation of 70,050 kg<sup>12</sup>. It should be noted, however, that about 81.1% of MSW generated in São Tomé and Príncipe is inadequately managed<sup>13</sup>. Plastic waste accounts for just below 13% of MSW arisings<sup>14</sup>, with a daily generation rate of about 9,360 kg..

## Legislation, policies, and other initiatives

The government ministry responsible for municipal waste management in São Tomé and Príncipe is the Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment<sup>15</sup>. Waste management in São Tomé and Príncipe is driven by the following law:

• Environmental Law No. 10/99, 1999

This law highlights the basic principles for waste management, including prevention and precaution, and user-pays and polluter-pays principles, and also advocates for the reuse of waste<sup>16</sup>.

In 2013, the government in São Tomé and Príncipe introduced an extended producer responsibility law which was applicable to a set of priority products and articles<sup>17</sup>. Also, since 1993, Sao Tome and Principe's environmental policy law – Law No. 86/IV/93 – has advocated for the application of fiscal and financial instruments that encourage recycling and reuse of waste, as well as a levy – the Environmental Impact Fee – which was applied to all economic agents importing the set of priority products and articles<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> UN Comtrade 2019.UN Comtrade Database. https://comtrade.un.org/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Kaza, Silpa, Lisa Yao, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, and Frank Van Woerden. 2018. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development Series. Washington, DC: World Bank

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Jambeck et al 2014. Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean. https://jambeck.engr.uga.edu/landplasticinput
<sup>14</sup> ibid.

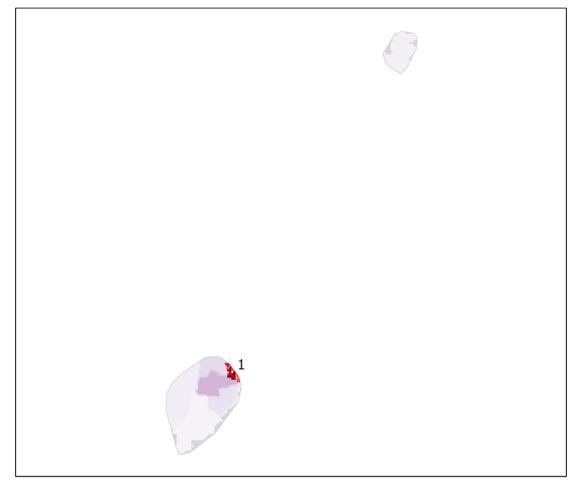
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> General Directorate of the Environment 2018. Minamata Initial Assessment Report: São Tomé and Príncipe. http://www.mercuryconvention.org/Portals/11/documents/MIAs/Sao-Tome-and-Principe-MIA-2018.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Chatham House 2020. Policies. https://circulareconomy.earth/

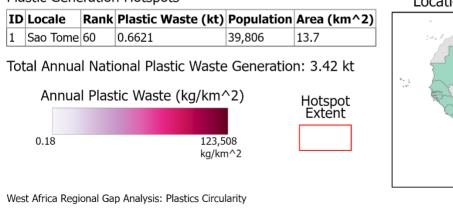
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> ibid.

# Plastic Waste in São Tomé and Príncipe



#### Plastic Generation Hotspots



## Location in Region



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