

Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and Marine Litter



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

- The GPA is a flexible global programme to protect coastal and marine environment from land-based activities, which was adopted in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. in 1995; Its implementation is reviewed every five years;
- Intergovernmental mechanism explicitly addressing the linkages between freshwater, coastal and marine environments;
- National implementation through the development and implementation of National Programmes of Action (NPAs); and
- Regional implementation facilitated and supported by/through Regional Seas Action Plans and Conventions and other regional bodies.

Status of preparation

Source categories of the GPA:

- *Sewage/wastewater*
- *Physical alterations and destruction of habitats*
- *Nutrients*
- *Sediment mobilisation*
- *Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)*
- *Oils*
- *Litter*
- *Heavy metals*
- *Radioactive substances*

Continuing trend of marine environmental degradation from Land-based Activities (LBA)

- Approximately 3.4 billion people – more than half the world's population – currently live in coastal areas, accounting for only five percent of inhabited land. By 2025, as much as 75 percent of the global population will live in the coastal fringe;
- Of the 33 largest megacities across the globe, 22 are located in coastal areas, while rapid population growth is also expected in many mid-sized urban centres in coastal areas;
- Increasing number of hypoxia (oxygen depleted areas) associated with excessive nutrient input;
- Linkage with SDG, particularly SDG14 – 14.1 also other SDGs; and
- Marine litter – its impacts on environment and biota and magnitude of problems are becoming known.

GPA Implementation and Ocean Governance

- Many regional seas conventions have established Land-based sources of Pollution protocols;
- Almost all regional seas have included the LBS in their action plans or have established their own LBS action plans/programmes;
- The progress of GPA implementation is reviewed every five years at the inter-governmental levels;
- GPA implementation is connected with the NPAs, regional protocols/action plans, and other policy instruments.
- The implementation of the programmes and plans are carried out through inter-sectoral cooperation at the national and regional levels.
- Contributing to SDGs, MEA decisions and targets, and other international discussion.

Marine Litter/Marine Debris

- One of the source categories of GPA;
- Highlighted in the series of UNEP assessment since 2007;
- Honolulu Commitment and Honolulu Strategy adopted in 2011;
- Emerging issues: microplastics, microbeads, microfibre, POPs adsorption, wildlife entanglement, collection from water column, detection and monitoring, accumulation in ocean gyres.

Emerging Issues - Microplastics

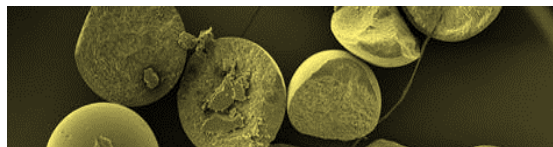
Operational definition – particles
< 5mm



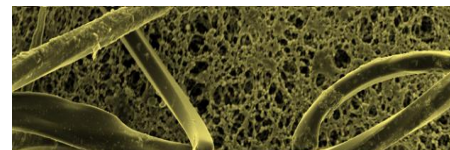
Plastic resin beads, used in plastics manufacture (Ogata)



Beach sample of microplastics, Hawaii (NOAA Marine Debris Program)



Polyethylene



Microfiber from synthetic

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11757

