



United Nations
Environment
Programme



Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/6
12 September 2001

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW MEETING ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT
FROM LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES

First meeting

Montreal, Canada, 26-30 November 2001

Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

PROPOSED 2002-2006 WORK PROGRAMME OF THE GLOBAL
PROGRAMME OF ACTION COORDINATION OFFICE AND
PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS, WITH
INDICATIVE COSTS

* UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/1.

K0135629 131001

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	3
II. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	4
III. ROLE OF UNEP AS SECRETARIAT OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION.....	4
IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION: WORK PROGRAMME 2002-2006.....	4
V. STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES.....	5
A. Focus on action	6
B. Facilitating the mobilization of financial resources.....	6
C. Further involvement of the private sector and civil society	7
D. Making the link with the “freshwater community”	7
E. Further development of the Clearing-house Mechanism	7
F. Strengthening cooperation and coordination with other United Nations bodies.....	8
VI. PRIORITY SOURCE CATEGORIES FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2006.....	8
VII. MAIN ACTIVITY CLUSTERS FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2006.....	9
VIII. ESTIMATES FOR BUDGET AND PERSONNEL.....	10
A. Budget estimates	10
B. Personnel considerations	12
IX. CONCLUDING REMARKS.....	12

Annex

I. Global Programme of Action Coordination Office work programme, 2002-2006, with indicative costs.....	13
II. International agreements and initiatives relating to the implementation of the global Programme of Action.....	47
III. UNEP and United Nations policy and programme framework elements as they relate to the functions of UNEP as the secretariat of the Global Programme of Action	48

The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (UNEP(OCA)/LBA/IG. 2/7) is designed to be a source of conceptual and practical guidance to prevent, reduce, control or eliminate marine degradation resulting from land-based activities. Action at the national level, supported by regional and global action, is recognized as the major guarantee for the successful implementation of the Global Programme of Action. Sustained action at all levels is the primary measure of success for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. Effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action is an essential step forward in the protection of the marine environment, and contributes to the objectives and goals of sustainable development.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Global Programme of Action addresses the complex realities of the water cycle and the impact of land-based activities on the coastal and marine environment. The bulk of the world's fresh water is delivered through drainage basins to coastal areas, where the majority of the world's population lives. The well-being of the people living in the coastal areas, and in some cases their very survival, is thus dependent to a significant degree on human activities in the river basins draining into those areas.

2. The Global Programme of Action was adopted by 108 Governments and the European Commission in November 1995 at an Intergovernmental Conference in Washington, D.C. The Global Programme of Action targets major threats to the health, productivity and biodiversity of the coastal and marine environment resulting from human activities on land. It is an integrated, multisectoral programme premised on a serious commitment to action at all levels - local, national, regional and global. It recognizes the need for improved, regular cooperation at the regional level, and for partnerships with international organizations as well as with the major groups that contribute to the pollution and degradation of the coastal and marine environment.

3. Implementing the Global Programme of Action - and, indeed, the work programme of the Coordination Office proposed in this document - ultimately relies on the political will and determination of Governments to take tangible action to address the underlying causes of marine degradation resulting from land-based activities.

4. The proposed work programme of the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office for the period 2002-2006, including its objectives, strategy, main activity clusters, critical linkages and indicative costs, is set out below. In annex I, the 10 proposed activity clusters of the work programme are detailed at three levels of estimated funding - minimum, intermediate and appropriate. The proposed activities of the United Nations partner agencies in support of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action are set out in companion document UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/6/Add.1.

5. In developing its work programme, the Coordination Office has built on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and decisions of the UNEP Governing Council, and on the Nairobi and Malmö Declarations, to provide the policy directions for the development of the work programme set forth in annex III to this document.

6. An action-oriented approach is at the core of the proposed 2002-2006 work programme, which builds upon the projects and activities carried out by the Office over the preceding period (see UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/3) and provides a framework for moving the projects forward and developing new activities to facilitate specific action in the field with tangible results.

7. The development of the 2002-2006 Global Programme of Action work programme comes at a time when the world is preparing for the 10-year review of Agenda 21 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002. With this in mind, the work

¹ All documents referred to in this document are or will be available on the Global Programme of Action Clearing-house Web site (www.gpa.unep.org).

programme has built into it the necessary flexibility to respond to the decisions that will emerge from the Summit.

II. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

8. A number of global and regional binding and non-binding agreements provide the legislative framework for Governments to protect and preserve the coastal and marine environment against land-based sources of pollution. A subset of the international agreements of particular relevance to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action is listed in annex II to this document.

9. Decisions of particular relevance that pertain to the Global Programme of Action and the role of UNEP in its implementation are:

(a) UNEP Governing Council decisions 19/14 A and B, 20/19 A, 20/19 B, 20/20, 21/10, 21/11, 21/28, 21/29 and 21/30;

(b) General Assembly resolutions 51/189 (December 1996, on institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action) and 55/7 (November 2000).

III. THE ROLE OF UNEP AS SECRETARIAT OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

10. In its paragraph 74, the Global Programme of Action spells out the role of UNEP as its secretariat:

“Recognizing that States have the primary role in the implementation of this Programme of Action, UNEP, as the coordinator and catalyst of environmental activities within the United Nations system and beyond, should, through its programmes and secretariat role:

“(a) Promote and facilitate implementation of the Programme of Action at the national level;

“(b) Promote and facilitate implementation at the regional, including subregional, level through, in particular, a revitalization of the Regional Seas Programme; and

“(c) Play a catalytic role in the implementation at the international level with other organizations and institutions”.

11. The UNEP/Global Programme of Action Coordination Office in The Hague is the focal point for the catalytic role of UNEP in promoting and facilitating activities in support of the Global Programme of Action.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION: WORK PROGRAMME 2002-2006

12. Five main objectives of the Global Programme of Action are addressed in the work programme 2002-2006. All relate to advancing and supporting specific action at the national, regional and global levels. In selecting these objectives, UNEP has built on progress in implementing the Programme of Action since its adoption in 1995 (see UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/2 and 3), and on the progress achieved by the various programmes and strategies in place prior to its adoption. Many countries and regions have identified problems and established priorities, and specific action is the next logical step in many regions.

13. During the 2002-2006 period, implementation of the Programme will concentrate on facilitating, at national, regional and international levels, attainment of the following five objectives set forth in the Global Programme of Action:

National level (paragraph 18 of the Global Programme of Action):

- (a) Setting management objectives for priority problems;
- (b) Identification, evaluation and selection of strategies and measures, including management approaches;

Objectives for regional cooperation (paragraph 30 of the Global Programme of Action):

- (c) Development and implementation of pragmatic and comprehensive management approaches and processes;
- (d) Development and implementation of strategies to mitigate and remediate land-based sources of harm to the coastal and marine environment;

Objectives for international cooperation (paragraph 39 of the Global Programme of Action):

- (e) To strengthen existing international cooperation and institutional mechanisms, and, where appropriate, establish new arrangements through actions, amongst others, in the following three categories:
 - (i) Capacity-building;
 - (ii) Mobilization of financial resources;
 - (iii) The international institutional framework.

14. In support of these objectives, the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office will concentrate its efforts on assisting countries and regions to move from the planning to the action phase through supporting the development of action-oriented national programmes of action; through targeted work, principally on the Global Programme of Action source categories “Sewage” and “Physical alterations and destruction of habitats”, and possibly on the “Nutrients” source category, depending on the availability of resources; and through the further development of the Global Programme of Action Clearing-house Mechanism. In these projects, there will be particular emphasis on facilitating partnerships and assisting local and national authorities in mobilizing new and additional financial resources, in applying appropriate tools and measures such as Integrated Coastal Area Management and in exploring alternative technologies, funding mechanisms and institutional arrangements to protect the marine environment from land-based activities.

15. The objectives of this targeted support by the Coordination Office in the period 2002-2006 are to achieve measurable reductions of pollutant loads in specific coastal locations; to protect or restore specific habitats; and to enhance the capacity of the local and national authorities participating in the projects supported by the Coordination Office to address priority problems both expeditiously and effectively.

V. STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES

16. To help achieve the stated objectives, the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office will adopt the following strategic approaches in implementing each of the activity clusters detailed in annex I:

- (a) Focus on action;
- (b) Facilitating the mobilization of financial resources;
- (c) Further involvement of the private sector and civil society;
- (d) Making the link with the “freshwater community”;

- (e) Further development of the Clearing-house Mechanism;
- (f) Strengthening cooperation and coordination with other United Nations bodies.

A. Focus on action

17. The Global Programme of Action is a comprehensive, action-oriented programme aimed at mitigating and preventing degradation of the coastal and marine environment caused by land-based activities. It is designed not only to identify problems and possible solutions to them, but also to lead to specific action with tangible results. Action must be taken in the first place at the local and national levels.

18. Given the cross-sectoral and integrated nature of the Global Programme of Action and its global relevance, national action must be harmonized and integrated with action at the subregional, regional and global levels.

19. During 2002-2006, the Coordination Office of the Global Programme of Action will, in the first instance, place emphasis on facilitating action to address the pollutant source categories "Sewage" and "Physical alterations and destruction of habitats" at the local and national levels, within the framework of existing regional and global agreements. Source category "Nutrients" will be also addressed if additional funding is forthcoming. These three source categories have been identified as priorities by most regions and countries (see UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/3, and report No. 71 published in 2001 by GESAMP (IMO/FAO/UNESCO-IOC/WMO/IAEA/United Nations/UNEP Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection) and the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS)).

