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**Global Conference on
Land-Ocean Connections
'Towards Greener Coastal
Economy'**

Manila, 23-24 January 2012

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND PROGRAMME

Welcome to the Global Land Oceans Connections Conference

The Global Land-Ocean Connections Conference is a two-day gathering of scientists, experts, policy makers and NGOs who will make recommendations for the 3rd Intergovernmental Review (IGR-3) for the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) that follows this conference. This conference will explore current and emerging issues that originate from land-based activities and the options to manage these issues.

Conference Objectives:

The object of this conference is to bring together scientists, experts, policy makers and NGOs to discuss current and emerging issues in the marine and coastal sector with a focus on GPA related topics. The overall purpose of Conference is:

To review policy and implementation frameworks addressing key marine and coastal issues and emerging solutions ensuring that those frameworks are:

- (a) Contributing effectively to the development of strengthened and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems serving coastal and upstream communities; and
- (b) In so doing helping to meet the new environmental resource management challenges which the international community is facing in developing –more resource efficient a lower carbon economy based on sustainable food, energy and water security and quality.

The conference will provide sound science-based and objective recommendations for the IGR3 meeting, which immediately follows the GLOC, as well as a draft key message for addressing GPA related issues and actions at Rio+20. The GLOC is structured around the proposed priority themes for the GPA: water quality (nutrients and wastewater); marine litter, and integrated coastal zone management at regional, national and sub-national levels, as a platform for mainstreaming the GPA and associated National Programmes of Action (NPAs).

Expected Outcomes

The conference will transmit recommendations to the GPA-IGR3 related to:

- Advancing GPA implementation by incorporating recent and emerging approaches and concepts such as the Green Economy
- Setting a target for improved nutrient management efficiency
- The scope and focus of a marine litter partnership
- Initiation of a wastewater partnership
- Maintaining and protecting the multiple benefits of ecosystem services, especially in the management of deltas
- Policies and actions for improved management of nutrients, wastewater and marine litter in catchments and coasts
- The role of other agencies including the GEF, UN Agencies and Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

Target Audience

Government policy makers

Scientists

NGOs

Regional Institutions

National Institutions

Local government

Provisional Agenda¹ and Programme

Monday 23 January – Day 1 of Conference

Morning (09.00 – 12.45)

09.00-09.30

Item 1: Opening of Conference

Welcome Remarks: Secretary Ramon J. P. Paje,
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)

Opening Statement: Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Director,
Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (UNEP)

Keynote Address: H.E. Former President Fidel V. Ramos (Philippines)

Item 2: Organisation of the Conference: Co-chairs [Raphael Lotilla, PEMSEA and Wendy Watson-Wright, UNESCO-IOC], rapporteurs and moderators.

Discussions in English only and all documentation are issued in English only.

Adoption of the Agenda and Programme

Item 3: Introduction of relevant documents for Conference

Item 4: Introduction to the Conference: output of Conference and contribution to the IGR-3; introductory presentation outlining overall purpose of Conference, which is:

To review policy and implementation management frameworks addressing key marine and coastal issues and emerging solutions ensuring that those frameworks are:

- (a) Contributing effectively to the development of strengthened and resilient marine and coastal ecosystems serving coastal and upstream communities; and
- (b) In so doing helping to meet the new environmental resource management challenges which the international community is facing in developing –more resource efficient a lower carbon economy based on sustainable food, energy and water security and quality.. [V. Sweeney, UNEP/GPA]

09.30 – 10:30

Item 5: Presentation – *UNEP's Foresight Process to Identify Emerging Global Issues* by Professor Joseph Alcamo, Chief Scientist, UNEP (20 minutes + 40 Q&A).

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee Break

¹ Detailed agenda for each session is included

11.00 -12.45

Item 6: Break out groups.

These sessions will pursue 'an issues based focus on a green economy in a blue world'. Suggested break out groups are:

- Managing Global Nutrient Cycle

Chair: Atty. Analiza Rebueta - DENR-Philippines

Speakers: M Sutton, CEH/NERC; US-NOAA; Representative of the Netherlands Government; CDA-India; EPA-Ghana; University of the Philippines; INI

- Marine litter – the role of a global partnership.

Moderator: Elik Adler, Coordinating Body of the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)

Speakers: Nancy Wallace, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration; Mushtaq Memon, UNEP

- Coastal Ecosystems – the value of the ecosystem services which mangroves, sea-grasses and coral reefs provide, including their contribution to climate change adaptation and CO₂ storage and sequestration.

Moderator: Jerker Tamelander, Coral Reef Unit, UNEP

Speakers: Linwood Pendleton, Duke University; Richard Kenchington, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources & Security; Tundi Agardy, MARES

Lunch Break (13.45 – 14.00)

Afternoon (14.00-15.00)

14.00-15.00 *Item 6:* Break out groups cont.

15.00-15.30 *Coffee Break*

15.30-18.00

Item 6: Break out groups - Second session

- Wastewater - collaborative approaches to accelerate global efforts to address wastewater issues.

Moderator: Vincent Sweeney, GPA Coordinator, UNEP

Speakers: Alan Baird, Asian Development Bank; Bert Diphorn UN-Habitat;

Deltas – managing the unique interface between freshwater and coasts.

Moderator: Christian Severin, Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Speakers: Gordon Young, (IYOD 2013); Wim van Driel, Delta Alliance Ramesh Ramachandran, Institute for Ocean Management; Isabelle Vanderbeck, UNEP

Tuesday 24 January - Day 2 of Conference

Morning (08.30 – 13.00)

08.30 – 9.15

Item 1: Moderated plenary session *to consider the reports from the break out groups and the morning session with a view to reaching overall consensus on conclusions and recommendations consistent with the 1st day's work.* Co-chairs reflect on Day 1 and set out emerging thoughts and conclusions from Day 1 for short plenary discussion.

