





PLASTIC BUSTERS PROJECT: BRIDGING NORTH AND SOUTH MEDITERRANEAN IN MARINE LITTER MONITORING AND MITIGATION ACTIONS



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MARINE LITTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

- An highly urbanized and developped coastline
- A closed basin
- 30% of the maritime traffic
- A touristic destination
- Large rivers (Rhône, Nile, Po)



THE MOST AFFECTED AREA WORLWIDE FOR MARINE LITTER

- Some of the largest amounts of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) are generated annually per person in the Mediterranean Sea (208 – 760 kg/Year)
- An estimated 731 tons of plastic is littered every day, with important differences depending on country
- Cigarette butts may reach 40% of stranded litter
- the highest densities of marine litter stranded on the sea floor, up to 100,000 items / km² (French Coast) are found in the Mediterranean Sea
- the highest densities of floating microplastics, up to 4680,000 items / km² (Southern Adriatic) are found in the Mediterranean Sea

Marine litter impact: what happens in the Mediterranean sea?





7 plastic items in the stomach





145 plastic items in the stomach





5 Kg of plastic in the stomach

More than 91 marine vertebrate species affected by marine litter in the Mediterranean basin





MEDITERRANEAN SEA: ONE OF THE MOST AFFECTED AREAS FOR MARINE LITTER

- Impact on Biodiversity?
- Identification of Bioindicators?
- Identification of Hot Spots Areas?
- Impact on MPAs?
- **Impact on Fisheries?**
- Impact on Human Health?
- Identification of reduction and mitigation measures

Why Plastic Busters?

Plastic Busters on basin scale

A crucial aspect of the marine litter issue, underlined by the **Barcelona Convention** within the Regional Plan for Marine Litter (Istanbul 2013) is that: "Marine pollution knows no border, pollution in one country affects all other 21 countries, hence there is a need for a regional approach".

Plastic Busters is the first project at basin scale that binds the Southern and Northern Mediterranean countries on the issue of Marine Litter under the umbrella of UNEP/MAP and UfM, with 10 countries already involved in the project and 12 countries endorsing the project.



Diagnosis of the problem to identified specific solutions

- ➤ Impact on Biodiversity?
- >Impact on Fisheries?
- ➤ Identification of Hot spot areas?
- ➤ Impact on Human?



