



# United Nations Environment Programme Northwest Pacific Action Plan

## Sustainable Management of Marine Litter in the Northwest Pacific Region

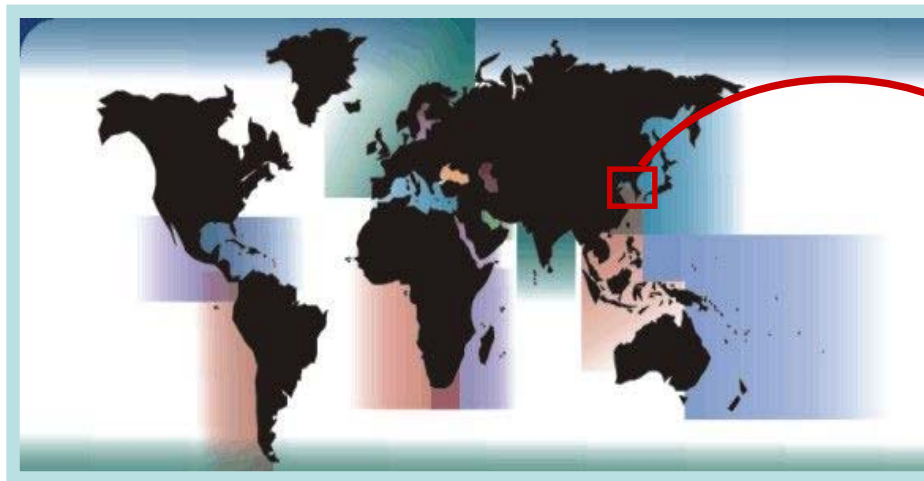


presented by Dr Jeung Sook Park  
NOWPAP Scientific Affairs Officer

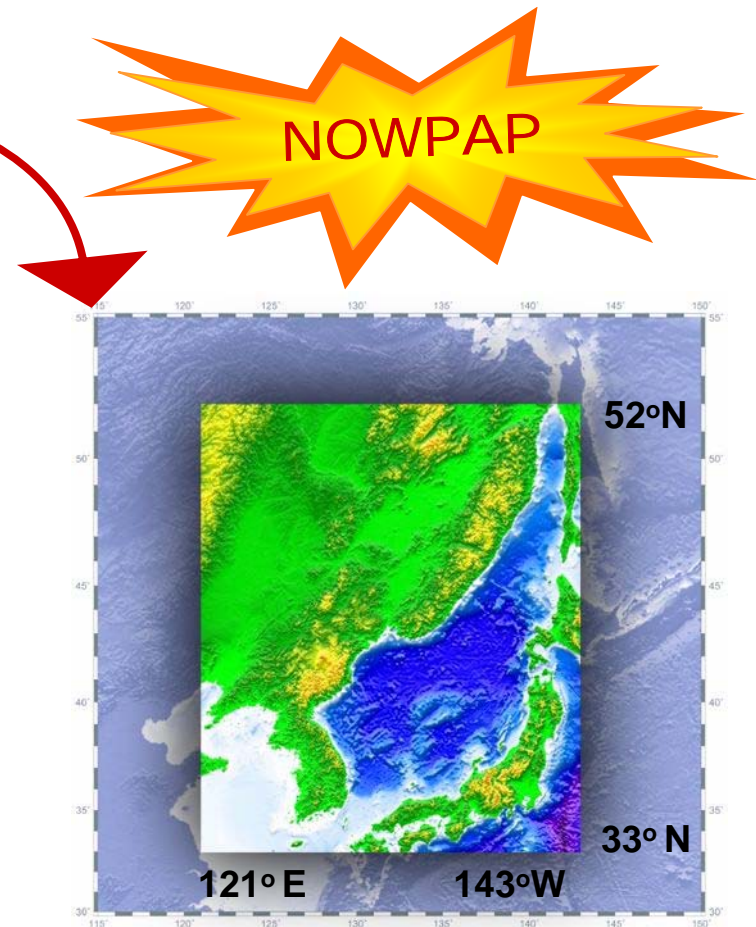


# United Nations Environment Programme Regional Seas Programme since 1974

13 regional Action Plans and 5 partner programmes



Black Sea, East Asian Seas, East Africa, The ROPME Sea Area, Mediterranean, Northeast Pacific, **Northwest Pacific**, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, South Asian Seas, South Pacific, South Pacific, South-East Pacific, West and Central Africa and Wider Caribbean, Antarctic, Arctic, Baltic, Caspian, North-East Atlantic





