



**Report on the
1st Workshop for the Development of a Regional Marine and Coastal
Biodiversity Strategy for the South Asian Seas Region**

8-10th July 2014, Colombo, Sri Lanka



South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)

And the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

in partnership with

Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME Project)



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1 Introduction and Background

In decision X/2, the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in October 2010 at Nagoya, Japan, adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2011-2020. As part of this decision, it was agreed that this overarching international framework would be translated into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), which are considered as the main instruments for implementing the CBD. The paragraph 5 of decision X/2 urges regional organizations to consider the development or updating of regional biodiversity strategies, as appropriate, including agreeing on regional targets, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

In the above context, the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) as the Secretariat for the South Asian Seas Programme, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) initiated a process in 2013 to develop a Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for the South Asian Seas Region (SAS). This Strategy will act as a framework for coordination and collaboration between the countries and other partners including relevant global and regional initiatives to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity targets, with special reference to Targets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15, which address specific coastal and marine issues. The Strategy is being formulated as a part of the on-going process of preparing and implementing the NBSAPs, as well as collaborating and coordinating with ongoing and planned regional and global initiatives. The conservation and sustainable utilization of the marine and coastal biological wealth of the five maritime countries of South Asia; Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka is targeted in this initiative, receiving the endorsement at the 5th Inter-Ministerial Meeting of the South Asian Seas Programme (5 IMM-SASP) held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 5th December 2013.

As a first step, a zero draft of the strategy was prepared through undertaking desk reviews on specific themes, where through the collection of baseline information the needs and gaps as well as relevant national and regional processes were identified. In the desk review the Aichi targets were thematically grouped into six sections as indicated below:

- Ensuring Ecosystem Services and Wellbeing (Aichi Target 5,10,14, and 15),
- Prevention of Species Extinction (Aichi Target 12) ,
- Control of Alien Invasive Species (Aichi Target 9),
- Sustainable Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Aichi Targets 6 and 7),
- Prevention of Marine Pollution (Aichi Target 8) and
- Increased and improved Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (Aichi Target 11).

Through a consultative process that will involve wide range of regional stakeholders, the Strategy will identify regional actions and targets, as a means of complementing and supporting national efforts for biodiversity conservation. Its development will follow an ecosystem-based approach that promotes inter-sectoral coordination and explores impacts of economically important activities such as trade, tourism and fishing on the region's marine and coastal resources.

2 Objectives, Agenda and the Participants of the 1st Regional Workshop

The main objective of the three-day regional workshop was to validate the findings from the desk reviews and to agree on the outline of the Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for the South Asian Seas Region, providing a platform for wider information exchange regarding the Zero Draft of the Strategy that will support the on-going NBSAP processes. The main output of the workshop was the First Order Draft (FOD) of the Strategy, including Regional Targets and a draft Implementation Plan. The FOD, after a consultation period, will be finalized at a second regional workshop, which is planned for early 2015. The final document will be presented for endorsement by the South Asian Seas Inter-Ministerial Meeting in 2015.

The meeting agenda was composed of informative and technical presentations as well as group discussions. Opportunity was provided for presenting updates on national NBSAP process in each country, recognising that national response systems underpin regional cooperation.

Summary of the Workshop Agenda

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- CBD and NBSAP process - overview of ongoing activities by countries- Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in the SAS region – status overview, main pressures and potential regional responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Overview of relevant existing global, regional and national initiatives and processes- Regional targets and priority actions – tentative identification and defining a process for their further development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preparation of a First Order Draft Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in SAS, including tentative regional targets and implementation plan

The workshop was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka at the Hotel Kingsbury from 8-10th July 2014. The sessions took place daily from 09:00h to 1700h. The detailed agenda of the meeting is provided in Annex 5.1

The workshop brought together national experts from the key relevant competent national authorities of the project's beneficiary countries, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (some logistical travel issues prevented the delegates from Bangladesh from participating), regional partner organizations, academia and other relevant stakeholders. This enabled the sharing of experiences from on-going regional process, particularly on day 2 during morning session. A full list of the meeting's 52 participants is provided in annex 5.2.

Additional financial support secured from the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project was vital for ensuring the participation of all relevant stakeholders at the meeting.

3 Workshop Presentations

The full presentational material used in each session was distributed to all participants at the close of the meeting on CD and is retained on file by the SACEP Secretariat. Synopses are provided in the following subsections on each of the workshop sessions. Opening Ceremony speeches are reproduced in Annex 5.3 and other presentations are reproduced in Annex 5.4.

3.1 Inauguration Ceremony



The Inauguration Ceremony commenced with the playing of host country's national anthem and lighting of a traditional oil lamp to symbolize friendship and to shower blessings for a successful event.

