

THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES

Key outputs of the first Intergovernmental Review Meeting.

Montreal, Canada 26 - 30 November 2001



For further information, please contact:

UNEP/GPA Coordination Office

P.O. Box 16227, 2500 BE The Hague, The Netherlands

Tel: (+31 70) 311 4460 Fax: (+31 70) 345 6648 E-Mail: gpa@unep.nl http://www.gpa.unep.org/

Layout/Design: PriceDTP christine.price@wanadoo.nl

Contents



The Commencement of the Global Programme of Action	5
Implementation of the Global Programme of Action	
First Intergovernmental Review Meeting	9
Montreal Declaration in the Protection of the	
Marine Environment from Land-based Activities	.11
Mainstreaming of the Global Programme of Action	.12
Oceans and Coastal Governance	
Financing of the Global Programme of Action	.14
Other provisions	
Conclusions of the Co-Chairs	.17
Accomplishments of the Global Programme of Action	.18
Opportunities and barriers	.19
The Strategic Action Plan on Municipal Wastewater	.20
The work programme of the Global Programme of Action	.21
Oceans and Coastal Governance	.22
Financing of the Global Programme of Action	.24
Declaration of the Global Legislators Organization	
for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE)	.27
Statement by the International Council for	
Local Environmental Initiatives	.29
Statement by Non-Governmental Organizations	.31
General recommended actions to expedite implementation	
of the Global Programme of Action	.32
Specific recommended actions for National Governments to	
expedite implementation of the Global Programme of Action	.33
Specific actions for Non-Governmental Organizations	.34
Washington Declaration on Protection of the	
Marine Environment from Land-based Activities	37



THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION,



November 1995

The major threats to the health, productivity and biodiversity of the marine environment result from human activities on land - in coastal areas and further inland. Some 80% of the pollution load in the oceans originates from land-based activities. This includes municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes and run-off, as well as atmospheric deposition. The marine environment is also threatened by physical alterations of the coastal zone, including destruction of habitats vital to maintaining ecosystem health.

In response to these major problems, 108 governments and the European Commission declared their commitment to protect and preserve the marine environment from the adverse environmental impacts of land-based activities. The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and the Washington Declaration were adopted in 1995, with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) being tasked as Secretariat.



The UNEP/GPA Coordination Office, hosted by the Government of The Netherlands, is located in the coastal city of The Hague.

The GPA is a direct response to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It implements operational paragraphs 17.25 and 17.26 of the Oceans chapter of Agenda 21 and contributes to the implementation of principles of the Rio Declaration. Many of the activities detailed in the land-based sources of pollution sections of Agenda 21 have been implemented, particularly as they pertain to policy setting, assessment, and identification of priorities for action. The adoption of the GPA was the cumulative result of 13 years of preparatory work, spearheaded by UNEP.

The GPA aims at preventing the degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities by facilitating the duty of States to preserve and protect the marine environment. It is designed to be a source of conceptual and practical guidance to be drawn upon by national and/or regional authorities for devising and implementing sustained action to prevent, reduce, control and/or eliminate marine dearadation from land-based activities.

The comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach of the GPA reflects the desire of Governments to strengthen the collaboration and coordination of all agencies with mandates relevant to the impact of land-based activities on the marine environment, through their participation in a global programme.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION



1996-2001

Steady progress has been made in the implementation of the GPA since its adoption in 1995. Particular progress has been achieved in identifying problems requiring action at national and regional levels, and in furthering the objectives of regional cooperation, including the conclusion of two legally binding agreements on land-based activities in the Caribbean and Mediterranean regions. Integrated Coastal Area Management and Environmental Impact Assessments are widely applied, and new legislation has been adopted to protect coastal zones and the marine environment.

Progress has been slower when it comes to mobilising the necessary financial and human resources to actually address land based sources of pollution, building capacities, and developing the necessary institutional arrangements at national and regional levels to ensure coordination and cooperation between relevant sectoral institutes and programmes, involving other partners.

Deficient governance, including the lack of awareness of the economic, social and environmental impact of land-based activities, and the lack of political will to address the long term consequences of the ongoing coastal and marine degradation, combined with the lack of financing and fundable technologies are the major issues hindering the effective implementation of the GPA.

The period between the 1995 Washington Conference and the First Intergovernmental Review meeting of the GPA has included the necessary stages of assessment and planning in most of the regions. The time has now come to move from planning to action and thus implement the GPA beyond its initial stages.







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_15265