20. The activities of the Coordination Office will be directed towards assisting countries, within the appropriate regional frameworks, to develop strategic transitions from planning to actual control of pollution. Such strategic transitions will include the development of enabling environments through regulatory, legislative, institutional and financial reforms.

B. Facilitating the mobilization of financial resources

21. The Global Programme of Action recognizes that the mobilization of financial resources is an indispensable foundation for the development and implementation of national and regional programmes. It recognizes that funding for the implementation of the national and regional programmes of action should come in the first place from each country's own public and private sectors. However, international cooperation should support and complement the efforts of countries in need of assistance, and substantial new and additional funding is required.

22. The Coordination Office of the Global Programme of Action will assist countries and regions in making better use of existing domestic resources and in raising new and additional financing, particularly within the context of the regional seas. This will be achieved, amongst other methods, by assessing the cost of inaction versus the economic and social benefits of action.

23. The Coordination Office will assist countries and regions in evaluating alternative options for funding projects that address priority problems. It will work with Governments to identify opportunities for effective partnerships, including through the establishment of specific cooperation activities, alliances and networks with financial institutions such as the Bretton Woods institutions and the regional development banks. To this end, the Coordination Office will facilitate regional partnership forums to address priority source categories "Sewage", "Physical alterations and destruction of habitats", and possibly "Nutrients".

24. The Coordination Office will also work towards enhancing cooperation and partnership with the Global Environment Facility and its other two implementing agencies, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, in developing and implementing projects that address land-based activities.

C. Further involvement of the private sector and civil society

25. The role of the private sector and civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, working in the area of environment, is of primary importance for the long-term implementation of the Global Programme of Action. Since the adoption of the Programme awareness has grown of the need for further engagement by the private sector in the sustainable use of natural resources and the implementation of projects, and indeed calls have been made for there to be such engagement. It is now widely recognized that the early involvement of the private sector is essential to the successful implementation of projects.

26. The Coordination Office will assist the public sector in involving the private sector and the civil society in addressing priority problems. It will do so by means such as promoting voluntary agreements and codes of conduct; involving the private sector and civil society in the development of national programmes of action on land-based activities and of the Clearing-house Mechanism; and convening regional public-private partnership meetings focusing on specific problems.

27. Civil society plays a major role in raising awareness and in mobilizing the necessary political will for action. The Coordination Office will endeavour to involve civil society further in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action *inter alia*, through joint media campaigns and by providing targeted information packages for various sectors of society.

D. Making the link with the “freshwater community”

28. Under the Global Programme of Action, Governments recognize the basic linkages between the freshwater and marine environments: rivers carry many pollutants into the coastal and marine environment. Governments recognize also that since action must be taken on land to reduce, remediate and prevent pollution and degradation of the coastal and marine environment, closer collaboration and partnership between river basin authorities and coastal managers is needed. The coordination Office will endeavour to facilitate this.

E. Further development of the Clearing-House Mechanism

29. The Clearing House is seen by the Global Programme of Action as a major tool for mobilizing experience and expertise by facilitating effective scientific, technical and financial cooperation and capacity-building. The Clearing House will be further developed, with a specific focus on:

- (a) A demand-driven approach;
- (b) The full involvement of users;
- (c) The development of regional and national nodes;
- (d) The further development of source category nodes by lead partner organizations of the United Nations;
- (e) Making connections with other clearing houses.

30. In addition, the Clearing-house Mechanism will be used to track and mobilize financial resources and to increase the transparency of investments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

F. Strengthening cooperation and coordination with other United Nations bodies

31. The Global Programme of Action calls for the establishment of linkages with international and regional organizations, including specialized agencies, with expertise and responsibilities in respect of particular sources and sectors.
32. The Global Programme of Action spells out the requirements for international cooperation in its implementation, particularly as it relates to the Clearing-house Mechanism. It specifies that international cooperation should play a central role in enhancing capacity-building, technology transfers and technological cooperation, and financial support for the programme.
33. United Nations General Assembly resolution 51/189 calls upon States to take action in the governing bodies of the relevant intergovernmental organizations and programmes to ensure that they take the lead in coordinating the development of the Clearing-house Mechanism in relation to the various source categories.
34. The Coordination Office of the Global Programme of Action will:
- (a) Make full use of the expertise and capacities of UNEP in areas relevant to the Global Programme of Action (such as environmental assessment, environmental conventions, regional representation, technology transfers, resource mobilization and public awareness);
 - (b) Strengthen cooperation with the regional seas programme and support the development and implementation of regional and global agreements, conventions and action plans;
 - (c) Strengthen cooperation and coordination with United Nations organizations and programmes, particularly at the regional level and increasingly at the national level, inter alia, within the context of developing national programmes of action on land-based activities.

VI. PRIORITY SOURCE CATEGORIES FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2006

35. The 2002-2006 work programme of the Coordination Office of the Global Programme of Action will focus on the following three source categories, which, as mentioned above, have been identified by most regions as priorities:
- (a) Sewage;
 - (b) Physical alterations and destruction of habitats;
 - (c) Nutrients (depending on the availability of appropriate human and financial resources).
36. To facilitate specific action on these three source categories, the Coordination Office will adopt a three-step approach embodying its normative, demonstrative and capacity-building functions:
- (a) Developing, testing and supporting the implementation of strategic guidelines that expand the guidance given in the Global Programme of Action for the various source categories into detailed checklists of recommended practices and procedures;
 - (b) Collecting and disseminating best-case studies illustrating the use of the alternative, sustainable practices and procedures detailed in the guidelines;
 - (c) Identifying and supporting replicable projects that illustrate best solutions and demonstrate innovative approaches to the problems of sustainable financing, infrastructure development, applications of
-

technology and so on, through “learning by doing” and bringing together partners, including the private sector and international financial institutions.

VII. MAIN ACTIVITY CLUSTERS FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2006

37. The main activity clusters proposed for the period 2002-2006 are set forth in detail in annex I to this document. Their purpose is to support States and regions in achieving the objectives of the Global Programme of Action. Also, they build on the approved UNEP programme of work for the period 2002-2003 (Governing Council decision 21/31) and carry forward the activities conducted by the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office in the 2000-2001 biennium. Lastly, they translate the strategic thrusts described in chapter V above into projects and activities.

38. The activity clusters are not presented in order of priority; rather, they follow the order found in the UNEP approved programme of work 2002-2003.

39. The 10 main activity clusters are:

- (a) Promotion and facilitation of the development and implementation of:
 - (i) Binding and non-binding regional agreements, mainly within the context of the regional seas programme;
 - (ii) Voluntary agreements involving the private sector and civil society;
- (b) Contribution to global and regional assessments and analysis for action:
 - (i) Global and regional assessments;
 - (ii) Regional, national and local analyses for action;
- (c) Capacity-building:
 - (i) Further development and promotion of the Clearing-house Mechanism;
 - (ii) Strengthening the capabilities of local, national and regional authorities for implementation of the Global Programme of Action;
- (d) Development and implementation of national programmes of action on land-based activities and promotion of partnerships:
 - (i) National programmes of action;
 - (ii) Partnerships to support national programmes of action, including contributions to the activities of ACOPS in the Russian Arctic and in sub-Saharan Africa;
- (e) Support for Governments in initiating and implementing local, national and regional action to address Global Programme of Action source categories;
- (f) Promoting the development and use of appropriate, innovative financial arrangements;
- (g) Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM);
- (h) Awareness-building and public outreach;

(i) Resource mobilization;

(j) Preparing and holding the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

40. It is proposed that the above activity clusters will be implemented mainly in the period 2002-2005. The year 2006 will be a year of consolidation, for reviewing the progress achieved, adjusting the strategic direction of the Coordination Office and preparing for the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting.

VIII. ESTIMATES FOR BUDGET AND PERSONNEL.

A. Budget estimates

41. In paragraphs 75 of the Global Programme of Action, Governments emphasized that UNEP should fulfil its secretariat function in an efficient and cost-effective manner, supported largely by the existing resources, expertise and infrastructure available in all components of its programmes, and called on it to be flexible and responsive to the evolving needs of the Programme and the availability of resources, e.g. from trust funds.

42. During the 2000-2001 biennium, the budget – as of 1 August 2001 – of the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office was \$1,287,550 from the UNEP Environment Fund, \$1,402,898 from the Netherlands Trust Fund and \$1,502,087 from the General Trust Fund. These figures exclude contributions by UNEP, donors and the host country for the First Intergovernmental Review Meeting and contributions made directly by donors to other partners such as the regional seas programme, and contributions by other UNEP divisions in support of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, in particular the Division of Environmental Conventions and the Division of Early Warning and Assessment. UNEP takes this opportunity to thank those Governments which have generously contributed to the work of the Coordination Office during the 2000-2001 biennium.

43. As indicated in the Global Programme of Action progress report (UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/3), the funding from the UNEP Environment Fund allows the Coordinating Office to implement its functions as the secretariat of the Global Programme of Action only in respect of staff services. To provide any other assistance to countries and regions, the Coordination Office must call on donors and other external resources. Fundraising is therefore a core activity of the Office. This situation was taken into consideration in developing the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office work programme for the period 2002-2006.

44. In line with the shrinking budget of UNEP, the Governing Council has allocated \$8 million to the UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation for the 2002-2003 biennium. Of this, UNEP intends to allocate \$950,000 per year to support the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office. The proposed activities to be implemented within this minimum budget are described at the beginning of the detailed work programme given in annex I.