Welcoming speeches were delivered by:

- Mr. S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake, Director General of SACEP
- Mr Jerker Tamalander, Head/Coral Reef Unit, UNEP
- Mr. Gamini Gamage, Additional Secretary/ on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, Government of Sri Lanka

The speakers emphasised the richness of the marine and coastal biodiversity in South Asian Seas region and the importance of protecting the resource base for sustaining livelihoods and food security of millions of people in region. Further, the role played by National Biodiversity Action Plans (NBSAP), as the key policy instrument for influencing biodiversity-related decisions, and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets was also stressed. It was stated that the proper implementation of NBSAPs can fundamentally change the trajectory of development and conservation, and can help secure the fate of biodiversity and ecosystems, upon which all life depends, for many decades to come.

3.2 Presentations by Key Note Speakers

Mr S M D P Anura Jayatilake, Director General, SACEP commenced the technical session with a presentation on the role of SACEP and the South Asian Seas Action Plan in addressing Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in South Asia and an introduction to the present project. The DG talked about SACEP's role in South Asia to promote cooperative activities in priority areas of mutual concern and ensure that these activities are beneficial individually and collectively to the member states of the region. Mr Jayatilake also spoke about the launching of the "Post 2015 South Asia Development Agenda Report" which provides the key challenges and the critical analysis on for implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes. The report also outlines the policy/programme responses in South Asia in addressing environmental priorities identified in the Rio outcome document "The future we want". Further, the role played by SACEP as the Secretariat for the South Asian Seas programme was emphasized, while the importance of the South Asian Seas Stagey as a framework for coordination and collaboration between the counties in their efforts towards the protection and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services was pointed out.

Mr Jerker Tamalander followed with a presentation on "Marine and Coastal Biodiversity – Global Trends and Priorities. He spoke about recently published reports on the subject and the bleak picture they portray on the present status of the marine environment. For example, the Red List Index for many species is decreasing, while the coral species are moving most rapidly towards greater extinction risk. Climate change and its impacts such as ocean acidification, sea level rise and tropical cyclones were addressed and trends in fish stock depletions were mentioned. Mr Tamalander stated that the main drivers for the depletion of marine and coastal biodiversity in South Asia were land-based source pollution, over-fishing, physical alteration and destruction of habitats and climate change. Then he spoke about the recently concluded United Nations Environment Assembly (UEA -1) that catalysed international actions on issues ranging from management of chemicals, illegal wildlife trade and marine litter. The UNEA-1 Ministerial outcome document reinforces efforts to halt biodiversity loss.

Mr W. K. Rathnadeera, Senior Programme Officer/SACEP made a presentation on behalf of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It provided a brief overview on how National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas could act as building blocks for a regional marine and coastal biodiversity strategy.

3.3 Session 1: Integrating Marine and Coastal Considerations under the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for South Asia

In this session, each of the country delegations provided information on the status of their NBSAP with particular focus on Marine and Coastal biodiversity. The presentations also covered recommendations to facilitate the implementation of the NBSAP in the countries and the South Asian Seas region and the support needed to implement the NBSAP

A summary of information relevant to the Regional MCBS development is given in the table below

Table 1: Summary of Country presentation

Report on the 1st Workshop for the Development of a Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy
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	India	Maldives	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Status of NBSAP update and the 5 th NR	Both Reports are finalized and submitted to the CBD	5 th NR Final stages and NBSAP under preparation	5 th NR submitted to CBD NBSAP Under Preparation	5 th NR is almost completed, NBSAP is yet to be developed
Main Challenges constrains for implanting NBSAP, especially Coastal and Marine Biodiversity	Multiple stakeholders; 40% of Indians live within 100 km stretch of coastal areas; Land use and cropping pattern changes; Alteration and breakage of drainages; Developmental impacts; Alien Invasive species and Climate Change	Lack of resources; Conflicts between govt. agencies; Lack of trained staff; The distribution pattern of the islands of Maldives; Lack of awareness; Lack of baseline studies on type/ number of species; Limited land is both challenge and threat to biodiversity: result-land reclamation	Awareness-Capacity Building (HR); Lack of Coordination - Financial Support - Political Will	Inadequate information and awareness; Need for identifying economic benefits from Biodiversity and Ecosystem services (BES), livelihoods and incentives •Identification of proper indicators for measuring, particularly in agreed on baselines and use for monitoring •To create effective awareness for making active participation & partnership of important stakeholders of society
Recommendations for Regional Cooperation	Strengthening the capacity to promote and implement Integrated Participatory Management of MPAs; Strengthening the MPAs; Regional Cooperation in implementation of CMS MoUs -Dugong and Turtle; Establishment of South Asian Regional Network to jointly prevent illegal trade on species listed in CITES with special reference to Marine Species; Regional Cooperation in preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Plan; Formulation and strengthening of National Policy on Invasive Species in all SAS countries; •Strengthening the Trans-boundary MPAs in the region as per the guidelines of IUCN	Include targets within Regional NBSAP; Knowledge transfer/ technology transfer		