Project coordinator Maria Cristina Fossi

Biomarker Laboratory, University of Siena, Italy





SDSN-MED Flagship project







UfM Labelling



Union for the Mediterranean Union pour la Méditerranée الإتحاد من أجل المتوسط

2016

MED-Interreg



2018



ENI-CBC



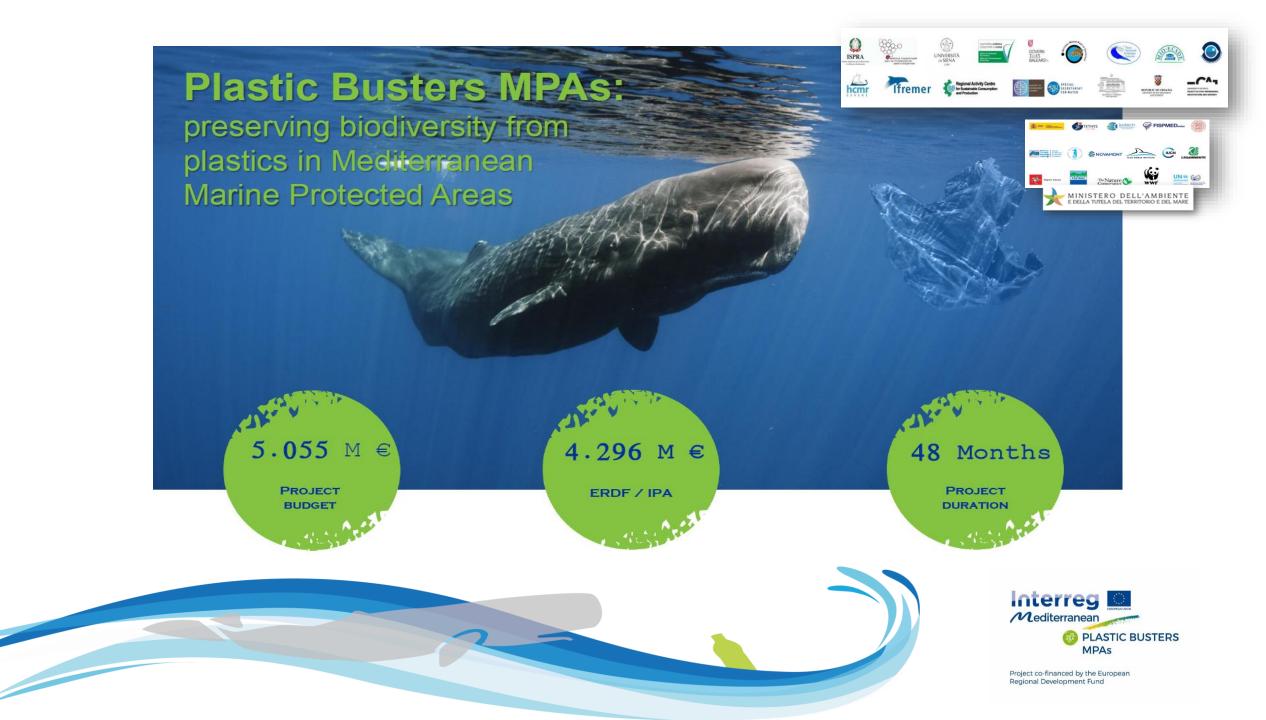




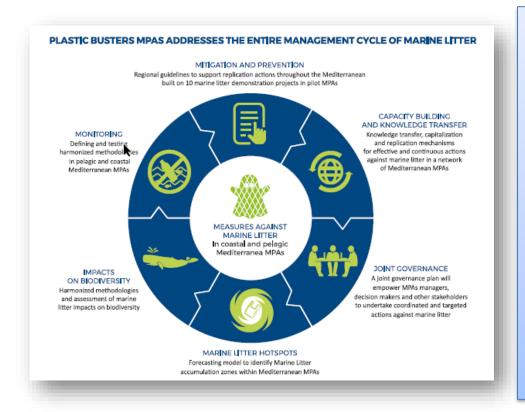




2019 - 20



Plastic Busters MPAs general objectives Novelty - Whole Management Cycle Of Marine Litter

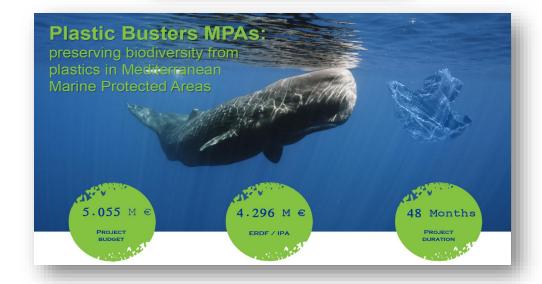


- PlasticBusters MPAs, is a 4-year-long project Interreg Mediterranean funded project aiming to contribute to maintaining biodiversity and preserving natural ecosystems in pelagic and coastal marine protected areas (MPAs), by defining and implementing a harmonized approach against marine litter.
- The project entails actions that address the WHOLE MANAGEMENT CYCLE OF MARINE LITTER, from monitoring and assessment to prevention and mitigation, as well as actions to strengthen networking between and among pelagic and coastal MPAs located in Italy, France, Spain, Croatia, Albania and Greece.
- The project will support the implementation of the MSFD and the Barcelona Convention Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Med.