45. Secondly, to fulfil its role as the secretariat of the Global Programme of Action, meet the expectations of Governments and carry forward the activities begun in the 2000-2001 biennium, the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office considers that at least \$4 million to \$5 million over and above the funds provided from the Environment Fund must be raised.

46. Thirdly, the work programme set out in annex I details activities that could be conducted by the Coordination Office if funds were not a limiting factor. This level of funding would ensure progressive

growth in the services provided by the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office up to 2006, the year proposed for the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting.

47. For each activity cluster detailed in annex I, annual cost estimates are therefore given at minimum, intermediate and appropriate funding levels as described below:

Minimum: the minimum budget is the funding allocated under the UNEP budget for 2002-2003, supplemented by the logistical and human resources support provided by the Government of the Netherlands as host Government to the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office. The total is approximately \$1.8 million. It is assumed that this core budget will at least not decrease in the period 2004-2005. If the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting takes place in 2006, UNEP will request the Governing Council to allocate the necessary resources for the event and its preparation;

Intermediate: the “intermediate” funding level is an estimate of the resources needed in addition to the core budget. Annex I details the additional activities that could be implemented if external funding of some \$4 million to \$5 million per year were forthcoming;

Appropriate: under the “appropriate” funding level, activities are detailed that could be implemented if funds were not a limiting factor. These activities are in addition to the activities at the “intermediate” funding level. In many cases, additional funding would mean that programme implementation would be extended to additional regions.

48. The table below summarizes the proposed yearly allocation of resources (in US dollars) at the three different funding levels for the 10 main activity clusters .

Cluster	Activities	Minimum	Intermediate	Appropriate	Remarks
(a)	Binding and non-binding regional agreements and voluntary agreements	30 000	400 000	750 000	
(b)	Assessment	20 000	600 000	950 000	50 000 per study
(c)	Capacity-building: Clearing-house component	50 000	400 000	1 100 000	
(d)	National programmes of action	40 000	1 100 000	1 300 000	100 000 per country 50 000 per national public-private partnership meeting
(e)	Action on priority source categories	50 000	1 600 000	800 000	800 000 per source category
(f)	Appropriate financial arrangements	20 000	300 000	400 000	
(g)	ICAM and ICARM	25 000	400 000	200 000	
(h)	Awareness building and public outreach	20 000	300 000	500 000	
(i)	Resource mobilization	20 000	200 000	200 000	
(j)	Preparing and holding the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting	1 800 000	300 000	200 000	One-off event: not included in total annual budget
	Total per year	275 000	5 875 000	12 275 000	

B. Personnel considerations

49. During the 2000-2001 biennium - as of 1 August 2001- the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office had five staff posts (two professional and three General Service) funded by the UNEP Environment Fund and four Professional posts - funded by the Government of the Netherlands.

50. The table below summarizes the allocation of manpower in person/years for eight Professional staff to the various activity clusters for the period 2002-2006. In compiling this table, the assumption was made that four Professional posts would be funded from UNEP Funds. It is hoped that the four positions currently funded by the Government of the Netherlands will be maintained in the period 2002-2006 pending the outcome of the evaluation stipulated in the host country agreement. The allocation of staff applies only to the activities detailed under the minimum budget level.

Cluster	Minimum budget Activity	Professional Staff allocation/year
(a)	Binding and non-binding regional agreements and voluntary agreements	1/2
(b)	Assessment	1/4
(c)	Capacity-building: Clearing-house component	2
(d)	National programmes of action	1/2
(e)	Action on priority source categories	2
(f)	Appropriate financial arrangements	1/2
(g)	ICAM and ICARM	1/4
(h)	Awareness-building and public outreach	-
(i)	Resource mobilization	1 (including administration)
(j)	Preparing and holding the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting	All
(a)-(j)	Overall coordination of the above	1
Total		8

51. The activities described under the "intermediate" and "appropriate" funding levels will require additional staff. The Coordination Office estimates that for each additional \$7 to \$1 million obtained, one staff post will be needed to ensure effective use of the donor funds. Staff members in the Coordination Office over the period 2002-2006 will therefore depend on the level of external funds which the Coordination Office can secure. The staff posts to be funded by these external funds must be agreed with the donors.

IX. CONCLUDING REMARKS

52. The Global Programme of Action Coordination Office submits this document and its attached annexes for consideration by the First Intergovernmental Review Meeting. The document will be amended on the basis of the recommendations emanating from the Meeting. The activity clusters described in annex I will be developed after the Meeting into costed UNEP work programmes (minimum budget level) and proposals to donors ("intermediate" and "appropriate" budget levels), detailing outputs, activities, plan of work schedule and budget. This approach will allow the Coordination Office to make optimal use of the advice and guidance given by the Meeting and adapt its proposed plan of work in that light.

Annex I

Global Programme of Action Coordination Office work programme, 2002-2006, with indicative costs

This annex presents the details of the UNEP proposal for the next phase of the Global Programme of Action in 2002-2006, with indicative costs for the Coordinating Office. It is submitted to the First Intergovernmental Review meeting to give Governments and other partners detailed information on the type of activities that would be carried out, given availability of resources and support and political will on the part of Governments, to implement it's the Office's function as the Secretariat of the Global Programme of Action.

The work programme for 2002-2006 builds upon the activities supported by UNEP in the period 1996-2001, and carries the projects begun in 2001-2002 forward, with the overall goal of supporting specific action in the field to address priority problems.

The activities detailed below are not necessarily presented in order of priority: they follow the order of - and build upon - the approved UNEP Programme of Work 2002-2003 (Governing Council decision 21/6). The activities approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-first session GC 21 are augmented in this work programme with activities derived from the long-term strategic vision/direction and from discussions with Governments, regional bodies and donors since that session. It should be noted that all UNEP Divisions are involved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action and at the initial UNEP efforts described in this document may not in all respects reflect this. The activities addressed will be reviewed in the context of the UNEP biennial programmes and in the meantime reinforce the objectives and activities set forth in the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (UNEP(OCA)/LBA/IG.2/7) and aim to promote the Global Programme of Action five objectives selected by the Coordination Office as areas of focus for the period 2002-2006 (UNEP/GPA/IGR1/6, paragraph 13).

The work programme has been developed for three different levels of funding: for each cluster, activities are detailed at minimum (M), intermediate (I) and appropriate (A) funding levels. Cost estimates are given on an annual basis. The minimum budget is the budget allocated by the UNEP Governing Council at its twenty-first session for the period 2002-2003 supplemented by the logistical and human resources support provided by the Netherlands as the host country for the Coordination Office (The total is approximately \$1.8 million). The intermediate level details activities that could be implemented if predicted external funding of the order of \$4 million to \$5 million per year in additional funding is forthcoming. The "appropriate" level details activities that could be implemented if funding were not a limiting factor on the Coordination Office's activities. In many cases, the additional funding would be used to tend programme delivery to additional regions.

Guide to the tables

Opening paragraphs:	For each activity cluster a brief description is given of the issue in hand. Reference is made to the relevant legislative authority, the Global Programme of Action (UNEP(OCA)/LBA/IG.2/7), the objectives for 2002-2006 and the six strategic thrusts of the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office, as detailed in document (UNEP/GPA/IGR1/6) proper.
First column:	Funding levels: (M)inimum, (I)ntermediate and (A)ppropriate.
Second column:	Description of the major activities.

- Third column: Examples of outputs which the programme will deliver, without attempting to be exhaustive. Outputs are dependent on the level of funding secured and the effectiveness of the action taken. They depend also on the capacities and experiences available in the regions: for example, in some regions it might take more time than in other regions to arrive at a public-private partnership to address a specific problem. Developing globally accepted guidelines to reflect the guidance contained in the Global Programme of Action might require several iterations. Specific outputs will take the form of detailed costed UNEP work programmes and proposals to donors that will translate the overall work programme into yearly work plans, budgets and timetables.
- Fourth column: Core partners that will be– or are already are – involved in the implementation of the listed activities. The lead organization is indicated where the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office does not take the lead, as in the case of Global Assessments or the development of regional seas conventions. Other partners will be involved as required. All programme components will be implemented through regional seas programmes and offices which will provide respectively, the technical and the policy platforms to achieve political consensus on activities to be undertaken, through the regional Ministerial forums as the case may be.
- Fifth column: Annual cost estimates.
For the “minimum” budget these figures do not include staffing and logistical costs. The total available for activities after deducting personnel and logistical costs is estimated at \$300,000.
For the “intermediate” and “appropriate” funding levels, the additional posts required to implement the proposed activities are included in the cost estimates as the funding for them will have to come from external sources. In general, one additional staff member will be required for every increase of \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 in the budget. To the “intermediate” and “appropriate” cost estimates, 13 per cent should be added for overhead costs.

The final year, 2006, Will be a year of consolidation, stock-taking and evaluation. The work programme for the following period will be developed then and preparations will be made for the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting to be held the following year.