09.15 - 09.30

Item 2: Chair introduces the main theme for the Day around which work will be organised: *'Current coastal policy development – trends and emerging approaches on a global scale - Marine and coastal management mechanisms at the national, regional and global levels and their contribution to sustainable development'*

To instigate and develop initial thoughts and conclusions, a moderated plenary discussion will focus on policy and management frameworks for *coastal management on a national, regional and global scale.* *The discussion will cover different approaches including the Green Economy, financial mechanisms, and the emerging challenges in developing integrated and ecosystem approaches to coastal and marine management, in particular EBM, ICZM and IWRM.*

09.30 - 10.45

Item 3: A moderated plenary discussion addressing the following key theme: *'A green economy in a blue world – the contribution of marine and coastal ecosystems and management to move towards higher use efficiency, sustainable food, and water security, and improved water quality'.*

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Andrew Farmer, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

Moderator: Dr. Linwood Pendleton, Director of Ocean and Coastal Policy, Duke's Nicholas Institute, Senior Economic Advisor, NOAA

10.45 – 11.15 Coffee break

11.15 - 13.00

Item 4: Break out groups to consider in more depth a range of marine and coastal management mechanisms and approaches (with a view towards Rio+ 20), namely:

- Regional Seas: Partnerships at the regional level – Experiences from the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (Room: Boracay)

Moderator – David Johnson, OSPAR

Speakers: Lucien Chabason; Elik Adler, COBSEA; Christopher Corbin, CEP, Dixon Waruinge, Nairobi Convention Secretariat.

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF), UN-Water and UN-Oceans – collaboration for a Green Economy (Room: Batanes)

Moderator: Biliana Cicin-Sain, Global Oceans Forum

Speakers: Al Duda, GEF Secretariat; Jacqueline Alder, UNEP/UN Oceans; Bert Diphooorn UN Habitat/UN-Water]

- IWRM Alliance for upstream and down-stream management – linking IWRM with the coastal zone. (Room: Mactan)

Moderator: Gordon Young

Speakers: Chuck Chaitovitz, GETF; Vincent Sweeney, GPA; Y Dararath, Cambodia; Jessica Salas, Philippine Water Partnership, Raphael Lotilla, PEMSEA

Ecosystem-based coastal planning and management – incremental steps to making it operational and influencing the policy drivers in countries. (Room: Garden Ballroom)

Moderator: Richard Kenchington, ANCORS

Speakers: E Nixon, Marine Institute Ireland; P Jones, University College London

Lunchtime event for all: Addressing nutrient reduction and hypoxia through GEF's catalytic action. (GEF-STAP) (Room: Kamia)

Afternoon (14.15 – 18.00 Hrs.)

14.15-15.15 *Item 4:* Break out groups cont.

15.15-16.15

Item 5: Moderated plenary session *to consider the reports from the break out groups for the Day 2 sessions with a view to reaching overall consensus on conclusions and recommendations*

16.15-17.00 Coffee Break

17.00 – 18.00

Item 6: Final plenary session: Introduce draft elements for a report from Conference to the IGR-3, reflect on draft emerging conclusions including possible additional elements for the IGR-3 Ministerial Declaration and GPA work programme, and messages for Rio+20.

Item 7: Closing of the Conference

18.00-19.00

Side event: Demonstration of Policy Toolbox in support of making right policy choice to address nutrient over-nutrient of coastal waters (Room: Kamia)

Session Agenda – Nutrients

Subject	Managing the Global Nutrient Cycle	Run Dates	23 January 2012
Background	<p>Too little or too much of nutrients – both have impacts on human health, human wellbeing and environment. The problems associated with nutrient management, have high economic costs, are often complex and are not amenable to single solutions. The questions therefore are who pays for the costs associated with human wellbeing and environmental problems that are related to either too little or too much of nutrients, and how the cost of conserving our natural resources and the environment should be apportioned among the actors associated with and/or responsible for the current management practices.</p> <p>Nutrients - nitrogen and phosphorous are key to growing crops and thus to the world's food security. However, in some parts of the world farmers do not have access to enough nutrients to grow crops and feed the growing populations, while in many other parts of the world there is an 'excess' of them in the environment as a result of industrial and agricultural activity and has profound impacts, from pollution of water supplies, creation of dead zones to the undermining of important ecosystems and the services and livelihoods they support.</p> <p>The result is a seeming divide between societal needs for food and energy and a complex web of adverse environmental impacts, which undermine the natural resource base and the services and livelihoods it provides. This divide – 'the nutrient challenge'- is set to intensify, to the cost of countries, as population, urbanization and food and energy demands increase.</p> <p>If the nutrient challenge is to be met, it will be important to show that greater efficiency in fertilizer use is an important part of meeting sustainable food security, including in areas of overall shortage of nutrients. This session will examine how to meet the challenge of greater efficiency in food production systems.</p>		
Chair	Atty. Analiza Rebuelta-Teh Under-Secretary and Chief of Staff Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Philippines	Time: Start	11:00
Location	BORACAY Room Edsa Shangri-la Hotel, Manila	Time: End	15:00
Attendees	Representatives of governments, NGO's, UN agencies, private sector.		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discuss specific target(s) for reducing nutrients used in food production systems. • To make recommendations for targets to be considered by the Ministers and High Level Delegates attending the Third Inter-Governmental Meeting of the Global Programme of Action (IGR-3 of the GPA). 		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is setting a target of 20% improvement in nutrient use efficiency (NUE) deliver expected results of food security and environmental sustainability? • How can this target be met and it achievement measured? • What are the key policy recommendations? 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement on nutrient use efficiency target, i.e., NUE improvement by at least 20% from the current base and methods to measure achievement. • Consensus on a cooperative agenda to support regional and national initiatives to devise appropriate economic tools and ecosystem management practices to promote and facilitate changes in the use and production of nutrients 		
Organization partners	IFDC, IFA, INI, SCOPE		
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussions and recommendations/conclusions		

