

Session 1: Welcome remarks

Priorities on how the UNEP-GPA policy process will engage Towards INMS.

UNEP Global Programme of Action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities (GPA)

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The **GPA**, adopted in 1995, is a voluntary, action-oriented, intergovernmental programme led by and hosted within UNEP, to prevent the degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities. It celebrates 20 years in Nov. Every 5 years a review of the implementation of the GPA takes place (Montreal, 2001; Beijing, 2006; Manila, 2012)



Over the years, the GPA has achieved much. Key achievements include:

- Development & implementation of National Plans of Action (NPAs)
 - The basis for multi-stakeholder national cooperation; 72 countries have established framework NPAs since the inception
- Mainstreaming coastal & marine issues into national development plans/budgets
- Global capacity-building
 - e.g. wastewater; coastal monitoring; information systems; beach certification
- Preparation of norms, guidelines & reference reports
- Resource mobilization (e.g. Trust Fund; GEF)
 - During GEF-4 alone, 30 projects received \$160M to address LBS of pollution
- Ratification of LBS Protocols to Conventions
- Integration of GPA into regional bodies/mandates
- UNEA Resolution recognizing marine litter and plastics as an issue of global concern



UNEP has focused on key pollution sources since the 2006 IGR-2 in Beijing – marine litter, nutrients & wastewater

The Manila Declaration in 2012, gave GPA the mandate to establish **global multi-stakeholder partnerships** for these 3 priority areas

Nutrients management in the Global Agenda

- **UN SG's Oceans Compact** calls for *"reducing pollutants from sea and land-based activities, including litter, harmful substances and nutrients from wastewater, industrial and agricultural runoff entering the world's oceans"*
- **CBD Aichi Target 8:** calls for action to reduce pollution, including from excess nutrients, to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity, and the sustainable development goals.
- **Sustainable Development Goals:**
 - **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
 - **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
 - **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
 - **Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



The GPA now hosts and serves as Secretariat for the following partnerships:

- The **Global Partnership on Nutrient Management** (GPNM), which was launched at the UN CSD in New York, May 2009
- The **Global Partnership on Marine Litter** (GPML), which was launched at Rio+20, June 2012
- The **Global Wastewater Initiative** (GWI), which was announced by UNEP's Executive Director, Achim Steiner in May, 2013



Global Partnership on Marine Litter (2012)

- Seeks to protect human health and the environment by the reduction and management of marine litter
- Facilitates the implementation of the Honolulu Strategy – A global framework for the prevention and management of marine debris
- Supports the implementation of the Global Partnership on Waste Management

Global Wastewater Initiative (2013)

- to prevent further pollution and emphasize that wastewater is a valuable resource for future water security
- “Founding” Members: UN-Habitat; ADB; USEPA; WSA; IAEA; FAO; UEMOA; UNDP; UNIDO; CBD; Ramsar etc.



Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (2009)



Foresees its role:

- Catalyze strategic advocacy and co-operation at the global and regional levels
- As a knowledge platform to support science policy interaction and translating science for policy makers
- To provide information and enhance capacities to address the growing problem of nutrient over-enrichment and eutrophication
- To position nutrient issues as part of the international sustainable development agenda