



Barriers and opportunities to address impacts of land-based activities on the marine environment: GPA perspective

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Objectives of Presentation

- To provide brief overview of GPA and its global partnerships, and;
- To highlight barriers and opportunities to address impacts of land-based activities on the marine environment



The **GPA**, adopted in 1995, is a voluntary, action-oriented, intergovernmental programme led by UNEP, to prevent the degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities.

The Manila Declaration in 2012, gave GPA the mandate to establish three global multi-stakeholder partnerships for the **priority** areas of nutrients, marine litter and wastewater



Impacts of land-based activities include:

- Catchment degradation & habitat loss (terrestrial & coastal)
- Increased discharge of pollutants
 - Solid waste (plastics etc.)
 - Liquid waste (sewage etc.)
- Increased runoff of excess nutrients



Barrier to addressing impacts include:

- Habits (consumerism; behaviour)
- Population and income growth
- Urbanization
- Lack of infrastructure to manage pollution
- Lack of supportive policies (“silo” mentality)
- Funding



The approach to address impacts include:

- Strengthening regional and global networks (e.g. on marine environment conservation)
- Facilitating/strengthening interregional cooperation; establishing /strengthening already existing support
- Furthering capacity building, knowledge and awareness creation on matters relating to marine environment degradation as well as its conservation



Opportunities to address impacts include:

- Global & local advocacy
- Technological developments & innovation
- Integrated management approaches (IWRM; ICZM; Ecosystem Based Approaches etc.)
- GEF; Foundations etc.



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*** and had its first Partnership Forum in Montego Bay, Oct 2013
- The **Global Wastewater Initiative (GWI)**, which was ***announced by UNEP's Executive Director, Achim Steiner in May, 2013***; partners officially met for the first time in Montego Bay on Oct 4, 2013



Nutrients that enter coastal and marine ecosystems **through** the air, **surface water and groundwater** cause eutrophication leading to adverse impacts including poor recreational water quality, shellfish poisoning (& collapse of fisheries).



The **Global Partnership on Nutrient Management** is one **opportunity** to promote effective nutrient management, in order to achieve the twin goals of conservation of natural resources and the (coastal) environment and food security (through increased productivity)

EUTROPHICATION!!

“Possible algal bloom caused by nutrient excess at Port Victoria”
Victoria, Seychelles, May 20, 2014, Tuesday