(a) Promotion and facilitation of the development and implementation of binding and non-binding regional agreements mainly within the context of the Regional Seas Programme, and voluntary agreements involving the private sector and civil society

Issue to Address:	<p>The ongoing strengthening of the UNEP Regional Seas Programmes and the related Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans is of paramount importance for the effective implementation of the GPA and vice versa. Many Regional Seas Programmes have the control of land-based activities as a central goal. Some have well-developed mechanisms and legal frameworks that can provide the necessary institutional and programmatic support for a complex and demanding programme such as GPA. Voluntary agreements involving various sectors of society can be an effective tool to raise awareness, initiate action, change behaviour and involve groups in environmental management and sustainable resource use.</p>
Legislative Authority	<p>UNEP (1995) Report of an Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities. Washington DC, 23 October-3 November 1995. UNEP (OCA)/LBA/IG.2/7, 5 Dec 1995. 37 pp., paragraph 25.</p> <p>UNEP Governing Council decision 21/10 paragraph 2: "...to implement the Global Programme of Action through the regional seas programmes and, where applicable, through regional agreements".</p> <p>UNEP Governing Council decision 21/28 paragraph 4, on partnerships with stakeholders in support of regional seas programmes.</p> <p>UNEP Governing Council decision 21/28 paragraph a1, on, <u>inter alia</u>, development or revision of regional seas conventions and protocols.</p> <p>UNEP Governing Council decision 21/29 and 21/30, on regional agreements in the Central-East and Northwest Pacific regions,.</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the sea, articles 194 and 197, emphasizing cooperative action</p>
2002-2006 objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen existing international cooperation and institutional mechanisms, and, where appropriate to establish new arrangements.
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further involvement of the private sector and civil society; • Making the link with the "freshwater community"; • Cooperation and coordination with United Nations organisations.

(a) (1) Promotion and facilitation of binding and non-binding regional agreements, mainly within the context of the Regional Seas Programme				Cost/year
Activities		Examples of outputs	Partners	US\$
MINIMUM	The GPA Office will cooperate with regional seas programmes, as appropriate, in developing and implementing land-based-activity protocols to their conventions and in promoting regional non-binding programmes of action on land-based activities developed within the context of regional seas programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assistance to the ongoing development of land-based-activity protocols in two regions (East Africa & Red Sea and Gulf of Aden) and revision of the Protocol for the Black Sea. <p>Preparation and further development of and/or support for the implementation of regional programmes of action upon request.</p>	Lead: Regional Seas Unit and UNEP Division of Environmental Conventions (DEC). Partners: All parties to Regional Seas Programmes	20,000
INTERMEDIATE	With reference to document UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/INF/2, the GPA and the work programmes for 2002-2006 developed by the Regional Seas in preparation for the Intergovernmental Review Meeting, the GPA Office will co-operate with Regional Seas Secretariats and the Governments in further developing regional binding and non-binding agreements in so far as they relate to the GPA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regional Seas work programmes 2002-2006 implemented so far as they relate to binding and non-binding land-based activity agreements. 	Lead: Regional Seas and UNEP/DEC. Partners: All parties Regional Seas Programmes	200,000
APPROPRIATE	The GPA office will further cooperate with the Regional Seas, and relevant programmes of DEC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To review approaches used in different land-based activities protocols and identify ways and means to further strengthen and develop land-based activities protocols; ➤ To identify loopholes in and opportunities for binding and non-binding regional agreements; ➤ To support institutional strengthening; ➤ To address compliance and enforcement requirements and so on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review of existing land-based activities protocols and agreements and recommendations for their further enhancement. ➤ Amendments to land-based activities protocols as and when required; ➤ Implementation of Regional Programmes of Action; ➤ Institutional strengthening for non-binding regional agreements. 	Lead: Regional Seas, UNEP/DEC. Partners: All parties to Regional Seas Programmes.	450,000

(a) (ii) Promotion of voluntary agreements involving the private sector and civil society			Cost/year	
	Activities	Examples of outputs	Partners	US\$
MINIMUM	The GPA office will finalise and widely distribute the study on voluntary agreements in the framework of the GPA and support the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) in giving follow-up to the study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Publication: "Voluntary agreements as tools for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)". 	Lead: UNEP/DTIE. Partners: FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNIDO, IMO, WTO. Private sector Academic and expert institutions.	10,000
INTERMEDIATE	The GPA Office will work with DTIE to further develop and/or initiate voluntary agreements within the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Blue Flag Campaign; ➤ Tour Operator initiative; ➤ Voluntary agreement with water industry; ➤ Reports of meetings to initiate and negotiate voluntary agreements. 	Lead: UNEP/DTIE. Partners: Regional Seas, UNEP/DEC, UNEP/Regional Offices, United Nations agencies, private sector, non-governmental organizations, Governments, academic and expert institutions.	200,000
APPROPRIATE	The GPA office will enhance its support to DTIE for the development of voluntary agreements pertaining to the GPA, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ (Secretarial) support for existing voluntary agreements; ➤ Initiation of new voluntary agreements at regional or global level; ➤ Identification of loopholes in gaps and opportunities for voluntary agreements, ➤ Addressing compliance and reporting issues and so on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support for Secretariats of voluntary agreements and for implementation of those agreements; ➤ Subject/sector-specific codes of conduct or environmental statements e.g. for the aquaculture industry (with FAO); and for tourism (with WTO); for the insurance sector (with IOI). 	Lead: UNEP/DTIE. Partners: Regional Seas, UNEP/DEC, UNEP Regional Offices, United Nations agencies, private sector, non-governmental organizations, Governments, academic and expert institutions.	300,000

(b) Contribute to global and regional assessments and analyses for action

<p>Issue to Address:</p>	<p>Global and regional assessments are needed to keep the environmental situation under review, to identify emerging issues and areas for priority action , and to assess the impact of policy responses and interventions on the coastal and marine environment. For these types of assessment, the GPA Coordination Office will continue to rely on and support ongoing assessment activities conducted by UNEP - such as the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) and the Ecosystem Assessment - and by other United Nations agencies and partners.</p> <p>Once global and regional assessments have been conducted and priorities established within an overarching policy framework, specific management tasks and action must be defined at global, regional, national and local levels for the various source categories and geographical areas. This requires detailed, targeted studies to define the specific problems, to set goals, targets and timetables and to identify actions and feasible results. Such studies enable States to take immediate preventive and remedial action using existing knowledge, resources, plans and processes. The GPA Office will emphasize such action-oriented assessments, including pre-investment studies.</p>
<p>Legislative Authority</p>	<p>UNEP (1995) Report of an Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities. Washington DC, 23 October-3 November 1995. UNEP (OCA)/LBA/IG.2/7, 5 Dec 1995. 37 pp., paragraph 25.</p> <p>Commission on Sustainable Development dec.7/1,para.3 (c), on improved understanding of, <u>inter alia</u>, the socio-economic effects of marine pollution. Endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 54/33.</p> <p>UNEP Governing Council decision 21/5, on mercury assessment.</p> <p>UNEP Governing Council Decision 21/13, global assessment of the state of the marine environment.</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, articles 200, 204 and 205</p> <p>Report of the second meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS), document A/56/121.</p>
<p>2002-2006 Objectives:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting management objectives for priority problems; • Identification, evaluation and selection of strategies and measures, including management approaches; • Strengthening existing international cooperation.
<p>Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on action; • Making the link with the “freshwater community”; • Strengthening cooperation and coordination with United Nations organisations.

(b) (1) Global and regional assessments			Cost/year	
	Activities	Examples of Outputs	Partners	
			US\$	
M I N I M U M	The GPA office will further support ongoing assessment activities conducted by UNEP Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) (e.g. GIWA, GEO, Ecosystem Assessment, and so on) and other United Nations partners (Ocean Atlas, World Water Development Report), with particular focus on identification of priority areas for interventions and the development of indicators to guide action and assess progress in the implementation of the GPA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relevant contributions to major global assessment in so far as they pertain to the GPA. 	Lead: UNEP/DEWA. Partners: Regional seas; UNEP/DEC; UNEP Regional Offices; United Nations agencies, in particular the Administration Committee on Coordination/Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (ACC/SOCA); FAO and UNESCO; Governments and other stakeholders.	20,000
I N T E R M E D I A T E	The (GPA) office will initiate and coordinate regional assessments pertaining to different source categories (e.g. sewage, physical alteration and destruction of habitats) to identify hotspots and sensitive areas for intervention. These regional assessments will feed into programme components 4 and 5 and into the analysis for action detailed under (b) (ii) below.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Source category specific assessments in three regions. ➤ Input to regional assessments conducted by the Regional Seas, the advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) and others. 	Regional Seas, UNEP/DEC, DEWA and UNEP Regional Offices, local and national authorities, relevant United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations including ACOPS.	150,000

(b) (1) Global and regional assessments (continued)				
Activities			Cost/year	
		Examples of Outputs	Partners	
		US\$		
A P P R O P R I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The GPA office will promote compatibility and smooth transitions between differing assessment methods applied from an overall perspective, ranging from the global (such as the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), to the regional (such as Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and to the local levels (such as pre-investment studies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribution to WHO/UNICEF global review of the world water supply and sanitation situation; ➤ Input to the United Nations Ocean Atlas, WWDR and assessments undertaken in the context of the third World Water Forum (WWF3); ➤ Set of indicators; ➤ Guidance document on the integration of differing assessment meths 	<p>Regional Seas, UNEP/DEC and UNEP/Regional Offices; local and national authorities;</p> <p>relevant United Nations agencies, including WHO, UNICEF and FAO the World Supply and Sanitation Council and other non-governmental organizations.</p>	450,000