3.4 Session 2: Building a Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia

The objective of the Session 2 of the workshop was to provide the participants with an outline of the need of a regional marine and coastal biodiversity strategy, and its contents. Dr Indu Hewawasam, SACEP International Consultant, gave a presentation on “Towards a Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia”, providing themes for discussion such as the vision, mission and the outline of the Zero Draft of the Strategy. Further she elaborated on the expected outcomes of the 1st Regional Workshop:

- A set of practical, realistic and measurable targets;
- Indicators to enable monitoring;
- Action at the regional level to facilitate achievement of the targets
- Contributions to transforming the Zero Draft into a First Order Draft of the Strategy for review and consultation at the regional and national level and with partners
- Contributions to the development of an Implementation Framework for consultation



Following her presentation, a synopsis of the desk-top reviews undertaken on the six thematic areas of the strategy were presented and discussed at length. Each presentation covered the following aspects: A brief introduction to corresponding Aichi targets, present status and trends; main issues and threats; existing conservation approaches; recommendations for way forward. A brief summary of each presentation is provided below.

Presenter	Theme	Brief description of the presentation
Mr Arjan Rajasooriya	Ecosystem loss and anthropogenic pressures	Main coastal and marine ecosystems and their significance; status and threats; responses for their survival and recommendations for future initiatives
Ms Nishanthi Perera	Species extinction Prevented	Priority threatened species and their distribution; the conservation actions taken to safeguard the populations; main gaps in these approaches and future actions to be taken
Ms A. D. Ilangakoon	Marine Mammal Conservation in South Asia	Species & their distribution; present conservation; threats; knowledge gaps & research needs and need for regional cooperation
Ms Angela Lentisco	Sustainable Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Overview of situation; Issues/Threats; available strategies and next steps to address the gaps
Dr Sevvandi Jayakody	Coastal Pollution – Where are we in terms of knowledge, cooperation and action?	What ecosystems are being affected by pollution, including excess nutrients; Which pollutants are they being affected by and how they are affecting biodiversity and ecosystems; Gaps in knowledge & actions need to be taken
Ms Angela Lentisco	Combating and Preventing Marine and Coastal Alien Invasive Species	Introduction to alien invasive species & impacts; main transmission pathways; existing strategies and recommendations to address gaps
Ms Nishanthi Perera	Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	What are MCPAs; legislative base in PA development in SA; ongoing regional and global initiatives; conclusions and recommendations

3.5 Session 3: Synergies with Biodiversity related MEAs and global and regional Programmes Symposium

The morning session of the Day 2 of the workshop opened with a brief overview of the day one by Dr Indu Hewawasam and then was followed by a technical session for information exchange by a variety of international organizations' representatives. The presentations covered the following aspects:

- Organizations main role in the region, and their main strengths for the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity.
- Projects/programs in the region that relate to the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, and the use of ecosystem approaches for the management of marine and coastal natural resources.
- Suggestions for areas of collaboration (trainings, visits, reports, etc.).

Each presentation incorporated question and answers session and thereby facilitated dialogue on the issues raised in the regional context. The presenters and their topics were as follows:

Topics	Presenter	Synopsis
Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project -Overview	Dr. Somkiat Khokiattiwong (BOBLME NSC, Thailand)	10 Major Areas of Work in Environment and Fisheries and their benefits to the region were explained. The Expected Outcomes of the BOBLME Project and examples for its in support of biodiversity conservation was provided.
Convention on Migratory Species / IOSEA Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding	Douglas Hykle Coordinator / Senior CMS Advisor, IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU Secretariat	Agreement among governments (35) to conserve sea turtles and their habitats under the auspicious of CMS that also include IGO / NIGO partners. IOSEA Conservation and Management Plan include six objectives, 80 actions under 24 programmes
CITES and Marine & Coastal Biodiversity in South Asia	Ms Priynakar Alexander (SACEP), on behalf of CITES Secretariat	Ensure that wild fauna and flora in international trade are not exploited unsustainably through Legality, sustainability, traceability. 180 members including all SACEP countries, Marine species included are sea turtles and dugongs (Appendix 1); shark, rays, seahorses and corals (Appendix 11)
UNEP PoW 2014-2017 Coral Reefs / Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	Jerker Tamelander Head, UNEP Coral Reef Unit	UNEP Medium Term Strategy 2014-2017 include activities related to Climate Change; Disasters and Conflicts; Ecosystem Management; Chemicals and Wastes; Resource Efficiency; Environmental Governance; Environment under Review
Contributing to Marine Biodiversity in Asia – BirdLife International’s Recommendations	Ms. Cristi Marie C. Nozawa, BirdLife International (Asia)	Of the global prioritization schemes for broad regions of biodiversity importance, IBA and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites plays a key role. Flyway and migratory birds programme (Central Asia and East Asia Australasia Flyways) and Marine IBA identification and conservation is important
Strengthening Marine Scientific Capacity for Ensuring Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	Wenxi Zhu & Somkiat Khokiattiwong IOC-UNESCO	Established in 1960 it’s the only IGO mandated to promote marine science in all ocean basins. IOC-WESTPAC activities include ocean observation services, marine science and application, capacity development and working groups.
SAARC-Coastal Zone Management Cneter	Ibrahim Naeem Director/SAARC CZMC	Established in 2005, it is the focal Institution of SAARC for CZM. Operates under a Governing Board, which is represented by all member states.