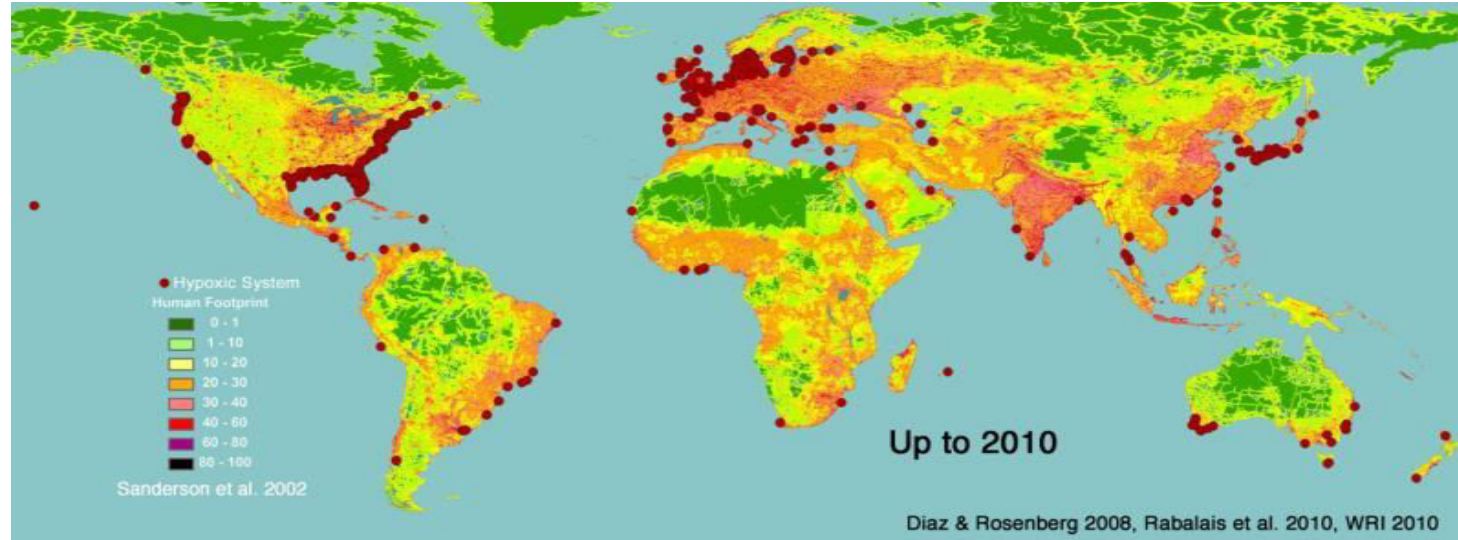


DEAD ZONES!!

**>500
eutrophic/hypoxic
coastal
systems**

**>245,000 km² of
water area
worldwide**

**Global loss of
ecosystem
services =USD
200 billions/year**



ALGAL BLOOMS!!



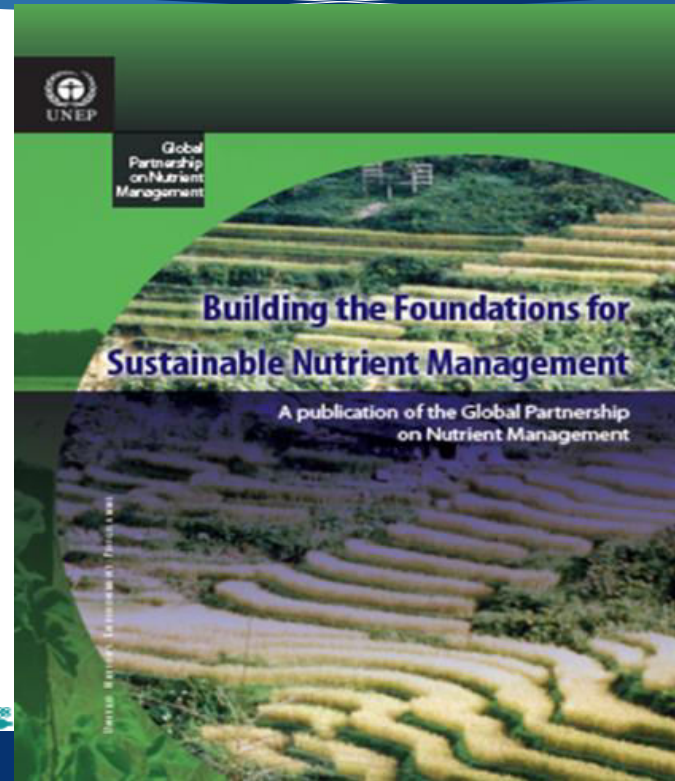
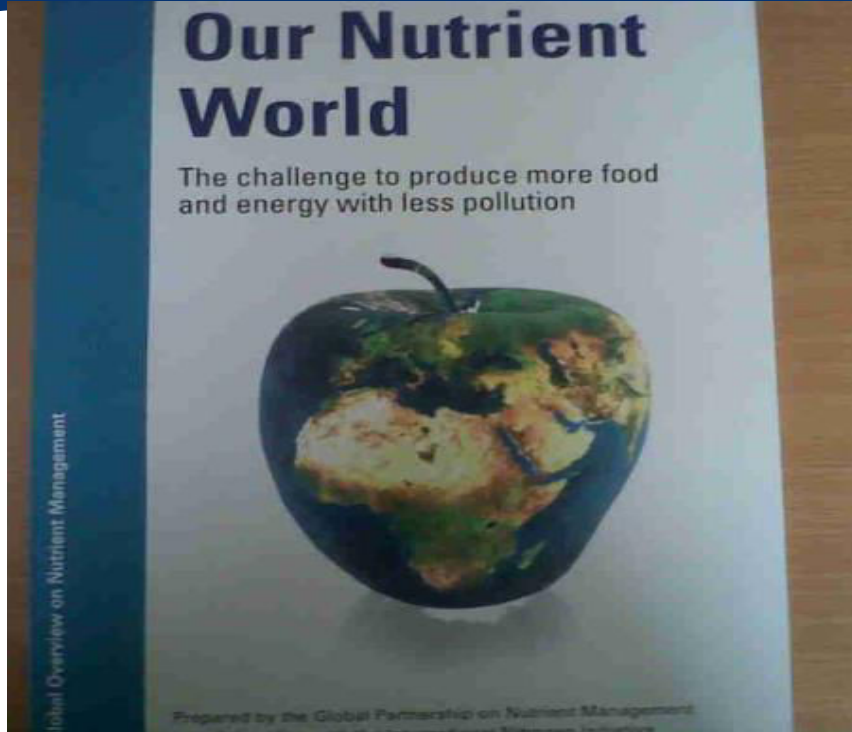