# Northwest Pacific Action Plan



Wise use, development and management of the marine and coastal environment



Regional Sea's Strategies · Ecosystem-based approach and Science-based decision making



▶ Land-based activities

▶ Marine Litter





**HOWEVER,**  
**Marine Litter is found everywhere**



- Lying on beaches and shores
- floating on the water surface



- mixed in the water column and even on the seabed



## The main sea-based sources of Marine Litter

- merchant shipping, ferries and cruise liners
- fishing vessels
- military fleets and research vessels
- pleasure craft
- offshore oil and gas platforms
- aquaculture including fishing farming installations

## The main land-based sources of Marine Litter

- municipal landfill (waste dumps) located on the coast
- riverine transport of waste from landfills or other sources along rivers and other inland waterways
- discharge of untreated municipal sewage, including storm water and occasional overflows
- industrial facilities: solid waste from landfills and untreated waste water
- tourism (recreational visitors to the coast; beach-goers)

ML is an environmental, economic,  
health and aesthetic problem!

including

possible  
distribution  
of toxic  
substances

destruction  
of marine  
habitats  
and  
biodiversity

transfer  
of  
invasive  
species

ocean currents can also carry wastes  
to remote corners of the world



## 2004 World Environment Day

**“Wanted! Seas and Oceans: Dead or Alive?”**

**The marine environment is facing challenges that, if not addressed immediately and effectively, will have profound implications for sustainable development.**

**“Nitrogen overload from fertilizers is creating a growing number of oxygen-starved “dead zones” in coastal waters across the globes.”**

**“Marine litter is killing up to a million seabirds and 100,000 sea mammals and turtles each year.”**

**“Moreover, despite the growing reach and intensity of commercial fishing operations, total global fish catch is declining. Nearly three quarters of world fish stocks are being harvested faster than they then reproduce.” - Overfishing**

# Conventions and Agreements related to Marine Litter Activity

- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
- Agenda 21 and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
- London Convention 1972 and the 1996 Protocol
- MARPOL Convention 73/78 Annex V
- Basel Convention
- Convention on Migratory Species
- GPA for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- CBD, with the Jakarta Mandate

# UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (82/94)

Consists of Preamble, Part I~XVII, Annex I~IX

## Part XII. Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment

Section 1. General provisions

Section 2. Global and Regional Cooperation

Section 3. Technical Assistance

Section 4. Monitoring and Environment Assessment

Section 5. International Rules and National Legislation to Prevent,  
Reduce and Control Pollution of the Marine Environment

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 7. Safeguards

Section 8. Ice-covered Areas

Section 9. Responsibility and Liability

Section 10. Sovereign Immunity

Section 11 Obligations under other Protection and Preservation of  
the Marine Environment



A comprehensive plan of action be taken globally, nationally and locally by the organizations of UN system, governments and major groups in every area in which human impacts in the environment

Section 1. Preamble

Section 2. Conservation and Management of Resources

Section 3. Strengthening the Role of Major Groups

Chapter 17. Protection of the Oceans, All Kinds of Seas, including Enclosed and Semi-enclosed Seas, and Coastal Areas and the Protection, Rational Use and Development of their Living Resources

**Chapter 21.** Environmentally Sound Management of Solid Wastes and Sewage related Issues

Section 4. Means of Implementation



# Plan of Implementation

## I. Introduction

## II. Poverty Eradication

## III. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production

Para. 22. Renew the Commitment, as advanced in Agenda 21, to Sound Management of Chemicals throughout their Life Cycle and of Hazardous wastes for Sustainable Development and for the Protection of Human Health and the environment

## IV. Protection and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development

Para. 33. Enhance Maritime Safety and Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution by actions at all levels to:

Para. 34. Improve the Scientific Understanding and Assessment of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, through actions at all levels to:

## V. Sustainable Development in Globalizing World

## VI. Health and Sustainable Development

## VII. Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

## VIII. Sustainable Development for Africa

## IX. Means of Implementation

## X. Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development



# London Convention 1972 (Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, 1992) and 1996 Protocol

## Solutions for Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution and Proper Waste Management in General

### A few crucial amendments

Annex 1. Waste or other matters that may be considered,,,,,

Annex 2. Assessment of wastes or other matters that may be,,,,,,,,

Annex 3. Arbitral Procedure

1. dredged sludge
2. sewage sludge
3. fish waste, or material resulting from industrial fish processing operations
4. vessels and platforms or other man-made structure at sea
5. inert, inorganic geological material
6. organic material of natural origin
7. bulk items primarily comprising iron, steel, concrete and similarly unarmful materials for which the concern is physical impact, and limited to those circumstances when such wastes are generated at locations, such as small islands with isolated communities, having no practicable access to disposal options other than dumping