(b) (ii) Regional, national and local analyses for action				Cost/year
Activities		Examples of Outputs	Partners	US\$
	No activities foreseen under minimum budget			
INTERMEDIATE	<p>The GPA office will initiate and coordinate targeted analyses per source category or for a specific economic sector at local, national or regional level with the goal of promoting action on priority problems.</p> <p>The analyses will address: (a) factors that contribute to the success or failure of policy and economic measures to address land-based pollution issues; (b) the costs of action and inaction; (c) the benefits of timely and feasible investments to protect the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution; and (d) possibilities for technology, financing, management, stakeholder involvement and institutional arrangements. For the latter, the analysis will use the guidelines developed under programme element 5, the toolkits developed under programme elements 6 and 7, and will be based <u>inter alia</u>, on the National Programme of Action and the regional stakeholders meetings conducted as part of the Municipal Wastewater and the Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats projects.</p>	<p>For three regions/countries/municipalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lessons learned and best practices; ➤ Cost-benefit analyses; ➤ Targeted studies on environmental pressures, status, impact and responses to priority pollutant sources; ➤ Pre-investment studies; ➤ Studies on causes and options to address priority problems; ➤ Proposals for voluntary agreements. 	Local, national and regional authorities, Regional Seas, Financial institutions including GEF, relevant stakeholders including the private sector and civil society, river-basin organizations and so on.	450,000
APPROPRIATE	<p>The GPA office will initiate and support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Studies at the national or regional level to take stock of major land-based activity problems and to identify major actors, current practices and measures, needs and priorities for each of the source categories; ➤ The development of regional inventories and outlooks that proactively seek to identify activities in the planning stages, and offer opportunities to promote effective action on land-based activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Targeted inventories of ongoing activities, institutional arrangements, and legislative capacities at the national and regional level, in so far as they pertain to the various source categories; ➤ Opportunities, potential costs and benefits of (in)action, potential partners, and so on. 	Local and national authorities, Regional Seas, and other regional partners.	50,000 per study

(c) Capacity-building

Issue to Address:	<p>Capacity-building, public awareness, donor coordination, access to information on appropriate technologies and best practices are of paramount importance for achieving the goals of the GPA. The GPA Clearing-House Mechanism is one of the main mechanisms for the GPA Coordination Office to build capacity. Its main functions are to identify sources of scientific and technical information, to mobilise and make available experience and expertise, including through facilitation of effective scientific, technological and financial cooperation, and to provide access to sources of funding, to knowledge and to capacity-building possibilities. The funding of the service functions of the central node of the Clearing House and of the nodes operated by the United Nations partner agencies and by other regional and national partners needs to be addressed.</p> <p>A capacity-building component will underpin all activities initiated, coordinated or supported by the GPA Coordination Office, in particular where they relate to specific action at the local and national levels to address Municipal Wastewater and Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats.</p>
Legislative Authority	<p>UNEP (1995) Report of an Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities. Washington DC, 23 October-3 November 1995. UNEP (OCA)/LBA/IG.2/7, 5 Dec 1995. 60 pp. Paragraphs 42-47.</p> <p>United Nations General Assembly resolution 51/189, calling for the various United Nations agencies to take the lead in coordinating the development of the Clearing-House Mechanism with respect to the various source categories.</p> <p>Governing Council decision 21/10, para. 8 “Encourages the United Nations Environment Programme to further develop, through the Global Resources Information Database, cooperative programmes to share environmental data through a web-based geographic information system”.</p> <p>Governing Council decision 21/4 and 21/7 in respect of the development of GPA clearing-house component on persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals.</p> <p>General Assembly resolution 55/7, para.26, on the need to build <u>inter alia</u> national capacity for the protection of the coastal ecosystem and on the promotion of these aims by relevant parts of the United Nations system.</p> <p>Governing Council decision 21/11, paragraphs 6 and 7 on facilitation of, partnerships for transfer of expertise, and identification of knowledge of water management technologies.</p>
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen existing international cooperation and institutional mechanisms, <u>inter alia</u> through capacity-building.
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006: (see main document)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on action; • Facilitating the mobilization of resources; • Further development of the Global Clearing-House Mechanism, with specific focus on demand-driven approaches, full involvement of users, development of regional and national nodes, further development by United Nations lead partner organizations of source category nodes, and making connections with other relevant clearing houses; • Strengthening cooperation and coordination with other United Nations organizations.

(c) (I) Clearing-House Mechanism			Cost/year	
	Activities	Examples of Outputs.	Partners	
			US\$	
MINIMUM	<p>The GPA office will continue to build the GPA Clearing-House in cooperation with United Nations partners. All information emanating from GPA Coordination Office activities will be made available through the clearing house. Development of the clearing house is included in all projects and fundraising proposals.</p> <p>Specific activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Central node maintenance, content creation, enhancements, additional components and improving functionality; ➤ Web-based Geographical Informative Science (GIS) applications development; ➤ Support for United Nations agency pollutant source category nodes; ➤ Development of proposals for funding; ➤ Making the connections with other relevant clearing houses; ➤ Development and maintenance of nodes in selected Regional Seas Programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Operational central node; ➤ Link with UNEPnet and other relevant Websites; ➤ Templates and search tools; ➤ Source category nodes further developed by United Nations agencies; ➤ Proposals for fundraising. 	<p>UNEP/DEWA, GRID, UNEPnet; United Nations agencies, in particular WHO, FAO, IAEA and IMO; donor agencies; Governments, Regional Seas.</p>	30,000
INTERMEDIATE	<p>The GPA office will develop the necessary clearing-house content and networks to support the projects on the various pollutant source category projects (see activity cluster) and the activity clusters(f), (g), (h) and (i).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhanced pollutant source category nodes including information on best practices and experiences in dealing with, for example, municipal wastewater; ➤ Links with relevant Websites; ➤ Directories on financing, experts, projects, technologies, capacity development and GIS capability; ➤ Inventories to track investments in the water sector. 	<p>Regional and national partners, Regional Seas, UNEP/Regional Offices, WHO, FAO, IAEA, IMO, UNEP donor agencies, the private sector, regional seas, non-governmental organizations,</p>	300,000

(c) (I) Clearing-House Mechanism (continued)			Cost/year
Activities	Examples of Outputs.	Partners	US\$
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">APPROPRIATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The GPA office will initiate and coordinate the establishment of additional regional and/or national nodes and ensure the necessary linkages with regional and national clearing-house nodes serving other multilateral agreements; ➤ The activities described under the minimum budget level will be further developed and the functions of the clearing house will be further enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhanced central node and pollutant source category nodes; ➤ National and regional clearing-house nodes integrated with other relevant national or regional clearing houses. 	<p>Governments, Regional Seas, United Nations agencies and their regional bodies, UNEPnet and GRID, donor agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant clearing houses.</p>	<p>100,000 per node/country/region</p>

(c) (ii) Strengthening capabilities of local, national and regional authorities for implementation of the GPA				Cost/year
	Activities	Example of Outputs	Partners	US\$
M I N I M U M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The GPA Office will further contribute to the enhancement the Train-Sea Coast programme and the IOI training programme, through developing modules, respectively on municipal wastewater management and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environmental from Land-based Activities (GPA). ➤ Twinning between regional seas will be further promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Modules on GPA in,for example: - UNDP Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS) Train-Sea-Coast programme; - IOI training . ➤ Twinning arrangements between,for example, the OSPAR Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic and West and Central Africa. 	Lead: UNDP/DOALOS and IOI, Regional Seas. Partners: UNEP/DEC, Governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20,000
I N T E R M E D I A T E	The capacity-building necessary to implement the projects on pollutant source categories (activity cluster (f)) will be supported with the necessary training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Specific training on the job, or at expert institutions, onfor example, municipal wastewater treatment, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, budget planning. ➤ Training courses. 	Expert institutions and relevant existing training programmes.	100,000
A P P R O P R I A T E	The GPA office will initiate and coordinate a programme to assist local and national authorities and Regional Seas Secretariats to review and strengthen (see also activity cluster (i)): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Legal and regulatory measures; ➤ Institutional arrangements to develop, regulate and enforce national programmes for each source category; ➤ Appropriate financial mechanisms; ➤ Identification of opportunities; ➤ Civil society and public sector involvement; ➤ Capacity-building; ➤ Information-sharing and awareness-raising. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consultancy services provided to countries and regions on request. 	All relevant partners.	100,000 per country, 150,000 per region.

(d) Develop and implement national Programmes of Action on land-based activities

Issue to Address:	<p>Under the Global Programme of Action, States should, “in accordance with their policies, priorities and resources, develop or review national programmes of action ... and take forward action to implement these programmes”. National Programmes of Action will focus on sustainable, pragmatic and integrated environmental management approaches and processes, such as integrated coastal area management, harmonized as appropriate with river-basin management and land use plans. In 2001, the GPA Co-ordination Office provided assistance to 15 countries through donor support. Based on this experience, the programme will be further developed, depending on the availability of resources. This programme component is framed within existing national environmental plans of actions such as those supported by the World Bank, and regional action plans, such as the Strategic Action Plans supported by GEF.</p> <p>The international community, in cooperation with the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS), is supporting sustainable coastal-area management in sub-Saharan Africa and the Russian Arctic. The GPA Office is a partner in these endeavours and will continue its support, amongst other reasons in order to replicate in other regions the experience derived from implementing the Programme in those regions.</p>
Legislative Authority	United Nations General Assembly resolution 55/7, para. 27, which call upon States “to prioritize action on marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies”.
2002-2006 Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set management objectives for priority problems; <p>To identify, evaluate and select strategies and measures, including management approaches.</p>
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on action; • Facilitating the mobilization of financial resources; • Involving the private sector and civil society; • Making the link with the “freshwater community”.