The GPNM recognises the need for strategic advocacy and co-operation at the global and regional levels

Its role is therefore:

- to position nutrient issues as part of the international sustainable development agenda
- to provide information and enhance capacities to design and implement effective management policies to address the growing problem of nutrient over-enrichment
- to support science policy interaction and translate science for policy makers

Nutrient Management Resources





The GPNM is currently engaged in the following major activities:

- Implementation of GEF project on Global Nutrient Cycle
- Development of new GEF project on International Nitrogen Management System
- Improving Nutrient Use Efficiency and proposing targets
- Facilitating exchange of expertise on improved nutrient management
- Establishing regional platforms (e.g. Caribbean) for GPNM



Solid waste that enters coastal and marine ecosystems **through indiscriminate dumping, both on land and at sea**, causes ecological, health and economic impacts including poor beach & recreational water quality & death to marine life (ingestion; entanglement etc.)



The **Global Partnership on Marine Litter** is one **opportunity** to promote effective waste management and human behavioural change, in order to protect and conserve natural resources and the (coastal) environment



The Global Partnership on Marine Litter seeks to protect human health and the environment by the **reduction and management of marine litter** and implementation of the Honolulu Strategy – *a global framework for the prevention and management of marine debris*

It is a **multi-stakeholder partnership** of IGOs (UNEP; FAO and IMO), governments, NGOs, and the private sector