 PROJECT MANAGEMENT WP1 PROJECT COMMUNICATION WP2 • STUDYING WP3 • TESTING WP4 • TRANSFERRING WP5 CAPITALISING WP6





Plastic Busters MPAs WP4: Novelty - Harmonized Diagnosis in the Environment

4.1 – Coordinating WP 4

4.2

Piloting harmonized ML monitoring in Med MPAs to assess ML (macro- and micro-plastics) in the coastal and pelagic environment

4.3

Piloting harmonized ML monitoring approaches in Med MPAs and hotspots to establish the impacts on biota, including endangered species and fishery resources

4.4

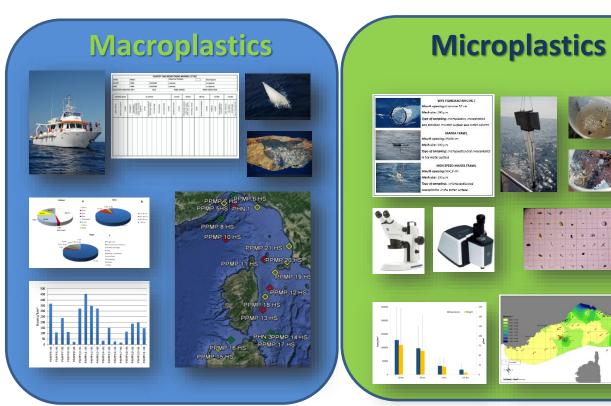
Testing the ML forecasting model

4.5

Preparation of the demo projects

4.6

Piloting ML prevention and mitigation measures



MARINE LITTER MONITORING



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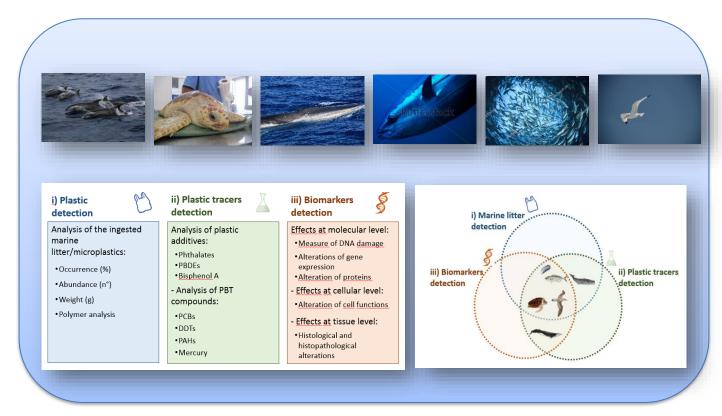
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MARINE LITTER IMPACTS ON BIOTA



Plastic Busters MPAs WP4: Novelty – Three Fold Monitoring Approach in Biota





Endangered species



i) Plastic detection



- Analysis of the ingested marine litter/microplastics:
- · Occurrence (%)
- · Abundance (n°)
- Weight (g)
- Polymer analysis

ii) Plastic tracers detection

- Analysis of plastic additives:
- · Phthalates
- PBDEs
 Bisphenol A
- Dispiteriol A
- Analysis of PBT compounds:
- DDTs
- PAHs
- Mercury

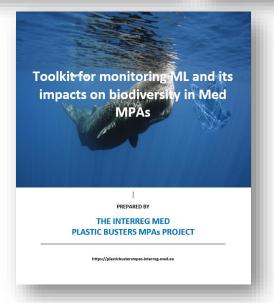
iii) Biomarkers detection



- Effects at molecular level:
- Measure of DNA damage
- Alterations of gene expression
- Alteration of proteins
- Effects at cellular level:
- Alteration of cell functions
- Effects at tissue level:
- Hystological and hystopathological alterations









Plastic Busters MPAs activities in MPAs Novelty - Risk Assessment - From Diagnosis to Mitigations











- Pelagos Sanctuary (IT,FR,MC)
- Tuscan Archipelago (IT)
- •Zakynthos National Marine Park (GR)
- •Parque Nacional Del Archipiélago De Cabrera (SP)

WP5-Transferring

- •Reserve Naturelle des Bouches de
- •Bonifacio (FR)
- •Parc National de Port-Cros (FR)
- Pelagie Islands MPA (IT)
- Res-Lošinj MPA (HR)
- Sazan-Karaburun (AL)







Plastic Busters MPAs WP4: Novelty - Specific Mitigation Measures

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Plastic Busters project and circular economy approach:

Which are the most effective actions to put on place for removing/reducing marine litter from the Med and what about their impacts on jobs and economical growth in the Mediterranean sea basin?