# International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of Ships, 1973/78

Global treaty for the prevention of pollution from the operation of ships

- Governs the design and equipment of ships
- Establishes systems of certificates and inspections
- Requires states to provide reception facilities for the disposal of oily waste and chemicals

Annex I. Regulations for the Preventions of Pollution by Oil (1983)

Annex II. Regulations for the Control of Pollution by Noxious Liquid Substance in Bulk (1987)

Annex III. Regulations for the prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Form (1992)

Annex IV. Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships (2003)

**Annex V. Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships (1988)**

Annex VI. Regulations for the Preventions of Air Pollution from Ships and NOx Technical Code (2005)





# Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

The world's most comprehensive environmental agreement on hazardous and other waste

Annex I. Categories of Waste to be Controlled

– 45 Waste Streams of Hazardous Wastes

Annex II. Categories of Waste Required Special Considerations

– Other Wastes

Annex III. List of hazardous Characteristics

Annex IV. Disposal Operations

Annex V A. Information to be Provided on Notification

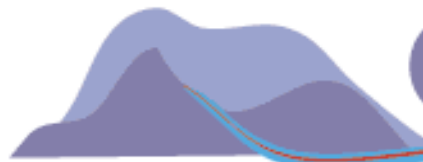
Annex V B. Information to be Provided on the Movement Document

Annex VI. Arbitration

Annex VII. Not yet entered into force

Annex VIII. List A

**Annex IX. List B (solid plastic wastes)**



# GPA

Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the  
Marine Environment from Land-based Activities



UNEP started in 1982 addressing issues related to impacts on the marine environment from land-based activities

More specifically, the GPA aims at:

1 Identify and assess problems related to:

- . nature and severity of problems
- . **contaminants**
- . physical alteration
- . source of degradation
- . pollution concerned areas

2 Establish priorities for action by assessing the five factors

3 Set management objectives for priority problems for source categories and areas affected

4 Identify, evaluate and select strategies and measures

5 Develop criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of strategies and measures

# GPA

Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities





## 20th International Coastal Cleanup Campaign



### Scientific Monitoring Protocol



The Ocean Conservancy would like to thank our major sponsors for making the International Coastal Cleanup possible.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