(d) (i) National Programmes of Action				Cost / year
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US\$
M I N I M U M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The GPA office will further support the countries already participating in the National Programme of Action project, within available resources. The approach taken will be pragmatic and flexible, linking the iterative process of developing national programmes of action with the development of pilot projects that have a clear demonstration value, high visibility and that are viable and financially feasible. For the pilot projects, actions, actors to be involved, financial requirements, timetable and targets will be identified and the link made, as appropriate, with projects dealing with Municipal Wastewater, Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats and the Voluntary Initiative project; ➤ Based on the experience gained during 2001, the Handbook on Development of national programmes of action will be revised and updated as necessary, and thereafter will be widely disseminated through the GPA Clearing-House and the Regional Seas Programmes; ➤ The GPA office will also assist countries, as appropriate, in identifying funding from external sources (e.g., from the Global Environment Facility) and in preparing project proposals for submission to international financial institutions and aid agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fifteen national programme of action at various stages of development and/or adoption, including a portfolio of feasible pilot projects and funding possibilities; ➤ A handbook on the development of national programmes of action, further elaborating the guidance to Governments given by the GPA. 	Governments, GEF, Financial institutions; United Nations donors, private sector.	20,000
I N T E R M E D I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An additional 10 to 20 countries that have already requested support for the development of their action-oriented national programmes of action from the GPA office will receive that support, possibly funded by GEF with additional support from other donors; ➤ Pilot projects identified under (M) above and relating to municipal wastewater, Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats or other source categories will be implemented using appropriate financial mechanisms, technological/managerial approaches and partnerships; ➤ National programmes of action developed under phase (I) of the project (see (M) above) will be updated as necessary, based on the experience from implementing the pilot projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An additional 10 to 20 national programmes of action; ➤ Pilot projects implemented; ➤ National programmes of action updated as required, with specific annual implementation schedules. 	GEF, donors Governments, relevant partners.	100,000 per country for the initial phase, plus domestic resources, supplemented by external funding for the pilot projects.

(d) (i) National Programmes of Action (continued)			Cost / year
Activities		Outputs	Partners
			US\$
A P P R O P R I A T E	Countries will be invited to participate in the project and those countries wishing to do so will receive from the GPA Coordination Office support for the development of their national programmes of action, for the implementation of pilot projects and the yearly or biennial updating of their national programme of action as required.	National programmes of action developed, adopted and under implementation in countries which wish it.	GEF, donors, Governments, Relevant partners.
			100,000 per country for the initial phase, plus domestic resources, supplemented by external funding for the pilot projects.

(iv) (ii) Promoting partnerships, including contributing to the activities of ACOPS in the Russian Arctic and in sub-Saharan Africa			Cost/year	
	Activities	Example of Outputs	Partners	US\$
M I N I M U M	The GPA Office will continue to support and complement activities under the National Programme of Action coordinated by ACOPS in the Russian Arctic, and activities in sub-Saharan Africa. It will ensure that the activities carried out in the countries participating in the two programmes (African Process and GPA) are mutually supportive and reinforcing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support for the Russian Arctic Programme and the African Process, ➤ Funding for proposals for a portfolio of pilot projects. 	Lead: ACOPS. Partners: GEF; national Governments; regional organizations; UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	20,000
I N T E R M E D I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Joint activities with ACOPS in the two regions, particularly as they relate to public-private partnerships, pre-investment studies, mobilization of relevant partners in carrying out the projects and mobilization of sustainable financing; ➤ Support for the Partnership Conference for sub-Saharan Africa that will be held in the margins of WSSD, September 2002, in South Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support for the sub-Saharan Africa Partnership Conference at WSSD; ➤ Implementation of project portfolio in the Russian Arctic and in sub-Saharan Africa. 	ACOPS, GEF, national Governments, regional organizations UNESCO-IOC.	100,000 (Russian Arctic) 200,000 (sub-Saharan Africa)
A P P R O P R I A T E	Pursuant to UNEP Governing Council decision 20/19 subparagraph B 1 (h), recommending that national partnership meetings based on well-developed national programmes of action should be held the Coordination Office will facilitate the preparation and convening of such partnership meetings with donor organizations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, local Governments and other relevant stakeholders.	National public-private partnership meetings.	All relevant national and international partners.	50,000 per meeting

(e) Support for Governments in initiating and implementing local, national and regional action to address pollutant source categories

Issue to Address:	<p>In line with the results of regional land-based activity assessments and the findings of GESAMP Report No. 71 (2001), the GPA Co-ordination Office will devote major attention to facilitating action at local, national, regional and global level for two (three) priority source categories: Sewage, Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats (and Nutrients, depending on the availability of resources).</p> <p>Action to address priority source categories requires investment and an enabling environment (i.e. institutions, regulations and legislation). Action requires long-term commitment, mobilization of resources and development of partnerships. Funding the investment (in infrastructure, institution building, the development and enforcement of appropriate legislation and so on) needed to protect and preserve the coastal and marine environment cannot come from the donor and international community alone: it requires the optimal mobilization of domestic funds and, often, the involvement of “non-traditional” partners such as the private sector. This programme component will build on the Strategic Action Plans on Municipal Wastewater and Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats implemented during the 2000-2001 biennium. The Clearing-House will be used compile and disseminate the knowledge and experience gained from implementing.</p>
Legislative Authority:	<p>Governing Council decision 21/10 para. 11 on addressing the negative effects of sewage, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, nutrients and sediment mobilization.</p>
2002-2006 Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, evaluation and selection of strategies and measures, including management approaches; • Development and implementation of pragmatic and comprehensive management approaches and processes; • Development and implementation of strategies to mitigate and remediate damage from land-based sources to coastal and marine environment.
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation towards action; • Facilitating the mobilization of financial resources; • Further involvement of the private sector and civil society; • Making the link with the “freshwater community”; • Cooperation and coordination with United Nations organisations.

(e) Action on source categories			Cost / year
Activities	Examples of Outputs	Partners	US\$
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">M I N I M U M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Further implementation of Strategic Action Plans on Municipal Wastewater and Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats initiated with donor funding in the period 2000-2001; ➤ In particular, those sections of the Action Plans, dealing with the development of guidelines to enhance the guidance given in the GPA and the holding of regional partnership meetings in particular the normative and demonstrative components of the Action Plans will be completed; ➤ The capacity-building components of these Action Plans will be initiated through the identification of pilot projects (see also National Programmes of Action) aimed at putting the guidelines into practice, particularly where they refer to alternative funding to partnerships and to technologies and management approaches; ➤ Pilot projects will be identified and implemented within a regional context to enhance the scope for replication; ➤ All experience and knowledge gained from these activities will be reflected in the Clearing House. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Guidelines for decision-making, containing key principles and comprehensive checklists for practices and procedures covering all aspects of the management cycle for Municipal Wastewater and Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats; ➤ Knowledge databases on source categories in the GPA Clearing House; ➤ Reports of regional partnership meetings; ➤ Regional compendiums of best practices and alternative approaches to institutional, managerial, technological and financial issues; ➤ Two to three identified regional pilot projects per region and per source category. 	<p>National and local authorities, Donors, the Private sector, civil society, financial institutions, Regional Seas, UNEP Regional Offices, CBD and relevant Convention Secretariats, United Nations organizations and their regional or national offices, expert and training institutions. UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre, European Union, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, European Union.</p>	<p>50,000</p>

(e) Action on source categories (continued)				
	Activities	Examples of Outputs	Partners	Cost / year US\$
I N T E R M E D I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assistance to local and national authorities within the appropriate policy framework in implementing the pilot projects identified under phase 1 (see (M) above); ➤ Strengthening the capacity of those authorities to identify feasible projects, develop, negotiate and implement sound contracts with the private sector or other partners, make better use of existing domestic resources and put in place the necessary legislative and institutional framework to implement, monitor and enforce sound projects, including voluntary initiatives; ➤ Linking with global and/or regional programmes, networks, and organizations to provide the necessary support for action at the local and national level; ➤ Preparing, holding and following up regional partnership meetings, geared towards addressing specific priority problems; ➤ Training (in - and outside the country) will be provided in line with objectives of the pilot projects. 	<p>For three regional and two source categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review of possible practices and procedures to address specific land-based-activity problems; ➤ Overview of alternative funding mechanisms; ➤ Feasibility and pre-investment studies; ➤ Public-private partnership meetings; ➤ Capacity for negotiated public-private partnerships and contracts between appropriate partners; ➤ Demonstration projects (finance, technology, institutions, management, partnerships). 	<p>Local and national authorities, the private sector, World Bank Group, financial institutions and donors, International organizations; Regional Seas and UNEP Regional Offices, Regional and global industrial associations (such as EMF, WBCSD, Responsible Care and EPE) .</p>	<p>1,600,000 (800,000 per source category over three regions).</p>
A P P R O P R I A T E	<p>Initiation, development and implementation of a Strategic Action Plan on Nutrients (excluding nutrients in municipal wastewater).</p>	<p>As above, but dealing with Nutrients.</p>	<p>As above, plus FAO</p>	<p>800,000</p>

(f) Promote the development and use of appropriate financial arrangements

Issue to Address:	<p>The GPA recognizes that “the mobilization of financial resources is [an] indispensable foundation for the development and implementation of national and regional programmes for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities”². In general, financing should come from each State’s own public and private resources. Traditional sources of funding, including donor money and international financing, are not sufficient to enable Governments to address the priority land-based sources of pollution in a timely and expeditious manner. Substantial new and additional funding sources, both national and the private sector, must be mobilized. There is a need for substantial investment to address land-based sources of pollution that impact the marine environment; Governments must have at their disposal comprehensive listings and information on alternative financing options which they might wish to explore. In order to guide local authorities, national Governments and regional organizations in the development and use of appropriate financial arrangements, including new and additional financing, an expert consultation was convened jointly by the World Bank and UNEP/GPA in July 2001. The experts identified (1) a number of financial arrangements with potential to increase the financial resources needed to address land-based sources of pollution, including micro-financing, better use of domestic resources (through tax and subsidy reforms and the like) and GEF reforms; and (2) conditions needed to create an enabling environment for implementing these financial arrangements.</p>
Legislative Authority	<p>General Assembly resolution 55/7, para. 29, on reviewing involvement of Governments, agencies, financial institutions and other stakeholders in the implementation of the GPA, and the international support needed to overcome obstacles to the preparation and implementation of action programmes.</p> <p>Governing Council decision 20/19 subparagraph B 1 (h), on regional and national partnership meetings.</p> <p>Commission on Sustainable Development decision 7/1, para. 4, on, <i>inter alia</i>, regional and national partnerships meetings. Endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33.</p>
2002-2006 Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen existing international cooperation and institutional mechanisms and, where appropriate, establish new arrangements through actions including the mobilization of financial resources.
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on action; • Facilitating the mobilization of financial resources; • Involving the private sector and civil society; • Cooperation and coordination with United Nations organizations.