		Promote coordination and cooperation on ICZM issues
Presentation by IUCN including Mangrove for the Future,	Arjan Rajasuriya	IUCN in South Asia is carrying out several projects addressing marine issues in all 5 countries. MFF vision is a healthy coastal ecosystems for a more prosperous and secure future for all coastal communities
Role of BOBP-IGO in Development of Marine and coastal Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia	Dr Yugraj Yadava	Institutionalized in 2003, it's a 4 country regional fishery advisory body. Various programmes are undertaken in collaboration with partner organizations such as FAO, BOBLME project etc.
Towards a Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy : Fisheries Refugia and Responsible Fishing Practices	Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon, SEAFDEC-Secretariat, Bangkok	SEAFDEC' mandate "to develop and manage the fisheries potential of the region by rational utilization of the resources. Fisheries Refugia are established to Improve the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management
Ensuring Stakeholder Participation in Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	Ms. Ramya Rajagopalan International Collective in Support of Fishworkers	Important to identify and include the different stakeholders throughout the management process. Co-management approaches should be initiated in bottom-up process. At the regional scale support is needed for capacity building, exchange programmes etc.

3.6 Session 4: Working Group Discussions by Thematic Sections

Workshop participants were divided into working groups that were then organized by thematic areas. The groups were requested to develop a set of practical targets, potential Indicators for measuring progress and regional actions that are urgent, feasible and output oriented. Facilitators for these groups were:

1. Ecosystem Services – Arjan Rajasuriya
2. Species Extinction – D. Hykle and A. Ilangakoon
3. Fisheries and Aquaculture – Yugraj Yadava
4. Marine Pollution – Sevandi Jayakody
5. Invasive Species – Angela Lentisco
6. MPAs – Nishanthi Perera

Facilitators/rapporteur presented their findings to the plenary on Day 3 resulting in a lively discussion on targets, indicators and actions (Annex D). The tables obtained form the basis of the FOD of the Strategy.



3.7 Session 5: Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy First Order Draft, Implementation Framework and Next Steps

Dr. Indumathie Hewawasam, SACEP International Consultant, made a presentation of the elements of the First Order Draft. While presenting key findings from the thematic reports, she also highlighted sound governance economic incentives, conservation finance, monitoring and evaluation and communication of the strategy as priority elements. Her presentation is included in the CD on the workshop.

4. Road Map for Future Actions and Meeting Conclusions

The Meeting agreed on a detailed programme of activities aimed at delivering the project objectives and outputs, as per the project document circulated and discussed during the Meeting as outlined in the Table 3 given below.

The three-day meeting was successfully concluded at 15.00 hrs, with concluding remarks and vote of thanks given by UNEP and SACEP.

Table 2: Proposed schedule for key project activities

Activities	2014						2015				
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap	May
Distribute the Workshop report and the First Order Draft (FOD) of the Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy to Workshop participants	End July										
Feedback and additional contributions are received from Workshop participants		End August									
Incorporation of contributions from workshop participants into the FOD				Early to end October							
Preparations for the second workshop to discuss the revised report (Second Order Draft?)				Oct to	Nov						
Engage additional Resource Persons: (a) Marine/Environmental Economist to discuss economic incentives for sound governance of marine and coastal resources; and (b) Resource mobilization specialist to assist with mobilizing resources to implement priority actions					Nov						
Second Workshop (Venue to be decided)						Early Dec					
Inter-ministerial meeting (Date and Venue to be determined)											
Start-up of Priority Regional Actions (late 2015 to 2016)											

5. Annexes

a) Workshop Agenda

Tuesday , 8th July 2014 (Day 1)

08:30 - 09:00	Arrival and registration of participants
09:00 - 09:45	Inauguration Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none">- National Anthem- Lighting of the Oil lamp- Welcome Remarks by SACEP- Introductory Remarks by UNEP- Address by the Chief Guest, Mr Gamini Gamage, Addl. Secretary, Ministry Environment and Renewable Energy, GOSL
09:45 - 10:15	Group photograph and refreshment break
10:15 - 10:30	Workshop proceedings and Self Introduction of Participants
10:30 – 10:50	The role of SACEP and the South Asian Seas Action Plan in addressing Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in South Asia and an introduction to present project, <i>Mr Anura Jayatilake, DG SACEP</i>
10.50 – 11.10	Global marine and coastal biodiversity priorities(including the Aichi Targets) – activities and projects by UNEP and outcomes of UNEA-1, <i>Mr Jerker Tamelander, UNEP</i>
11.10 – 11.30	Introduction to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Marine and Coastal Biodiversity & Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas, SACEP representative on behalf of CBD Secretariat, Mr W. K. Rathnadeera
Session 1– Integrating Marine and Coastal Considerations under the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for South Asia :	
11:30 - 13:30	Country presentations on current status in developing NBSAPs, with special reference to Coastal and Marine Biodiversity (as per template) 15 min each; Questions and answer session – 30 min