UNEP Resource Person	Anjan Datta
Supporting Docs	UNEP/GPA/IGR.3/INF/7

Outline		
Duration	Topic	Lead
11:15 - 11:30	Introduction	A Datta & Chair
11:30 - 11:45	Global Overview	M Sutton (CEH/NERC, UK)
11:45 - 12:15	Discussion on target – is 20% realistic	US-NOAA, Rep of the Netherlands Government, CDA-India, EPA-Ghana, UoP and INI
12:15 - 12:45	Discussion on how to measure reaching the 20% target	
12:45 - 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 - 14:45	Discussion on policy recommendations	Moderator: Mark Sutton Panel members are from: IFDC, IFA, NERC, GEF, ETH (Global TraPs) UNDP, UoDL
14:45 - 15:00	Recommendations and conclusions	M Sutton & Chair

CDA: Chilika Development Authority, Government of Orissa, India
 CEH: Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Natural Environment Research Council of the United Kingdom
 DENR: Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Philippines
 EPA-Ghana: Environment Protection Agency, Government of Ghana
 ETH: Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich
 GEF: Global Environment Facility
 IFA: International Fertilizer Industry Association
 IFDC: International Fertilizer Development Centre
 INI: International Nitrogen Initiative
 NERC: The Netherlands Energy Research Centre
 NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States of America
 UoDL: University of Delaware, USA
 UoP: University of the Philippines
 UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

Session Agenda – Marine Litter

Subject	Marine Litter - the role of a global partnership	Run Dates	23 January 2012
Background	<p>Despite decades of efforts to prevent and reduce marine litter in many countries, the problem is persistent and continues to grow – especially as populations continue to increase. Most current solid waste management practices are inadequate and require changes to the regulatory and enforcement regimes as well as non-regulatory incentives. Existing restrictions on ship-based marine debris are hard to enforce, and reports including a recent one from the US National Research Council recommended that such measures be strengthened. Better leadership, coordination of mandates and resources are required at both the national, regional and international levels to better address this global problem.</p> <p>Marine litter is partially addressed by these Conventions and agreements: IMO- MARPOL 73/78 Annex V (garbage from ships); London Convention and Protocol on Dumping; Basel Convention; Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; CBD, with the Jakarta Mandate; CMS - Convention on Migratory Species; GPA - Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA); Some of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (and LBA/S Protocols); FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (abandoned/lost fishing gear).</p> <p>Under the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), land-based sources of marine litter are one of the nine source categories giving UNEP a strong mandate to work on this issue. The IGR-2 in 2006 further identified marine litter as one of the priority sources categories for 2007-2011.</p> <p>The Fifth International Marine Debris Conference endorsed by acclamation the Honolulu Commitment and discussed the Honolulu Strategy. UNEP committed to explore and facilitate the development of a global partnership on marine debris and a supporting online network/forum, which are the focus of this session.</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	Dr. Elik Adler, COBSEA, UNEP	Time: Start	11:00
Location	Batanes, Edsa Shangri-La Manila	Time: End	15:00
Attendees	Representatives of governments, NGOs, un agencies, private sector.		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce the Honolulu Commitment, Honolulu Strategy and proposed partnership; • To endorse the UNEP-lead partnership and online network/forum proposed by UNEP; • To secure commitment of partners to the Global Partnership on Marine Litter; • To articulate what is the focus of the partnership including possible targets. 		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the focus of the partnership – how does it link to the Honolulu Strategy? • How will a partnership on marine litter work – how will it link to various stakeholders? • How can an online forum serve the partnership? 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders endorse the Honolulu Commitment; • Endorse the formation of a Global Partnership on Marine Litter with the focal areas described, and facilitated by UNEP as secretariat; • Encourage the convening of the Sixth International Marine Debris Conference. • Targets suggested within the focal areas for the partnership 		
Organization partners	NOAA, GPWM, UN-Oceans MLTF, industry, etc.		
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussions on forums and partnerships		
UNEP Resource Person	Heidi Savelli		
Supporting Docs	<p>UNEP/GPA/IGR.3/INF/6 - Progress in the implementation of UNEP’s marine litter activities 2007-2011 and the way forward from 2012 to 2016</p> <p>UNEP/GPA/IGR.3/INF/9 - The Honolulu Strategy – a global framework for the prevention and management of marine debris</p>		

Outline		
Duration	Topic	Lead
11.00 - 11:30	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the Honolulu Strategy – focus on partnership & online network/forum • Key questions to address 	Nancy Wallace, NOAA
11:30 – 11.45	Global Partnership on Waste Management	Mushtaq Memon, UNEP
11:45 – 12:45	The role of a Global Partnership on Marine Litter – panel discussion	Mushtaq Memom (UNEP), Jan-Erik Johansson (Plastics Europe), Nancy Wallace (NOAA), GPA, FAO (tbc),
12:45 - 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 - 14:30	Online Network Introduction – how can it be useful for partners?	Nancy Wallace, NOAA
14:30 - 15:00	Recommendations and conclusions	Ellik Adler