² UNEP(OCA)/LBA/IG.2/7. Para.50. See also the annex to the Programme of Action entitled “Illustrative List of Funding Sources and Mechanisms”

(f) Promoting the development and use of appropriate financial arrangements				Cost/year
Activities		Examples of Outputs	Partners	US\$
M I N I M U M	Finalization of the preparatory project, initiated in 2001, on financing the GPA through, among other means, wide dissemination of the report of the World Bank/UNEP July 2001 meeting; further consultations with financial institutions and the private sector; and contribution to the United Nations Conference on Financing for Development (UNFfD) and to the UNEP DTIE-led initiative on financing for WSSD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Networks of financial institutions and the private sector. ➤ Input to UNFfD and WSSD. 	IFI, regional development banks, World Bank Group GEF, the private sector.	20,000
I N T E R M E D I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of the necessary networks and toolkits to assist countries in considering options for financing to address priority problems; building their capacity to use new and additional financial resources and to negotiate and implement sound contracts; ➤ The toolkits and networks will be used in the projects on Municipal Wastewater and Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats; ➤ Information will be compiled (Clearing House) on types and sources of assistance; procedures to be followed in requesting assistance; and criteria for determining the eligibility of a country for assistance; ➤ A Clearing-House Website will be established to track investments relating to the implementation of the GPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Toolkits; ➤ Networks; ➤ Case and pilot studies; ➤ Checklist on financing options; ➤ Clearing-House Website on financing. 	IFI, Regional development banks, World Bank Group GEF, the private sector,	300,000
A P P R O P R I A T E	<p>Assistance to countries will be provided on request , <i>inter alia</i>, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify possibilities for new and additional financial resources; ➤ Formulate funding requests for consideration by potential donors/partners; ➤ Identify potential donors/partners able to respond to such requests; ➤ Establish, at the request of the potential recipient countries, initial contacts and mediat, as appropriate, between recipients and potential donors/partners; ➤ Strengthen the work of and partnership with the Global Environment Facility and its two other implementing agencies (the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme) in developing projects to address land-based activities. ➤ Construct or strengthen the necessary alliances and networks at regional and global level to support public-private partnerships and investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Case-specific assessments and analyses on financing; ➤ Project proposals; ➤ Operational network of financial institutions, the private sector and donors; ➤ GEF projects. 	Local and national authorities and regional organizations, financial experts, financial institutions, donors, GEF business associations.	400,000

(g) Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and Integrated Coastal Area and river Basin Management (ICARM)

Issue to Address:	<p>Integrated coastal area management is increasingly practised being (see ICM Global Web Service) and is an effective management tool to support the implementation of the GPA. GPA, however, goes beyond ICAM, to address the pollution load carried by rivers to the coastal zones. In response, UNEP division of Environment and Policy Implementation has developed a conceptual framework and planning guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management and is applying and testing these guidelines in demonstration projects in selected regions. This is in line with the new water European Union Framework Directive in addressing coastal areas as integral parts of river basins. However, the institutional divide between river basin authorities and the authority responsible for coastal area management is still prevalent in many countries, hampering the effective implementation of the GPA. Also, at the global level management for policy-setting for fresh and salt water remain indifferent domains, as illustrated by chapters 17 and 18 of Agenda 21 and the holding of separate global conferences to address ocean and freshwater issues.</p>
Legislative Authority:	<p>General Assembly resolution 55/7, para. 26, on the need to build national capacity for the integrated management of the coastal zone.</p> <p>Governing Council decision 21/28A, para. 1, on focusing regional action on priority issues such as land-based sources of pollution and integrated coastal area management.</p>
2002-2006 Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting management objectives for priority problems; • Identification, evaluation and selection of strategies and measures, including management approaches.
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on action; • Making the link with the “freshwater community”; • Cooperation and coordination with United Nations organizations.

(g) Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and Integrated River basin / Coastal Zone Management (ICARM)			Cost / year	
	Activities	Examples of outputs	Partners	
			US\$	
MINIMUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Further support for the development and use of the Integrated Coastal Management Global Web Service, a joint initiative by several partners; assisting UNEP/DEPI in further developing and testing the ICARM guidelines in demonstration projects; and strengthening cooperation with relevant expert institutions such as DHI (Denmark) and RIKZ (Netherlands); ➤ This activity cluster will also provide the GPA Office with input for global and regional freshwater conferences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ICM Global Web Service; ➤ ICARM guidelines; ➤ Demonstration projects in developing countries on ICARM; ➤ Input to Bonn Water Conference (December 2001), the Paris Ocean conference (December 2001) and the Third World Water Forum (Kyoto, 2003). 	UNEP/DEPI, IOC, United Nations organisations, World Bank. Expert and academic institutions: CSMP, NOAA, DHI, RIKZ, RIZA. Non-governmental organizations. International Network of Basin Organizations, the world Water Forum Secretariat, Global Water Partnership, World Water Council.	25,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Further strengthening of strategic cooperation under (M) above; ➤ Capacity-building for applying ICAM and ICARM in countries participating in the National Programme of Action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As above, but with enhanced inputs; ➤ Three to five demonstration projects on integrated ICAM/ICARM. 	As above. National and local authorities.	400,000

(g) Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and Integrated River basin / Coastal Zone Management (ICARM)				Cost / year
(continued)				
	Activities	Examples of outputs	Partners	US\$
A P P R O P R I A T E	➤ Development of a strategic action plan to promote better integration of fresh and coastal water management.	Strategic action plan.	All relevant partners, including the European Union.	200,000

(h) Awareness-building and public outreach

Issue to Address:	Lack of awareness of the objectives of the GPA and the benefits associated with its implementation, and a lack of political will to address the land-based sources of pollution impacting coastal and marine environments, are two key impediments to implementing the GPA. Too few people know about the GPA and the knowledge of States with regard to principles of the GPA and the benefits of implementing it needs to become more general. Broad national, regional and international campaigns are needed to sensitize and involve all sectors of society and Government. Non-governmental organizations have a particularly important role to play in awareness-building, in public outreach and in fostering public pressure on national decision-makers to take action.
Legislative Authority:	
2002-2006 Objectives:	All pertain.
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building partnerships to mobilize resources; • Involving the private sector and civil society.

(h) Awareness-building and public outreach				Cost/year
Activities		Examples of outputs	Partners	US\$
M I N I M U M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Further cooperation with the UNEP Communications and Public Information Division (CPI) for the production of press releases, press interviews and so on associated with major events, meetings and publications supported by the GPA coordination office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press releases; Media briefings; Newspaper articles. 	UNEP/CPI	20,000
I N T E R M E D I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development and implementation of a strategic public outreach and media campaign, in close cooperation with non-governmental organizations and other partners such as Globe, WWF, Greenpeace and Television Trust for the Environment (TVE). ➤ Activities will, if appropriate, be outsourced to professional media groups, limiting the GPA Office role to joint fundraising and oversight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ E-mail conferencing, electronic newsletters (either per region or per source category); ➤ TVE productions; ➤ Public service announcements; ➤ Brochures, posters and the like targeted for specific users groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments; Regional Seas; UNEP/CPI and UNEP/DEC; Non-governmental organizations; media experts communication experts; business and professional associations such as Globe, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) EMF; TVE and other broadcasting companies. 	300,000

(h) Awareness-building and public outreach (continued)			Cost/year
Activities		Examples of outputs	Partners
			US\$
A P P R O P R I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support for regional and national campaigns to increase awareness of the need to implement the GPA. The GPA Clearing-House Mechanism will also be used in this regard; ➤ Development of GPA special publications (information packages, press releases) focusing on specific topics or targeted for specific user groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector- and region-specific outreach campaigns highlighting the costs and the benefits of marine and coastal protection for public health and economic sustainability in local communities; ➤ Information documents for user groups. 	<p>Governments; Regional Seas; UNEP/CPI and UNEP/DEC; Non-governmental organizations; Media experts; Communication experts; Business and professional associations such as Globe, WBCSD, EMF, TVE and so on.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">500,000</p>

(i) **Resource mobilization**

Issue to Address:	The estimated core funding available to the GPA Coordination office from the UNEP Environment Fund (see rows marked (M) above) is insufficient to enable the Office to perform its secretariat functions. Much staff time is therefore devoted to fundraising, the results of which are reflected in the funding-level activities listed above. The funding strategy of the GPA Coordination Office follows a modular approach, enabling activities, as detailed above, to be tended to additional countries, regions and/or pollutant source categories as funding becomes available. For example, the work programme on Municipal Wastewater and on the Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats will be tended to the pollutant source category "Nutrients" if further funds are forthcoming. This modular structure avoids an <u>ad hoc</u> approach to fundraising and ensures coherence in the delivery of the services and functions of the GPA Coordination Office: all projects are mutually supportive and contribute to the focus of activities of the Coordination Office endorsed by the First Intergovernmental Review Meeting.
Legislative Authority:	GPA chapter IV. Governing Council decision 21/10. General Assembly resolution 55/7, para. 27 and 29, on the role of Governments, the private sector, financial institutions and bilateral and multilateral donor agencies.
2002-2006 Objectives	Core functions of the GPA Coordination Office.
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:	Core activities of the GPA Coordination Office.