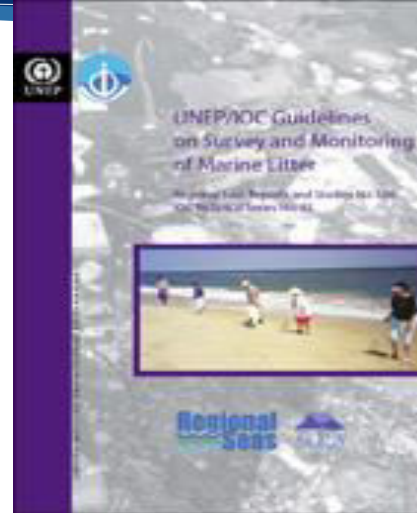
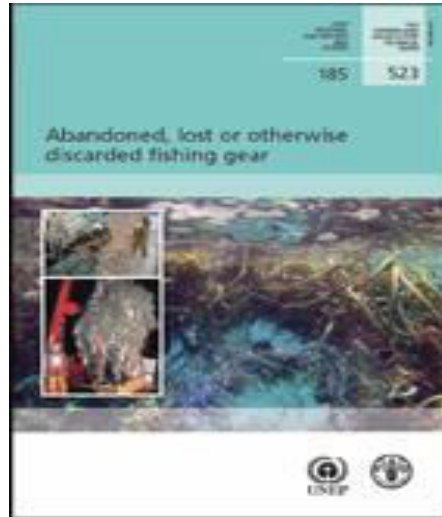
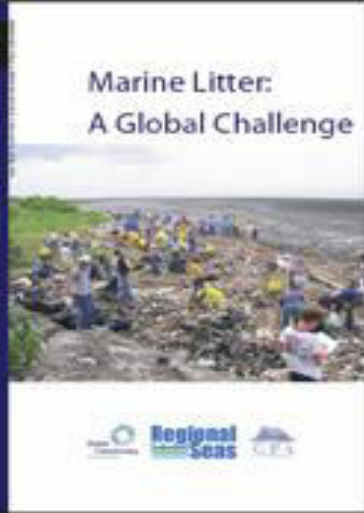
UNEP's role is to facilitate and use its convening power to **bring together the various stakeholders and coordinate** with relevant initiatives, e.g. Global Partnership on Waste Management, Global Partnership for Oceans, CMS and CBD

The Honolulu Strategy

A Global Framework for Prevention and Management of Marine Debris



Marine Litter Resources



www.unep.org/marinelitter; www.unep.org/gpa; www.5IMDC.org

Marine Litter Resources

VALUING PLASTIC

THE BUSINESS CASE FOR MEASURING, MANAGING
AND DISCLOSING PLASTIC USE IN THE
CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY





The major activities & plans of the GPML include:

- Global study on marine plastics and micro-plastics (incl. measuring, monitoring, modeling)
- Phase out of microbeads in Personal Care/Cosmetic Products
- Pilot projects to reduce flux of ML (e.g. Samoa)
- Encouraging sustainable business practices (e.g. PDP)
- Advocacy
- Resource mobilization (e.g. Norway; Germany; GEF)
- “Innovation Challenge”
- Socio-economic studies



Implementation: Waste minimization, Samoa





The Global Wastewater Initiative (GW2I) was designed to prevent further pollution and emphasize that wastewater is a valuable resource for future water security.

“Founding” Members include UN-Habitat, ADB, USEPA, WSA, IAEA, FAO, UEMOA, UNDP, UNIDO, CBD, Ramsar etc.

GW2I’s focus is on promoting low-cost technology, knowledge generation, development of guidance & tools for decision-makers, contributing to global debates, and promoting WW as a resource





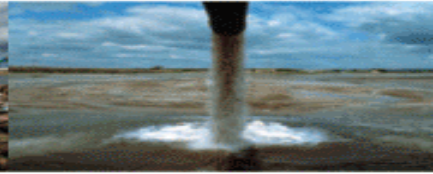
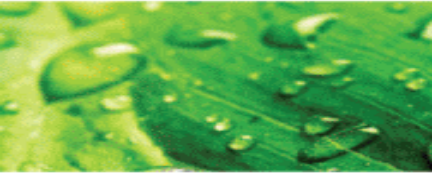
GPA activities & plans in wastewater (& through GW2I):

- Demonstration projects (e.g. Red Sea & Gulf of Aden; towns in Georgia)
- WW technology transfer (e.g. between China and Africa/Latin America)
- Study on economic valuation of WW
- Development of WW technology matrix
- Compendium of good practices (incl. reuse)
- UN-Water Task Force – Analytical Brief; monitoring mechanism for SDGs



Additional opportunities:

- Source-to-Sea Partnership
- Global Partnership for Oceans(?)
- UNEP/UN-Habitat Greener Cities Partnership
- GPA 20th Anniversary in 2015
- Global Land-Ocean Connections Conference, GLOC-3 & IGR-4



Thank you!

Questions/Comments?