Session Agenda – Coastal Ecosystems

Subject	Coastal Ecosystem – Values and Services	Run Dates	23 January 2012
Background	<p>Mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs deliver the highest annual ecosystem services value of all natural ecosystems on the planet. The ecosystem services that are delivered include food provisioning, nutrient cycling, natural hazards regulation especially flood control, fuel and climate change mitigation/adaptation. These ecosystems are located in a very narrow strip of coast between land systems and oceanic system. In this narrow coastal strip human populations and activities are highly concentrated placing many demands on the natural systems from urban development, fishing, tourism and mining. Coastal ecosystems are also influenced by watershed management, atmospheric processes, and to a lesser extent oceanic processes. Climate change adds a layer of stress to these ecosystems and their management.</p> <p>Rapid loss of coastal ecosystems, at rates far exceeding loss of terrestrial systems, is eroding their ability to provide these irreplaceable ecosystem services. This has direct and severe implications for communities and sectors dependent on coastal ecosystems for income, food and disaster protection. It is also increasingly clear that loss of coastal ecosystems severely undermines both climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.</p> <p>The physical alteration and destruction of habitats is still a challenge within the GPA. Activities such as urban expansion, expansion of ports and conversion of coastal areas to other uses all impact on the ecosystems that also contribute to development. The uncertainty of the impacts of climate change on these ecosystems adds to the challenge</p> <p>This session will discuss how the natural capital of coastal ecosystems and the challenges they face provides an opportunity to develop and showcase the multiple benefit accrued when they are part of a green-economy that includes coastal habitat management with climate change mitigation and adaptation incorporated.</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	Jerker Tamelander, Head Coral Reef Unit, UNEP	Time: Start	11:00
Location	Mactan, Edsa Shangri-La Manila	Time: End	15:00
Attendees	Representatives of governments, NGO's, UN agencies, private sector.		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the most effective tools/instruments/policies to maintain and protect the multiple benefits that ecosystem services in coastal habitats provide including climate change mitigation and adaptation. To find the most appropriate approaches for embedding the values of ecosystem services in management and adaptation actions for coastal habitats. 		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the most appropriate tools/instruments/policies and other platforms to maintain and protect ecosystem services in coastal habitats? What are the most appropriate and effective ways to incorporate ecosystem services into coastal habitat and adaptation policies and other decision-making tools? 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations regarding enabling factors that maintain ecosystem services in coastal areas, including identification of financial and other incentives, possible disincentives, and additional needs. 		
Organization partners	NOAA, Duke University Nicholas Institute, Forest Trend MARES / Katoomba group UNEP Blue Carbon initiative partners, IUCN-CI-IOC of UNESCO International Blue Carbon Policy Working Group		
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussions and recommendations/conclusions		
UNEP Resource Person	J Tamelander/G Grimsditch		

Supporting Docs	<p>UNEP/GPA/WG.1/2 – Coastal Ecosystems – Breakout Session Information Note Coastal Ecosystems – Values and Services (UNEP/GPA/IGR.3/INF/5) UNEP Blue Carbon Report (Nellemann et al) Marine and coastal ecosystem services: Valuation methods and their application (UNEP-WCMC) 3 Duke University Blue Carbon reports (Murray et al, Gordon et al, Sifleet et al) World Bank Blue Carbon report (Crooks et al) Status of the world’s coral reefs 2008 (Wilkinson et al) Reefs at Risk Revisited 2011 (Burke et al)</p>
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Outline		
Duration	Topic	Lead
11:00 - 11:20	Session overview, objectives, introduction of panelists	Jerker Tamelander, UNEP
11:20 - 11:50	Coastal Ecosystem Carbon – implications for addressing climate change and prospects for financing ecosystem management	Linwood Pendleton, Duke University
11:50 - 12:20	Valuing Coastal Ecosystem Services – assessment approaches, policy applications, and innovative financing tools	Tundi Agardy
12:20 – 12:45	Coastal ecosystems as flagships for integrated management (with references to the GPA and ecosystem services)	Richard Kenchington
12:45 - 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 - 14.45	Panel Discussion	
14.45 - 15:00	Recommendations and conclusions	Jerker Tamelander

Session Agenda – Wastewater

Subject	Wastewater – collaborative efforts to address the water quality challenge	Run Dates	23 January 2012
Background	<p>Under the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), sewage (wastewater) has been highlighted as one of the nine source categories giving UNEP a strong mandate to work on this issue. The IGR-2 in 2006 further identified wastewater as one of the priority sources categories for 2007-2011.</p> <p>A wastewater Task Force was created by UN-Water with UNEP as the lead agency in 2010. The Task Force agreed to focus on the development of a collaborative agenda on wastewater management. This session will further discuss the option of a partnership to define an agenda and how it should be developed.</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	Vincent Sweeney	Time: Start	15.30
Location	Boracay Room, Edsa Shangri-La Manila	Time: End	18.00
Attendees	Representatives of governments, NGO's, un agencies, private sector.		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discuss the partnership approach proposed by UNEP and its areas of focus (pro-poor wastewater management); • To secure commitment of partners to a Global Partnership on Wastewater Management; 		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can a global partnership accelerate global efforts to address wastewater issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we encourage all stakeholders to engage in a collaborative agenda and partnership? • How will the Global Partnership fit in with existing relevant initiatives such as the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management? • What is needed at regional and global levels to make the partnership work? 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement for the formulation of a Global Partnership on WWM, facilitated by UNEP as secretariat; • Focus of the partnership is on 'pro-poor' technologies; • Agreement to develop online forum to share lessons learned and best practices. 		
Organization partners	UNSGAB, ADB, CAR/RCU (CReW), UN-Habitat, SEI		
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussions on forums and partnerships , economics		
UNEP Resource Persons	Takehiro Nakamura/Heidi Savelli		
Supporting Docs	UNEP/GPA/IGR.3/INF/8 – Wastewater progress in the implementation of UNEP's wastewater activities 2007-2011 and the way forward for 2012-2016 Sick Water? The central role of wastewater management in sustainable development		