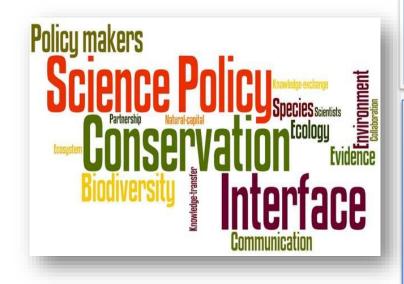




It is essential to develop at **basin scale** specific **prevention and mitigation measures/actions** (outlined in the UNEP/MAP Regional Plan on Marine litter
Management in the Mediterranean under article 9 and 10) aiming to reduce the
input and impacts of marine litter in the Mediterranean coastal and marine
environment:

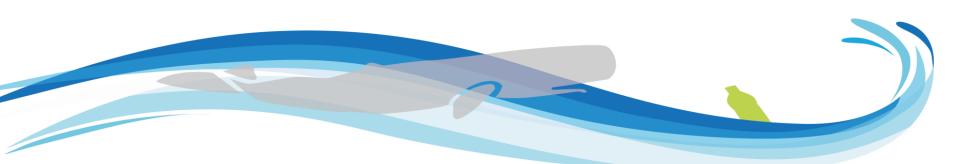
- a) Single use plastic reduction in MPAs;
- b) Deposit refund systems for beverage packaging;
- c) Fishing for litter, targeted recovery of ghost nets and derelict fishing gear management;
 - d) Circular economy approach turning plastic marine litter into products;
 - e) The no-special-fee system to reduce dumping at sea;
 - f) Bioremediation and biodegradation process on plastics;
 - g) Sustainable aquaculture.

Plastic Busters MPAs WP5: Transferring in other MPAs



WP5 tackles one of the main challenges of our era and one of the main challenges of all science-policy-society projects which is to bridge the gap
between science, policy and society and connect the information production and knowledge generation to its use in the decision making process at different levels.

- ✓ WP5 activities are important for the project success as these are expected to strengthen knowledge exploitation, **networking exchange**, **stakeholders' collaboration** and dialogue towards concrete, effective and continuous actions against marine litter in Med MPAs.
- ✓ The **transferring activities** will create the enabling environment for a truly transnational **Mediterranean common approach against marine litter in Med MPAs**.
- ✓ They will guarantee that the necessary tools and competences are inplace in order to promote the uptake of the project results by additional Med MPAs (see Act.6.3), policy and decision makers (see Act.6.4) and other relevant stakeholder.





Plastic Busters MPAs WP 6: Capitalizing and Governance

6.1 Coordinating of WP6

6.2 Capitalizing and building synergies with other related initiatives

6.3 Promoting the uptake of the project results by Med MPAs

6.4 Promoting institutional uptake of the project results

6.5 Lobbying and advocacy to promote the uptake of the project results



The project will support the **implementation** of the **MSFD** and the Barcelona Convention **Regional Plan on Marine Litter** Management in the Med.





PLASTIC BUSTERS ON BASIN SCALE TRANSFERING/CAPITALIZATION OF PLASTIC BUSTERS MPAS

























PLASTIC BUSTERS ON BASIN SCALE





Thematic Objectives B.4 - Environmental protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation (Address common challenges in environment)

COastal Management and MOnitoring Network for tackling marine litter in Mediterranean sea

Partners

Legambiente Onlus – ITALY (**LP**)
University of SIENA – ITALY
C.I.H.E.A.M. – Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari –ITALY
Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer – TUNISIA
Amwaj of the Environment Beirut - LEBANON
Tyre Coast Nature Reserve – LEBANON

Geographic coverage Tunisia, Italy, Lebanon

Budget € 2.223.421,48



University of Sousse – TUNISIA









PLASTIC BUSTERS ON BASIN SCALE



General objective

The **COMMON** project aims at applying the **Coastal Zone Management principles** to the **marine litter management in 5 pilot coastal areas** through a local coordination and the Mediterranean networking among different stakeholders.