(i) Resource mobilization			Cost/year	
	Activities	Examples of outputs	Partners	US\$
MINIMUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of costed work programmes for consideration by the UNEP Governing Council (2004-2005 and 2006-2007), that are in line with UNEP budgeting and programming directives; Mobilization of resources necessary to fulfil the Coordination Officers functions as Secretariat of the GPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Governing Council documents; ➤ UNEP/Global Programme of Action costed work programmes 2004-2005 and 2006-2007; ➤ Fundraising proposals. 	Regional Seas, DEC, Regional Offices, DTIE, United Nations partners and other stakeholders; Donors.	20,000
INTERMEDIATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of strategic partnership proposals for donors, following a modular approach; ensure effective recording and expenditure of incoming funds; and timely reporting to donors; ➤ Yearly donor meetings will be organized, among other reasons to ensure complementarity of donor funds; ➤ A donor steering group will be established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Long-term partnership projects with donors; ➤ Biannual reports to donors; ➤ Donors' meetings and steering group. 	Donors.	200,000
APPROPRIATE	<p>The GPA office will develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Co-operative project proposals for consideration by non-traditional funders such as foundations, the private sector, civil society and international financial institutes; ➤ New GEF proposals to translate existing Strategic Action Plans into action at the local and national levels, and to support the development and implementation of national programmes of action; ➤ A project to assist countries and regions to mobilize new and additional resources, <i>inter alia</i> to implement national and regional programmes of action (see also activity cluster (c). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Co-operative projects with non-traditional funders; ➤ GEF projects. 	IFI, GEF, the United Nations, the private sector and civil society.	200,000

(j) Preparing and holding the Second Inter-governmental Review Meeting, 2006

Issue to Address:	The Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the implementation of the GPA is proposed for 2006, with the principal purpose of taking stock of achievements at the local, national, regional and global levels, and charting the way forward. The Meeting will provide an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of the GPA as a non-binding, global action programme, 10 years after its adoption, and to consider new tools and procedures to enhance that effectiveness. The activities of the GPA Coordination Office detailed in this 2002-2006 costed work programme will also be evaluated and the next phase of activities will be proposed. The activities listed below will enable Governments and other stakeholders to prepare for this Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting with the support of the GPA Coordination Office.
Legislative Authority:	First Intergovernmental Review Meeting (November 2001) and subsequent decisions of the UNEP Governing Council.
2002-2006 Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All objectives.
Strategic thrusts for 2002-2006:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All.

(j) Preparing and holding the Second Inter-governmental Review Meeting, 2006				Cost in 2006
	Activities	Examples of Outputs	Partners	US\$
M I N I M U M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation for and holding (in 2006) second GPA Intergovernmental Review Meeting, which will include an assessment of the GPA Coordination Office during the period 2002-2006. The work programme for the following period will be established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National, regional and global reports by Governments and other stakeholders; ➤ Regional preparatory meetings; ➤ Evaluation of the GPA as a non-binding global agreement and proposals for its enhanced implementation; ➤ 2006-2010 costed work programme for the GPA Coordination Office and United Nations partners. 	All.	800,000 (preparatory activities) 1,000,000 (holding the meeting) (Funding to be requested from UNEP Governing Council)
I N T E R M E D I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Initiation of an evaluation of the projects funded by donors during the period 002-20006 and development of new long-term partnership proposals for consideration by donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Donor evaluation meetings; ➤ External project evaluations and audits; ➤ Project proposals for the period 2006-2010. 	Donors.	300,000
A P P R O P R I A T E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development and testing of indicators to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the GPA since its inception. ➤ An ongoing voluntary reporting system for local, national, regional and global organizations on achievements in the implementation of the GPA as an experience-sharing tool; including sharing of information on effective partnerships, resource mobilization in support of GPA objectives, national implementation of regional and global agreements, and synergies and cooperation between conventions and regional agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental pressure, status, impact and response indicators; ➤ Ongoing reporting by partners on the implementation of the GPA through the GPA Clearing-House; ➤ Knowledge database on effective partnership and resource mobilization and use. 	All.	200,000

Annex II

International agreements and initiatives relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action

Global and Regional Instruments and Agreements

Many global and regional binding and non-binding agreements are linked to the GPA, provide the policy framework for Governments to protect the coastal and marine environment from land-based sources of pollution and establish the mandate for international organizations to support the efforts of States.

Global (not in chronological order)

- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001);
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Inform Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1998);
- Protocol to the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1996; superseding the 1972 London Convention);
- Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (1995);
- International Coral Reef Initiative (1994);
- Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (1994);
- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and Agenda 21, chapter 17 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992);
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992);
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989);
- Montreal Guidelines for the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-based Sources of Pollution (1985);
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982);
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973);
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR) 1971).

Regional

A. Binding agreements

- Convention for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northeast Pacific (expected to be adopted in 2001);
- Protocol Concerning Marine Pollution from Land-based Activities (1999) to the Cartagena Convention;
- Paris Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources (1974; replaced by the OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic, adopted in 1998);
- Protocol on Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1992) to the Bucharest Convention;
- Helsinki Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (1992, superseding the 1974 Helsinki Convention);
- Protocol for the Protection of the Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1990) to the Kuwait Convention;

- Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983) to the Lima Convention (1981);
- Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (1980) to the Barcelona Convention (1976).

Many other regional agreements not listed here pertain to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and support its implementation.

B. Non-binding agreements

- Plan of Action for the Protection and Sustainable Management of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northeast Pacific Regional Sea (2001);
- Ten regional programmes of action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities, adopted between 1996 and 2000 in Eastern Africa, West and Central Africa, East Asian Seas, Arctic, South-East Pacific, South Pacific, ROPME Sea Area, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, South Asian Seas, and Upper South-West Atlantic.

Annex III

UNEP and United Nations policy and programme framework elements as they relate to the functions of UNEP as the secretariat of the Global Programme of Action

UNEP

Certain resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, decisions of the UNEP Governing Council and the Nairobi and Malmö Declarations provide the key components of the strategy for the development of the 2002-2006 work programme of the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office. Within overall UNEP policy in the 2002-2003 biennium, the following guiding principles and policy directions are of particular relevance to the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office:

- Provision of policy and management options based on scientific assessment;
- Strengthening environmental norms and standards;
- Facilitating consensus-building;
- Helping empower nations and peoples to achieve sustainable development and improve their capacity to implement policies;
- Progressively building partnerships with the private sector and civil society;
- Provision of global and regional forums for policy dialogue;
- Promotion of consolidated efforts by Governments, civil society and the private sector to address environmental degradation, share responsibility and promote participatory environmental governance;
- Facilitating the implementation of existing regional and global multilateral agreements and supporting synergies between them.

Also of particular relevance to the work programme of the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office are the following goals and strategic approaches of UNEP water policy and strategy:

- Filling the information and knowledge gap on critical issues on the basis of a more comprehensive assessment process, through, for example, cooperation with the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), Global Environment Outlook (GEO), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other activities of the UNEP Division of Early Warning and Assessment;
- Providing forums for intergovernmental policy dialogue and information exchange, for example, through cooperation with the Regional Seas Secretariat and the further development of Global Programme of Action Clearing-House Mechanism;
- Reviewing, analysing and promoting appropriate policy and management responses and measures in tackling the root causes of major environmental concerns, for example through translating the guidance contained in the Global Programme of Action on various source categories into comprehensive checklists and guidelines;
- Stimulating cooperative actions to respond to the increasing challenges of improving the quality and quantity of available fresh water and protecting the coastal and marine environment, for example, by identifying demonstration projects and best practices, illustrating innovative actions at national and regional level, facilitating public-private partnerships and promoting cooperation with a variety of stakeholders.

The work programme aims to create synergies with relevant organisations and programmes at the global, regional and national level. The detailed work programme, as set forth in Annex I, defines the linkages with the overall work programme of UNEP, with partner organizations and relevant United Nations organizations. Specific contributions to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, proposed by the partner United Nations agencies are given in the Addendum to this document (UNEPGPA/IGR.1/6/Add.1).

The contribution of the partner United Nations organizations to the 2002-2006 work programme of the Global Programme of Action is detailed in UNEP/GPA/IGR.1/6/Add.1. The proposed 2002-2006 work

programme of the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office has been developed in consultation with the individual agencies, and with the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) subcommittees through the good offices of the chairpersons of those committees.

With the further development of the work programme of the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office, greater involvement of United Nations organizations, particularly at the regional and national levels is required. The Global Programme of Action Coordination Office aims to provide a vehicle and rallying point for involving relevant United Nations organizations at the regional level in protecting the marine environment so strengthening the UNEP Regional Seas Programme and contributing to improved governance of the oceans.