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Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

13:30 - 14:30	Lunch break
Session 2 – Building a Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia	
14.00 – 14.20	Overview of the Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia, including draft Vision and Mission, <i>Dr Indumathie Hewawasam</i>
	Main issues by thematic sessions (15 min presentation + 15 min Q&A)
14,20 – 14.50	Ecosystem loss and anthropogenic pressures, Mr. Arjan Rajasuriya
14.50 – 15.20	Species Extinction, <i>Ms Nishanthi Perera and Ms Anouk Ilangakoon</i>
15.20 – 15.50	Fisheries and aquaculture, <i>Ms Angela Lentisco</i>
15:50 - 16:15	Refreshment break
16:15 - 16:45	Marine Pollution, <i>Dr Sevvandi Jayakody</i>
16.45 – 15.15	Marine and Coastal Invasive species, <i>Ms Angela Lentisco</i>
15.15 – 15.45	Effectiveness of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, Ms Nishanthi Perera

Wednesday, 09th July 2014 (Day 2)

09:00 - 09:15	Summary of Day 1 and introduction to Day 2, <i>Dr Indumathie Hewawasam</i>
Session 3 – Synergies with Biodiversity related MEAs and global and regional Programmes (10 min presentation + 5 min Q&A)	
9.15 to 9.30	Presentation by the BOBLME project, <i>Dr. Somkiat Khokiattiwong</i>
9.30 to 9.45	IOSEA Marine Turtles, <i>Mr. Douglas Hykle</i>
9.45 to 10.00	CITES and Marine Species, Representative of SACEP on behalf of CITES Secretariat, <i>Ms Priyankari Alexandar</i>
10.00 to 10.15	UNEP and Coral Reefs, <i>Mr. Jerker Tamelander</i>
10:15 - 10:45	Tea/Coffee break
10.45 to 11.00	BirdLife International (Asia), <i>Ms. Cristi Marie C. Nozawa</i>
11.00 to 11.15	UNESCO and coastal and Marine ecosystems (WH Convention and MAB programme), <i>Dr. Wenxi Zhu</i>
11.15 to 11.30	Presentation by SAARC CZMC, <i>Mr Ibrahim Naeem</i>
11.30 to 11.45	Presentation by IUCN including Mangrove for the Future, <i>Mr Arjan Rajasuriya</i>

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11.45 to 12.00	Presentation by BOBP-IGO, <i>Dr Yugraj Yadava</i>
12.00 to 12.15	Presentation by SEAFDEC on Fisheries Refugia, <i>Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon</i>
12.15 to 12.30	Presentation by ICSF– Ensuring stakeholder participation in Marine and coastal biodiversity Conservation, <i>Ms. Ramya Rajagopalan</i>
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break

Session 4 – Working Group Discussions by Thematic Sections

14.00 to 15.30	Working group discussions on the Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy and targets by thematic sections (6 groups, one facilitator per group)
15:30 - 16:00	Refreshment break
16.00 to 17.30	Continuation of working group discussions and preparation of groups presentations by thematic sections

Thursday 10th July 2014 (Day 3)

9.00 to 9.15	Summary of Day 2 and introduction to Day 3, <i>Dr Indumathie Hewawasam</i>
9.15 to 10.30	Working group presentations and plenary discussion (by thematic sections)
10:30 - 11:00	Refreshment break

Session 5 – Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy

First Order Draft, Implementation Framework and Next Steps

11.00 to 13.00	<p>Discussion for the finalization of the First Order draft regional Report and Short and Long Term Implementation Framework, facilitated by <i>Dr Indumathie Hewawasam</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the First Order draft Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy; discussion and identification of Regional targets - Presentation of the Short and Long Term Implementation Framework, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for report finalization • Next steps - Recommendations to Governments and support partners
13:00 to 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 to 14:45	<p>The way forward</p> <p>Adoption of the Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia - First Order Draft</p> <p>Timeline for further development of the draft strategy, including a second regional workshop to review and validate the second order draft</p>