Specific Objectives

- 1. Testing an integrated strategy for marine litter management and disposal at coastal level that could be transferred to the whole Mediterranean area
- 2. Building multi-stakeholder networks at basin-level for tackling marine litter in a coordinate and integrated manner
- 3. Enhance the capacity of public authorities in **5 pilot areas**, to plan for sustainable management, use and **monitoring marine litter sources**, **treatment and consequences**, employing an effective participatory approach **involving relevant stakeholders and local communities**











WP3- Improving knowledge of litter sources and impact on marine ecosystems in 5 pilot coastal areas COMMON



WP3 (Project implementation) Improving knowledge of litter sources and impact on marine ecosystems in 5 pilot coastal areas *University of Siena Italy*

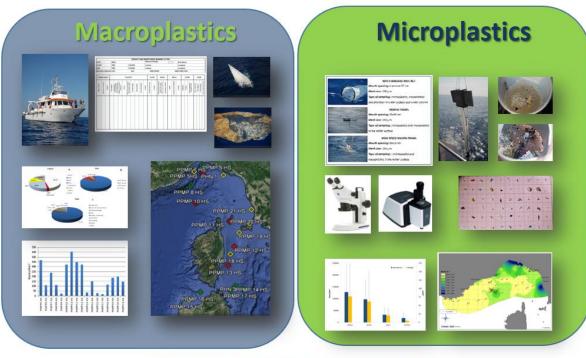
- ✓ The overall objective of this WP is to improve knowledge of ML sources and impact on Mediterranean marine ecosystems focusing in 5 pilot coastal areas: Tyre (Lebanon), Maremma and Northern Puglia (Italy) and Kuriat Island and Monastir (Tunisia).
- ✓ The activities of this WP will contribute to maintain biodiversity and preserve natural ecosystems in coastal areas, to monitor the source and impact of ML on fish species of commercial interest by defining and implementing a harmonized approach against ML.
- ✓ The main outcomes of this WP will facilitate the identification of ML sources in order to design effective mitigation actions in the 5 pilot coastal areas (activities of WP4 and 5).



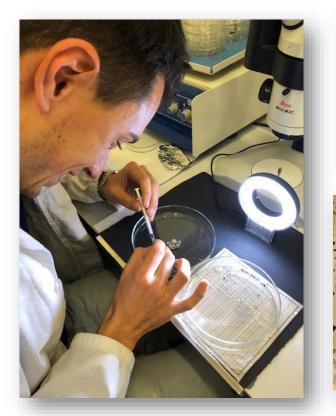


COMMON - WP3

WP3 - Improving knowledge of litter sources and impact on marine ecosystems in 5 pilot coastal areas





















COMMON – Three Fold Monitoring Approach in Fish

A 3.1.2 Studies and data collection on the source and impact of ML on marine species of commercial interest



This activity will focus on studies **on sources and impact of ML on fish species** of commercial interest in the 5 coastal zone areas.

Harmonized ML monitoring approaches will be applied to perform:

- a) ML sources analysis and sampling;
- **b) fish species sampling** in collaboration with local fishermen;
- c) ecotoxicological investigation (plastic ingestions, contaminants, biomarkers) in edible species;
- d) detection of the **impact of ML on fishery** and aquaculture resources in relation to the ML sources













COMMON – Three Fold Monitoring Approach in Sea Turtle

A 3.1.4 - Studies and data collection on the impact of marine litter on sea turtles in the Mediterranean sea



This activity will focus on studies and data collection on the **impact of ML on sea turtles** in the 5 project pilot areas. Harmonized ML monitoring approaches will be applied to perform:

- a) survey and sampling of stranded and hospitalized (rescue centres) sea turtle;
- b) ecotoxicological investigation of the impact of ML (plastic ingestion, POPs, plastic additives, biomarkers) in the target species;
- c) final assessment and **risk analysis** of the impacts of ML on *C. caretta and C. mydas*

