Outline		
Duration	Topic	Lead
15:30 - 15:50	Introduction to UNEP's wastewater proposal	Takehiro Nakamura, UNEP
15:50 - 16:05	SEI presentation on the EcoSanRes network and knowledge hubs	Stockholm Environment Institute
16:05 - 16:20	The role of a partnership in the 'Wastewater Management Revolution'.	Alan Baird, Asian Development Bank
16.20: - 16:45	UNEP – Habitat: a partnership approach	Bert Diphorn UN Habitat
16:45 - 17:45	Discussion on partnership approach – can a global partnership accelerate global efforts to address wastewater issues? Chris Corbin, UN-Habitat, SEI, UNSGAB, ADB	Vincent Sweeney, UNEP/GPA (Moderator)
17:45 – 18:00	Recommendations and conclusions	Vincent Sweeney

Session Agenda – Deltas

Subject	Deltas	Run Dates	23 January 2012
Background	<p>Deltas connect the freshwater world to the marine world. They are at the interface between lakes/river basins, aquifers and coasts and oceans. Deltas and estuarine ecosystems span steep gradients in biophysical drivers and ecological processes. This in turn provides conditions for specific functional groups of flora and fauna as well as essential habitats to connect key life-cycle stages of species resulting in highly productive ecosystems and a range of valuable ecosystem services. Similarly these areas are also steep gradients of socio-economic drivers.</p> <p>Deltas provide 17 of the 21 ecosystem services listed in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – most notably nutrient cycling, water regulation for quantity and quality, food provisioning, natural hazards regulation including flood control and climate mitigation/adaptation. More than 70% of the commercially important fish spend part of their lifecycle in estuaries and deltas, and two-thirds of all aquatic animals use the coast including deltas at some time in their life.</p> <p>Deltas often provide safe harbour for shipping and thus the gateway for development of the coast and more importantly areas much further upstream as seen by the importance of ports such as Mombasa in Kenya where goods from Uganda and Rwanda flow through. Many of the world’s megacities, which are also economic hubs like Bangkok and Shanghai are built on deltas, and at risk of severe flooding from a combination of groundwater extraction, increased storm frequency and in the future climate change.</p> <p>Deltas also receive the impacts of activities upstream with pollutants, including excess nutrients from agriculture, wastewater and marine litter and ultimately being deposited in coasts and oceans. Taken together these activities have the potential to reduce the ability of deltas to maintain the ecosystem services needed for national and subnational development. The future of deltas lies in sustainable development, within the context of the GPA specifically, deltas are a major conduits for land-based sources of marine and coastal pollution.</p> <p>This session will explore the approaches to the sustainable development and management of deltas, in particular this interface between freshwater and the marine world.</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	Christian Severin, Global Environment Facility	Time: Start	15:30
Location	Batanes Room, Shangri-La EDSA, Manilla	Time: End	18:00
Attendees	Representatives of governments, NGO’s, un agencies, private sector.		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the most appropriate policy approaches to manage deltas, as a key vehicle in connecting land and oceans. 		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the most appropriate policy approach for deltas? IWRM, ICZM, EBM? Or something else? How might the ecosystem approach be included in the policy approaches? 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The merging of ICZM, IWRM and the key elements of the ecosystem approach for a single coherent delta management concept Key management features that need to be embedded in IWRM, ICZM or other delta management frameworks 		
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussions and recommendations/conclusions		
UNEP Resource Person	Razi Latif		
Supporting Docs	Dynamics and Vulnerability of Delta Systems (Overeem, I. and Syvitski, J. 2009)		

Outline		
Duration	Topic	
15:30 - 15:50	Introduction and setting the scene: 2013 International Year of Deltas	Dr. Gordon Young
15:50 - 17:00	Case Studies on Delta Management a) Delta Alliance International – a comparative assessment of the vulnerability and resilience of 10 deltas b) India case studies c) Rio Bravo in the Americas	a) Wim van Driel, Delta Alliance International b) Ramesh Ramachandran, Institute of Ocean Management c) Isabelle van der Beck, UNEP
17:00 – 17:45	Panel Discussion on the challenges of finding the right management approach to deltas above 3 speakers	Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain, Global Oceans Forum
17:45 - 18:00	Recommendations and conclusions	Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain

Session Agenda – Green Economy

Subject	Green Economy in a Blue World	Run Dates	24 January 2012
Background	<p>Coastal and ocean ecosystems, our blue world, provide many ecosystem services from every second breath we take, regulating earth's climate, providing more than 40% of the world's freshwater to food security for more than a billion people. Yet these ecosystems, which are key to life are some of the most threatened. UNEP's recent Green Economy report highlights the limited progress is reversing the decline of many of the world's fish stock. Pollution from land-based activities continue to end up in our coasts, threatening ecosystem services such as nutrient cycling. More recently the potential impacts of climate change such as acidification further highlight the need to address many of these issues.</p> <p>The recent Green Economy report suggested in many chapters that a 3 R's approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) be taken in dealing with these issues in many sectors and recognized the role of ecosystems in helping to mitigate the impacts of development. Similarly, the "Sick Water" report by UNEP in 2010 also suggested a 3 R's approach specific to wastewater. Within the framework of the GPA – the 3 R's approach and valuing ecosystem services are a natural fit, especially for the diffuse pollutants: wastewater, nutrients and marine litter.</p> <p>In order to preserve and mitigate the rapid degradation of the blue world, key sectors must begin a transition towards a green economy, ensuring a viable socio-economic dimension that creates jobs, eradicates poverty, adapts to climate change and embraces environmental management.</p> <p>This session will explore how the green economy approach of the 3 R's can be applied in the context of the GPA, with a focus on three pollution sources categories, wastewater, marine litter and nutrients, and the role of coastal ecosystems in dealing with these pollutants.</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	Dr. Linwood Pendleton	Time: Start	09:30
Location	Isla Ballroom, Edsa Shangri-La Manila	Time: End	10:45
Attendees	Representatives of governments, UN agencies, private sector, NGO's.		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To highlight the green economy in terms of resource efficiency for wastewater, marine litter and nutrients. • Highlight the value of ecosystems in the management of nutrients and wastewater. 		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the policies and tools that can support a transition to a green economy in wastewater, marine litter and nutrients? • How do we move forward to achieve a green economy in a blue world in an efficient and equitable manner? 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Way forward on the green economy for wastewater, marine litter and nutrients. • Suggestions on what areas to develop/explore within green economy i.e. Green economy in the regional seas, etc. 		
Organization partners	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, IMO, IUCN, World Fish Center and GRID-Arendal		
Structure for discussion	Moderated Plenary with recommendations/conclusions		
UNEP Resource Person	A Pacheco		
Supporting Docs	Towards a GREEN economy – Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication. A Synthesis for Decision Makers		