14:45 to 15:00 Closing remarks by UNEP and SACEP

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b) Meeting Participants

i. Country Delegations

Name	Designation	Institution / Organization	Country	Email
Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam	Scientist	Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE), Ministry of Earth Sciences.	India	n_saravanane@yahoo.com
Dr. Jeyaraj Antony Johnson	Scientist D	Wildlife Institute of India Ministry of Environment and Forests	India	jaj@wii.gov.in
Ms Fazeela Ahmed Shaheem	Legal Officer	Ministry of Environment and Energy	Maldives	fazeela.shaheem@environment.gov.mv
Ms Fathmath Shadiya	Lecturer	Maldives National University	Maldives	fathimath.shadiya@mnu.edu.mv
Ms Aminath Fizna	Assistant Environment Officer	Environmental Protection Agency	Maldives	aminath.fizna@epa.gov.mv
Ms Hazmath Waheedha	Assistant Environment Officer	Ministry of Environment and Energy	Maldives	hazmath.waheedha@environment.gov.mv
Mr. Muhammad Razi	Section Officer (International Cooperation)Wing	Climate Change Division	Pakistan	mrzipk@gmail.com
Mr. Mazhar Yasin Khan Wattoo	Deputy Secretary	Climate Change Division	Pakistan	mykwattoo@gmail.com
Mr. Javed Shah	Section Officer	Climate Change Division	Pakistan	jshahpk@gmail.com
Capt. Muzaffar Mahmood	Deputy Chief (Maritime)	Ministry of Defence	Pakistan	hafeemahmood@hotmail.com
Mr. Dilshad Ahmad Babar	Joint Secretary	Climate Change Division	Pakistan	dilshadbabar@hotmail.com
Mrs. R.H.M.P. Abeykoon	Director (Biodiversity)	Ministry of Env. & Renewable Energy	Sri Lanka	dirbio@environmentmin.gov / pathma66@gmail.com
Mr Ajith Silva	Director (Policy)	Ministry of Env. & Renewable Energy	Sri Lanka	
T. M. Anuruddha Tennakoon,	Environment Management Officer, Biodiversity	Ministry of Env. & Renewable Energy	Sri Lanka	anuruddha_mails@yahoo.com .

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	Secretariat			
M. G. Manoj Prasanna	Program Assistant, Biodiversity Secretariat,	Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy	Sri Lanka	mprasanna74@yahoo.com
Ms. Thalatha S. Ranasinghe	Assistant Manager	Marine Environment Protection Authority	Sri Lanka	thalatha15@yahoo.com

ii. International Organizations

Name	Designation	Institution / Organization	Country	Email
Wenxi Zhu	Head & Programme Specialist IOC Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC)	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO	Thailand	w.zhu@unesco.org
Dr. Somkiat Khokiattiwong	Chair/ IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC)	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO	Thailand	skhokiattiwong@gmail.com
Cristi Marie C. Nozawa	Regional Director	BirdLife International (Asia)	Singapore	cristi.nozawa@birdlife.org
Dr. Yugraj Yadava,	Director	Bay of Bengal Programme IGO	India	yugraj.yadava@bobpigo.org
Ms Ramya Rajagopalan	Programme Associate	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)	India	ramya.rajagopalan@gmail.com
Mr Ibrahim Naeem	Director/	SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre	Maldives	ibrahim.naeem@epa.gov.mv
Douglas James Hykle	Co-ordinator / Senior CMS Advisor	IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU Secretariat	Thailand	hykle@un.org
Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon,	Policy and Program Coordinator	SEAFDEC	Thailand	somboon@seafdec.org
Ananda Mallawatantri	Country Representative	IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)	Sri Lanka	Ananda.Mallawatantri@iucn.org

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iii. Observers (Government of Sri Lanka)

Name	Designation	Institution / Organization	Email
Mr Eranda Gamage	Assistant Director	Natural Resource Management Division/ Department of Wildlife Conservation	erandagm@yahoo.com
Dr. S. Subasinghe	Advisor to the Hon. Minister of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development		drsuba@hotmail.com
Mrs. H.L.N.S. Herath	Assistant Director	Department of fisheries & Aquatic Resources	hlsherath@gmail.com
Dr. (Mrs.) R.R.P. Maldeniya	Principal Scientist	NARA	reka@nara.ac.lk
Prof Ruchira Cumaranatunga	Senior Professor of Fisheries Biology,	University of Ruhuna, Matara	ruchiracum@gmail.com
Dr. T.P. Kumar	Snr. Lecturer	Dept. of Oceanography, University of Ruhuna.	terrey@fish.ruh.ac.lk
Ms Shireen Samarasuriya	National Coordinator	GEF Small Grants Programme	shireen.smarasuriya@undp.org
Dr. Nalin Wikramanayake	Senior Lecturer /Department of Civil Engineering	Open University, Sri Lanka	tomwiks@yahoo.com
Dr. Jayampathy Samarakoon	Freelance Consultant - Integrated Coastal Management		jayamathysamarakoon@gmail.com
Ms Lucy Emerton	Freelance Consultant		lucy@environment-group.org
Mr R S S Ratnayake	Environmental Management officer	Ministry of Environment	champikakariyawasam@yahoo.com
Mr B A P Kapila	Assistant Director	Ministry of Fisheries	bapkapila@gmail.com
Mr. Haratha Ramanayake	Director (Planning)	Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources	Bharatha63@yahoo.com