Biodiversity conservation in the Adriatic Sea: monitoring, collection and assessment of the impact of marine litter on fish species for the conservation of the resources and a sustainable fishing

Tutela della biodiversità nel Mar Adriatico: monitoraggio, raccolta e valutazione degli impatti dei rifiuti marini sulle specie ittiche per la conservazione delle risorse ed una pesca sostenibile

Project PO FEAMP 2014/2020 misura 1.40;

Project number 48/RBC/18, approved by MIPAAF with decree n. 6569 om 15 april 2019





AIM OF THE PROJECT

The main aim of the AdriCleanFish project is to deepen the issue of the impact of marine litter on fishery activities and to raise awareness among the main stakeholders on this issue to preserve biodiversity and promote a sustainable fishing within the PO European Maritime and Fisheries Fund programme.

The project adress the following criteria required from the **European Maritime and Fisheries** Fund (1.40):

- a) Collection of fishing gears and marine litter by fishermen (Fishing for Litter)
- g) Environmental Awareness which includes fishermen for the pretection and restore of marine biodiversity
- i) Participation to actions to maintain biodiversity and ecosytem service















PROJECT AREAS



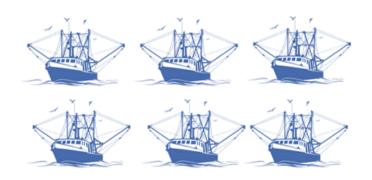


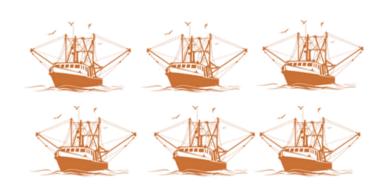
CHIOGGIA



CIVITANOVA MARCHE

6 FISHING BOATS PER AREA



















ACTIVITIES

Preparatory activities

January-February 2020 Sampling with fishermen

March-August 2020 Sample analysis and data elaboration

End of the project 30 September 2020

FISHING FOR LITTER

FLOATING MACROLITTER MONITORING



FLORATING MICROLITTER MONITORING

FISH SPECIES SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS











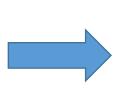




FISHING FOR LITTER ON THE SEA BOTTOM WITH FISHING BOATS







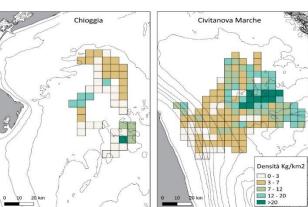












Risk analysis















SELECTED FISH SPECIES







European Anchovy (Engraulis encrasicolus)



European Sardine (Sardina pilchardus)



Sole (Solea solea)



Horse mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*)



European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*)

> SAMPLES ANALYZED FOR MICROPLASTIC INGESTION, CONTAMINANT **ACCUMULATION AND BIOLOGICAL RESPONSES**









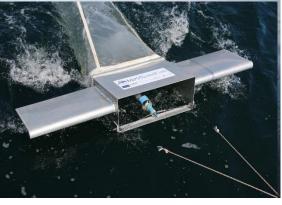






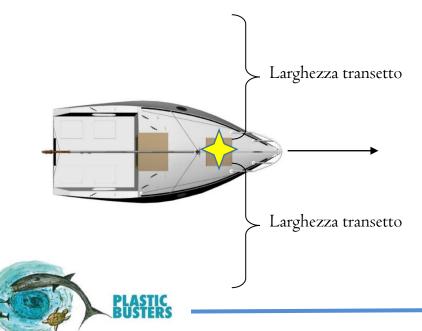
FLOATING MICROLITTER MONITORING WITH "MANTA NET" AND FLOATING MACROLITTER SURVEY

























TEAM







M. Cristina Fossi, Cristina Panti, Matteo Baini, Silvia Casini, Ilaria Caliani, Tommaso Campani, Matteo Galli, Dario Giani, Giacomo Limonta, Margherita Concato, Alessando Galli, Francesca Cossu



Acknowledgements



































