



GPA, its Global Partnerships and indicators

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Objective of Presentation

To provide brief overview of GPA existing and planned indicators



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 nutrients, marine litter and wastewater



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



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

Foresee its role:

- **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**
- **to position nutrient issues as part of the international sustainable development agenda**



The GPNM held a Partnership Forum during the 2nd Global Land-Oceans Connections Conference, Oct 2013:

Recommended solutions to nutrient loading included:

- **Promoting Fertilizer Best Management Practices (such as soil fertility and soil conservation); and**
- **Improving nutrient use efficiency in agriculture.**

A number of research topics and economic assessments were proposed, as well as indicator development, awareness-raising and education. Details available from www.gpa.unep.org



Global Partnership on Marine Litter

- 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

Multi-Stakeholder Partnership:

- IGOs: UNEP (land-based sources); FAO and IMO (sea-based sources)
- Governments: e.g. USA & the Netherlands
- NGOs: e.g. NRDC, Plastics Disclosure Project, Plastics Pollution Coalition
- Private sector: e.g. manufacturers

UNEP's Role:

- Facilitate and use its convening power to bring together the various stakeholders
- Coordinate with relevant initiatives, e.g. Global Partnership on Waste Management, Global Partnership for Oceans, CMS and CBD



Strategy – A global framework for the prevention and management of marine debris

This Strategy has three goals:

Goal A: Reduced amount and impact of land-based sources of marine debris introduced into the sea.

Goal B: Reduced amount and impact of sea-based sources of marine debris including solid waste, lost cargo, ALDFG, and abandoned vessels introduced into the sea.

Goal C: Reduced amount and impact of accumulated marine debris on shorelines, in benthic habitats, and in pelagic waters.

Linked to each goal is a cohesive set of strategies