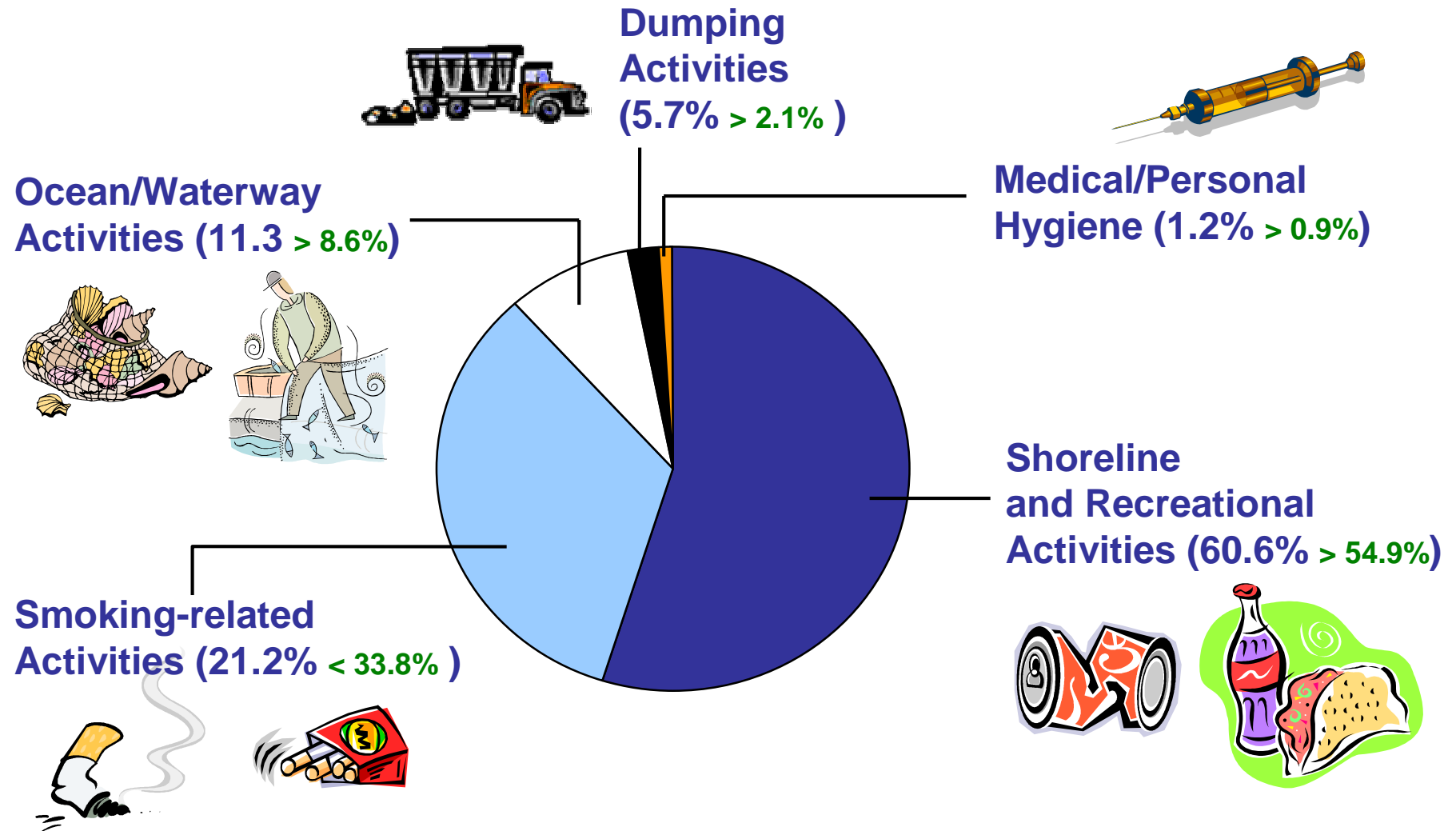


**Results from the 2004 ICC:**  
 more than 305,000 people, 17,703 Km, 3,465 tons

<b>Debris items</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
<b>Cigarettes/Cigarette Filters</b>	<b>1,292,154</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Food Wrappers/Containers</b>	<b>768,148</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Caps/Lids</b>	<b>606,906</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Plastic Beverage Bottles (&lt;2 l)</b>	<b>531,085</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Bags</b>	<b>498,184</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Glass Beverage Bottles</b>	<b>472,999</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Cups/Plates/Forks/Spoons</b>	<b>321,927</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Beverage Cans</b>	<b>311,035</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Straws/Stirrers</b>	<b>285,273</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Tobacco Package/Wrappers</b>	<b>174,271</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,261,982</b>	<b>74.1</b>

**Source : The Ocean Conservancy**

# 2004 ICC: Land and Underwater Cleanups



■ 2004 ■ 2003 Source : The Ocean Conservancy

# Asia International Coastal Cleanups

- Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

Japan Environmental Action Network since 1998  
Korea Marine Rescue Center since 2001



## Major reasons that Marine Litter problem appears to increase worldwide

1. deficiencies in the implementation and enforcement of existing international and regional environmental related agreements, as well as national regulations and standards
2. littering practice from the shipping sector
3. lack of land-based infrastructure to receive litter
4. lack of awareness among main stakeholders and the general public



## NOWPAP (Northwest Pacific Action Plan) as one of 13 UNEP Regional Seas Programme since 1994

- decided to develop joint initiative to prevent and reduce marine litter in the marine environment and its harmful and costly effects in 2004
- to assist in the environment protection and sustainable development of the NOWPAP region through development of NOWPAP Regional Plan on Marine Litter



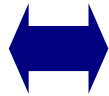
# Marine Litter in NOWPAP region

RCU

NFPs



I Draft MALITA Documents



. Legal Instruments and Programmes  
. Existing Data and Information

Campaign  
Civil Society and  
Stakeholders



Meetings (UNEP, RCU, NFPs, RACs)

II

. Regional and National Strategies  
on Integrated Management  
. Long-term Monitoring Programme  
. Waste Management Polices/Systems

Sectoral Guidelines  
Port Reception  
and Service  
Public Awareness



III

Draft Regional Action Plan



# NOWPAP effort made this year



## Meetings and Workshops



## Environment Education



## Cooperation



## Coastal Cleanup Campaign



NOWPAP effort to reduce and prevent marine litter will benefit all those using the Northwest Pacific and its beaches