Outline		
Duration	Topic	Lead
09:30 – 09:50	Keynote speech – introduction, context and rationale for a green economy in a blue world with a focus on resource efficiency	Dr. Andrew Farmer, Institute for European Environmental Policy
09:50 - 10:30	Plenary discussions	Moderated by Dr. Linwood Pendleton
10:30 - 10:45	Recommendations and conclusions	Dr. Linwood Pendleton

Session Agenda – Regional Seas

Subject	Partnerships at the regional level – Experiences from the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans	Run Dates	24 January 2012
Background	<p>The implementation of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans is greatly strengthened by partnerships that operate at the regional and national levels. Given the focused approach proposed for the GPA in the coming 5 years if on partnerships for nutrients, marine litter and wastewater management, the varied experiences from the Regional Seas, including the development of ICZM Protocols could provide valuable feedback for the successful establishment and implementation of such partnerships linked to ICZM.</p> <p>This session will share the lessons learned in developing and sustaining partnerships within the Regional Seas Convention and Action Plans, and the potential role of the Conventions and Action Plans in the proposed GPA partnerships.</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	David Johnson, Coordinator OSPAR	Time: Start	11:15
Location	Boracay Room, Edsa Shangra-La Manilla	Time: End	15:15
Attendees	Representatives of member states, Regional Seas Coordinators, UN Agencies, NGO's and the private sector.		
Objective	To identify with member states how the proposed GPA partnerships can be successfully utilized within ICZM and IWR frameworks of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans.		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What have been the challenges and opportunities in the creation and implementation of partnerships within ICZM and IWRM frameworks of the Regional Seas? • What are the key factors/mechanisms for successful partnerships? • How can partnerships be scaled up for the benefit of member states on nutrients, marine litter and wastewater management within existing or proposed protocols. 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key mechanisms and interventions that should be used in developing and sustaining the proposed partnerships based on the lessons shared. • How Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans can strengthen the national delivery mechanism/tools to implement the proposed GPA partnerships. 		
Organization partners	UNEP, Regional Seas Programmes		
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussions and recommendations/conclusions		
UNEP Resource Person	Nelson Andrade Colmenares and A Pacheco		

Outline		
Duration	Topic	Lead
11:15 - 11:35	Keynote speech – introduction, context and value of partnerships	Lucien Chabason
11:35 – 13.00	Presentations on marine litter, nutrients and wastewater partnerships and Panel discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elik Adler (COBSEA) • Christopher Corbin (CAR/RCU) • Dixon Waruinge (Nairobi Convention)
13:00 - 14:15	LUNCH	
14:15 - 14:45	Plenary discussions	Moderator – David Johnson
14:45 - 15:00	Recommendations and conclusions	Moderator – David Johnson

Session Agenda – GEF & UN Agencies

Subject	GEF, UN Water and UN Oceans collaboration for a Green Economy	Run Dates	24 January 2012
Background	<p>It is very well understood that impacts of land-based activities flow into oceans where their impacts will be felt much more and in the long-term. Local observations and peer-reviewed science shows the links between freshwater and the oceans and their coasts.</p> <p>Addressing these impacts which represent some of the most urgent development challenges today, requires countries to adopt and implement integrated management approaches such as IWRM and ICZM. Coherent and coordinated implementation of these two approaches, as well as robust financial mechanisms are essential to effectively addressing these impacts.</p> <p>Promoting the adoption and implementation of concepts such as IWRM or ICZM is beyond the resources of a single UN agent or crosses the mandates of several agencies. Under these circumstances, UN agencies try to take a more coordinated approach through either UN-Water or UN-Oceans.</p> <p>There are several UN agencies that undertake work, often in collaboration with the GEF, in the course of executing their mandates which contribute towards the delivery of aspects of the GPA. Some agencies for instance have a long history of working in areas such as wastewater, core to the mandate of GPA. Other agencies have the mandate but limited resources to assist effectively in delivering on the objectives of the GPA. At the same time, agencies such as the GEF and Development Banks provide some of the financing needed. The necessary linkages required for coordinated delivery to the GPA is missing/weak. The session aims at establishing and strengthening this coordination using the well established UN system coordination mechanisms: UN Water/UN Oceans mechanisms</p> <p>UN-Water is an inter-agency mechanism that strengthens coordination and coherence among 28 UN entities dealing with freshwater and sanitation issues. This includes surface and groundwater resources, the interface between freshwater and seawater and water-related disasters. On the other hand UN-Oceans is an inter-agency coordination mechanism to enhance cooperation and coordination among UN agencies concerning the world's oceans and coasts. The GEF has an established history of funding activities linking fresh and marine waters, with the Transboundary Waters Assessment Project as just one example.</p> <p>This session will examine the role of the GEF, UN agencies alone or within UN-Water and UN-Oceans in promoting the adoption and implementation of IWRM and ICZM concepts, and financial mechanisms to deliver on the GPA objectives. Opportunities will be explored to establish partnerships between these agencies on delivering jointly concrete outputs for GPA as well as between UN Water and UN Oceans to promote interventions that contribute to the GPA.</p> <p>Participants will learn about the possible support offered by the UN system and inform the UN system on what concrete support they may need as they deliver in areas of the GPA.</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	Biliana Cicin-Sain, Global Oceans Forum	Time: Start	11:15
Location	Batanes Room, Edsa Shangri-La Manilla	Time: End	15:15
Attendees	UN agencies, representatives of governments, private sector, NGO's.		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the role of the GEF and UN agencies in supporting countries to adopt and implement IWRM and ICZM for purposes of undertaking actions for delivering on the GPA 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish potential collaborative opportunities and partnerships, including financial mechanism between GEF and UN agencies in support of countries to undertake actions delivering on GPA. To inform countries and stakeholders on the UN system support to GPA related activities and receive feedback on the desired support.
Key questions	<p>Given the expertise, efforts and resources of the GEF and UN agencies in IWRM and ICZM :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the platforms/channels available and the best mechanisms (incl financial) for the agencies to contribute to delivering the GPA? What opportunities are there for partnerships between these agencies? What is the best approach(es) to capitalize on these opportunities?
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for collaboration between UN Water and UN Oceans to promote ICZM and IWRM with a focus on how the two could be coherently be implemented at country level Concrete partnerships between GEF and UN agencies on specific issues in support of the implementation of the GPA. Recommendations from participants on partnerships and priority action areas for UN Water and UN Oceans in support of their effective delivery to the GPA
Organization partners	UNEP, UNDP, WMO, UNDESA
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussions and recommendations/conclusions
UNEP Resource Person	Jacqueline Alder
Supporting Docs	GEF/GPA/IGR.3/INF/4 – Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities through projects funded by the Global Environment Facility