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iv. Resource persons

Name	Designation	Institution / Organization	Email
Indumathie Hewawasam, PhD	Marine & Coastal Policy Specialist	SACEP Consultant	induhewawasam5@gmail.com
Jerker Tamelander	Head, Coral Reef Unit	United Nations Environment Programme Freshwater and Marine Ecosystems Branch	tamelander@un.org
Angela Lentisco	Ecosystem Management Suprogramme - Focal Point Support	United Nations Environment Programme	lentisco@un.org
Arjan Rajasuriya	Project Manager (SL), MFF Regional Project, Gulf of Mannar, Coordinator, Marine & Coastal Thematic Area	IUCN - Sri Lanka Country Office	arjan.rajasuriya@iucn.org
Nishanthi Perera	Programme Officer	South Asia cooperative Environment Programme	po_sacep@eol.lk; nmpperera@yahoo.com
Ms Anouk Ilankoon	Researcher/Marine Mammals		anouk.ilankoon@gmail.com
Dr Sevvandi Jayakody	Senior Lecturer/Department of Aquaculture & Fisheries	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka	Sevvandi_jayakody@yahoo.com

v. SACEP Representatives and Support Staff

Name	Designation	Email
Mr. S.M.D.P. Anura Jayatilake	Director General	dg_sacep@eol.lk
Mr. WK. Rathnadeera	Snr Programme Officer	rd_sacep@eol.lk
Mrs. Jacintha S. Tissera	Administrative Officer	sacep@eol.lk
Ms. Priyankari Alexander	Programme Officer	Po2_sacep@eol.lk
Ms. D.M. Sudarshani	Secretary	sacepsec@eol.lk
Ms. W.G.G. Anne M. Brito	Secretary	
Mr. W.M. Dinendra Thilak	Database Assistant/Secretary	
Ms. K. Harshanamali Wijayawardhana	Front Office Mgt./Secretary	

c) Opening Ceremony Speeches

vi. Welcome address by Mr Anura Jayatilake, Director General, SACEP

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all on behalf of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) to the South Asia Regional Workshop on the preparation of the Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia.

During the 13th Meeting of the Governing Council of South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme and the 5th Meeting of the Inter-ministerial meeting of the South Asian Seas Programme held in Islamabad, Pakistan in December, 2014 mandated SACEP to initiate a process to prepare a Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia, considering the immense importance of the protection of the Marine biodiversity of the region for the benefit and wellbeing of its people.

SACEP as the Secretariat for the South Asian Seas programme has been actively involved in promoting and protecting the actions for the marine biodiversity within the region as one of the four priority areas identified under the South Asian Seas Action Plan. They are

- Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM),
- oil-spill contingency planning,
- human resource development and
- the environmental effects of land-based activities

The South Asian Seas Region includes the seas bordering Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka and comprises the Northern part of the Indian Ocean, along with parts of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.

The region has some of the largest biologically rich marine ecosystems, like the Gulf of Mannar, coral atolls of the Maldives and India, coastal lagoons like Chilika and Puttalam, vast mudflats of the Gulf of Kutch and Jaffna, and the mangroves such as Sundarbans.

The survival of this rich biological wealth is threatened by many factors including anthropogenic actions. This region has been identified by United Nations Environment Programmes as one of its major regional seas out of 18 such regional seas programmes.

The countries constituting the SAS Region have almost one fifth of the world's total population. High population density, low income, low development indicators, and high dependence upon natural resources for livelihood characterize all these countries.

The need to protect and sustainably manage the oceans is urgent. At the Rio+20 global summit on sustainable development, the international community pledged to redouble efforts for conservation and restoration of the seas. South Asia Seas now has the opportunity to show the world its own commitment to ocean protection through the development and implementation of a comprehensive marine and coastal biodiversity strategy for the region.

Almost every country in the world is in the process of revising its “National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan” or the NBSAP and the Fifth National Report. These national plans are the road map for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefits sharing within a country through to 2020.

NBSAPs, are the key policy instrument for influencing biodiversity-related decisions, and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets. They can fundamentally change the trajectory of development and conservation, and can help secure the fate of biodiversity and ecosystems, upon which all life depends, for many decades to come.

CBD further recommended regional organizations to consider the development or updating of regional biodiversity strategies, as appropriate, including agreeing on regional targets, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

In the above context the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), and the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) jointly initiated a process to develop a Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for the South Asian Seas Region as a framework for coordination and collaboration between the countries to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity targets for the 2011-2020 period, with special reference to Targets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15, which address specific coastal and marine issues.

The aim of the Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy is to facilitate the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity targets relevant to marine and coastal environments at national and regional levels in the South Asian Seas region. The Strategy will be used as a framework for coordination and collaboration between South Asian countries in their efforts towards developing and implementing NBSAPs and applying ecosystem approaches for the protection and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services.