Outline		
Duration	Topics	Lead
11:15 - 11:20	Introduction	Takehiro Nakamura (UNEP)
11:20 - 12:15	Presentations on UN system main activities (ICZM/IWRM efforts and financial mechanisms addressing wastewater, nutrients and marine litter) promoting the achievement of GPA objectives: UN Water UN Oceans GEF	Bert Diphorn (UN-Habitat) Jacqueline Alder (UNEP) Al Duda (GEF)
12:15 – 12:50	Questions/Comments	
12:50 - 13:00	Identification of areas for a common agenda i.e. what are the common areas between IWRM and ICZM as well as between UN Water and UN Oceans? (A list will be introduced and participants requested to rank top 3 (or add their own top 3) – from these rankings, the top 3 will be discussed in the afternoon)	
13:00 – 14:15	LUNCH	
14:15 - 15:00	Panel discussion What are the priority areas for a common agenda? What is the role of GEF?	Al Duda (GEF)
15:100 - 15:15	Recommendations for a common agenda and conclusions	Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain (Global Oceans Forum)

List of common areas under IWRM and ICZM and between UN Water and UN Oceans

Please rank only your top 3, with 1 = highest ranking and 3 = lowest ranking. If one topic is not listed, please add it at the last row – Other, and please specify the topic.

	Freshwater allocation (quantity)
	Water quality and pollution assessment & monitoring
	Pollution control – mercury?
	Nutrients - agriculture
	Nutrients - wastewater
	Biodiversity and ecosystems (including invasive species)
	Ecosystem services, economies and livelihoods including valuation
	Deltas, estuaries
	Information and knowledge sharing
	Governance - national
	Governance - transboundary (river basins, groundwater, marine)
	International agreements
	Stakeholder participation
	Finance
	Climate change impacts
	Climate change adaptation – approaches and tools
	Energy – hydro, gas & oil platforms, wind
	Water-Food-Energy nexus
	Urbanization
	Other

Session Agenda - IWRM

Subject	IWRM Alliance for Upstream/Downstream	Run Dates	24 January 2012
Background	<p>It is widely recognised that there are important linkages between freshwater issues in the upstream river basins and water issues in their adjoining coastal zones. Changes in stream flows caused by irrigation, hydropower and water supply have changed salinities in estuaries and lagoons. Land use changes, in particular deforestation and intensified agriculture have increased the loads of sediment, nutrients and toxic pesticides. Discharges of household wastewater and toxic industrial chemicals from rapid urbanization and economic development of the coastal zone have deteriorated the water quality and caused significant adverse impact in coastal ecosystems, and on the living conditions of millions of poor people, depending on coastal fisheries.</p> <p>The concepts and general principles within IWRM (Integrated water Resources Management, based on the Chapter 18 of the Agenda 21 on freshwater) are now well established and are adopted by most countries. IWRM has promoted resource management on the landscape scale, particularly river basins and watersheds. The coastal zone is guided by integrated coastal zone management (ICZM). Unfortunately, the concepts of IWRM and ICZM are mostly being developed independently from each other by separate management bodies and organisations. This leaves in some cases the downstream coastal areas at the mercy of the river managers.</p> <p>There is, therefore, a clear need to show ways how national and regional approaches to ICZM and IWRM can take into consideration each other's objectives, targets, and approaches. Some conventions and declarations already mention this important relationship (e.g. Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and its Protocol on Water and Health, the Washington Declaration, Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and the EU Water Framework Directive). Moreover, UNEP has, through pilot projects and guideline development put focus on Integrated River Basin and Coastal Area Management (ICARM).</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	Peter Bjornsen	Time: Start	11:15
Location	Mactan Room, Edsa Shangri-La Manila	Time: End	15:15
Attendees	Representatives of governments, NGO's, UN agencies, private sector.		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This session seeks to contribute to a common platform to integrate the concepts of IWRM and ICZM - a platform with a shared foundation and a shared agenda to manage upstream (land & freshwater) and downstream (coast) as a holistic system. 		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key elements of a common platform to manage upstream (land & freshwater) and downstream (coast) as a holistic system and which are the essential mechanisms and tools? 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An agenda for partners and experts working in freshwater and coastal marine to discuss and promote land-freshwater-coastal management as a holistic system. 		
Organization partners	PEMSEA, DHI		
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussions and recommendations/conclusions		
UNEP Resource Person	P Bjornsen/ T Chiramba		
Supporting Docs	UNEP/GPA/WG.1/4 – Managing water Efficiently for ecosystems and Food Production in Managing Agroecosystems for Sustainable Water and Food Security (E. Boelee ed.) (in prep.)		

Outline		
Duration	Topic	
11.15 - 11.30	Introduction – key questions to discuss	Peter Bjornsen, UNEP
11.30 - 11.50	Context: Introduction to the IWRM concept and its application with emphasis on the coastal zone. IWRM stands on 3 pillars of economic efficiency, equity and environmental sustainability; working through enabling environment, an institutional framework and a set of management instruments.	Dr. Gordon Young
11.50 - 12.35	Examples/cases of water resources management in the coastal zone: a) The Danube basin and EU directives b) SIDS and IWCAM	a) Chuck Chaitovitz b) Vincent Sweeney
12.35 - 13.00	IWRM/ICZM ping-pong match: Key management approaches/ instruments for promoting sustainable management of the water resources and aquatic environment in the coastal zone	Dr. Jessica Salas, Chair Philippine's watershed coalition, and PEMSEA
13.00 - 14.15	LUNCH	
14.15 - 15.00	A panel discussion including the audience. The discussion is supposed to come up with ideas on how to strengthen the link between land, freshwater, coasts and marine management.	Dr Peter Bjornsen UNEP-DHI Centre, and panelists
15.00 - 15.15	Conclusion/Recommendations	Dr Peter Bjornsen UNEP-DHI Centre, and panelists

Session Agenda – Taking Steps Toward EBM

Subject	Incremental steps to EBM	Run Dates	24 January 2012
Background	<p>Evolving existing policies and management towards EBM: Ecosystem-based management is a holistic approach that takes into account the interactions within and among ecosystems; between land and sea; between humans and nature; and between uses of coastal resources and the ability of ecosystems to serve those uses. Listed below are five core elements that should be put into practice at some point in an EBM process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing connections within and across ecosystems, • Applying an ecosystem services perspective • Understanding and addressing cumulative impacts • Managing for multiple objectives • Embracing change, learning, and adapting <p>Taken together, these core concepts set ecosystem-based management apart from traditional management. They are key overarching considerations as planners and practitioner begin to implement EBM. It is important to note however that although all of these elements are essential, they can be addressed incrementally given the situation and existing management in a particular area. EBM can build on existing structures and evolve from present management approaches, rather than reinventing them. For example, ICZM may be refined toward EBM by moving from political boundaries to ecological boundaries — linking land use activities in the coastal zone and nearshore waters, and addressing ecosystem services, livelihoods, and equity issues. Importantly, there is no single ‘correct’ approach – there are different paths toward EBM.</p> <p>This session will review key EBM concepts, their practical application, and discuss cost-effective steps to evolve existing management and policy processes, like ICZM, towards EBM and coastal Green Economy. It will briefly discuss key tools and lessons from EBM in various regional/global context, and consider main challenges, capacity gaps, tools and mechanisms needed to support transitioning towards EBM, like evaluating and addressing trade-offs between competing sectors in cross-sectoral planning and governance. Main recommendations, challenges, solutions will be summarised for consideration at GPA IGR-3.</p>		
Facilitator/ Moderator	Richard Kenchington	Time: Start	11:15
Location	Garden Ballroom, Edsa Shangril-La Manila	Time: End	15:15
Attendees	Representatives of governments, NGO’s, un agencies, private sector.		
Objective	To identify practical steps to evolve existing management and policy processes, like ICZM, to transition to platforms that incorporate the Ecosystem Approach and ultimately the Green Economy approach.		
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can countries take incremental steps to incorporate ecosystem-based management principles into ICZM and similar frameworks? • What are some of the practical/key steps that need to be taken? What are the key platforms (Regional Seas?) • What tools or frameworks need to be advanced to facilitate such incremental steps? 		
Expected recommendations from the discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical advice and recommendations for future activities to assist practical incremental steps towards ecosystem-based marine and coastal planning and management, including cross-sectoral governance and decision-making. • Recommendations on the key tools and platforms that could be used or developed to take these incremental steps. 		
Organization partners	UNEP, University of Wollongong, Forest Trends MARES, Marine Institute (Ireland), University College London		
Structure for discussion	Presentations, panel discussion, conclusions and recommendations		
UNEP Resource Person	Takehiro Nakamura		
Supporting Docs	Taking Steps Toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-based Management – An Introductory Guide (UNEP 2011)		

UNEP/GPA/IGR.3/INF/3 – Progress in implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities at the national level

Outline		
Duration	Topic	Lead
11:15 - 11:30	Introduction – key questions to discuss	Takehiro Nakamura, UNEP Richard Kenchington, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources & Security
11:30 – 12:00	1. Overview of core EBM principles and different paths toward EBM	Tundi Agardy, Forest Trends
12:00 – 13:00 (15 min presentations + 5 min question)	2. Cross-sectoral trade-offs in context of governance - incl mechanisms and case study 3. Evaluating trade-offs in marine and coastal spatial planning - European perspectives 4. EBM governance – effective governance frameworks to implement marine and coastal management embracing the guiding principles of EBM	Magnus Ngoile, ASCLME project Eugene Nixon, Marine Institute (Ireland) Peter Jones, University College London
13.00 – 14.15	LUNCH	
14:15 - 14:45	Discussion on cost-effective incremental steps to evolve existing policy, management implementation and review processes (like ICZM and Marine Spatial Planning) towards EBM and coastal green economy, including good practices, national capacity gaps, information and decision-support needs	Moderator: R Kenchington
14:45 - 15:15	Conclusions and recommendations	Moderator: R Kenchington / T Nakamura