As a first step in the Strategy development a desk review is being conducted to prepare a knowledge base, identify gaps and needs, document relevant national and regional processes and identify how the proposed strategy can complement the NBSAPs process with respect to achieving the Aichi targets relevant to marine and coastal biodiversity conservation.

This three day workshop is conducted SACEP, with the support of UNEP and Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project. The main output of the workshop will be a First Order Draft (FOD) of the Strategy, which, after a consultation period, will be further revised at a second regional workshop, prior to being presented for endorsement by the South Asian Seas Inter-Ministerial Meeting in 2015.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to welcome Mr Gamini Gamage Addl Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy representing the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, the CBD national Focal Point Sri Lanka. Your participation today is great strength to our efforts and on behalf of SACEP. I welcome to this special occasion.

It is with great pleasure I welcome all the delegates from our South Asian Countries, your participation today is encouraging and on behalf of SACEP , I welcome you all for this workshop.

I would also like to welcome all the resources persons and consultants and I would specially welcome our UNEP colleagues, special invitees for this workshop , since without your technical and financial support this workshop would not have been held. Thank you for your support.

Finally , I welcome you all to this three day workshop and hope that during the deliberations we will be able to develop a strategy and action plan to address these issues for the betterment of the environment of our region for the benefit of our people. Thank you.

vii. Introductory Remarks by Mr Jerker Tamalander, UNEP

Mr Jerker Tamalander, Head of the Coral Reef Unit of UNEP, thanked the distinguished guests and all the participants for their attendance at the workshop. He provided an overview of the importance of marine and coastal ecosystem services, noting that despite their high economic value as well as their importance for the food security and wellbeing of coastal people in South Asia, they are facing imminent threats that undermine biodiversity as well as ecosystem service provision. He then highlighted the importance of the Aichi Targets and the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for minimizing these threats and stressed that, to be effective, interventions need to follow an Ecosystem Approach. He emphasized that the process for developing a Regional Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for South Asia was initiated in response to a decision by the SACEP Inter Ministerial Meeting, to enhance regional progress towards global biodiversity commitments in the marine realm, including through identifying regional targets and actions and enhancing coherence between NBSAPs. He concluded his remarks by saying that the workshop is an early but very important step towards developing an ambitious strategy, and encouraged participants to actively contribute their expertise for the success of the workshop.

viii. Key note Address by the Chief Guest, Mr Gamini Gamage, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, Government of Sri Lanka

It is my great pleasure to participate at the inauguration of this First Workshop for the Preparation of the South Asia Regional Marine Biodiversity Strategy organized by the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme.

As an Island state, protection and conservation of the marine environment is one of the major challenges faced by Sri Lanka on the account of its immense value, both in the form of food security and livelihoods of our people. Yet the biologically rich coastal and marine environment is now being rapidly degraded leading to loss of ecosystem services provided by them leading to high economic losses.

However, Sri Lanka have been actively involved in the conservation and protection of the marine resources at national level though implementation of various programmes, enactments of necessary enactments as well as participating in global efforts . Sri Lanka is a party to the Convention of Biological Diversity and as a Party to the Convention we prepared our First National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in 2006.

Today, at this forum I would like to present a summary of Sri Lankan efforts to Mainstream Marine and Coastal Biodiversity into NBSAP updating process responding to the global and national agenda

Sri Lanka has initiated a process to review of its second NBSAP with GEF Financial support. The topic of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity was comprehensively addressed in the first generation NBSAP in 1998. I am happy to inform you that in the second NBSAP review process will be taken into account Coastal and Marine Biodiversity concerns as a contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020. In particular to achieve Aichi Targets 10 and 11

Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy as the National Focal Point for CBD in Sri Lanka recently completed the gap analysis of implementation status of the Coastal Marine Sector actions recommended in the 1st NBSAP as a part of NBSAP revision process

Enhance implantation of integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management will be the key message in the Coastal Marine Sector of the updated NBSAP. Sri Lanka follows the outcome of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to address key issues of Land base pollution and eutrophication, over-exploitation, alteration of physical habitats, invasion of exotic species and global climate change, which are already identified in our national plans.

During the process of second revision of the NBSAP in 2007 although the topic of Coastal and Marine biodiversity was not taken into in-depth consideration, according to the latest fifth national report to the CBD, it indicated that during last fifteen years, we achieved significant progress in mainstreaming of coastal and marine sector into national development in sustainable manner,

It is important to note some of the examples or achievements at this forum such as

- revision of legal status of CCA,
- Special Area Management programmes (SAM) initiated by Coast Conservation Department,
- national level projects and best practices to address global Biodiversity targets by Department of Fisheries,
- National Coastal and Marine research initiative by NARA collaboration with universities coupled with national awareness, education and training,
- National Red List 2012 prepared by Biodiversity Secretariat focused on the coastal and marine species as well provide insights to policy and decision makers.

The next NBSAP will be built mainly on three pillars; ecosystem approach, mainstreaming and strategic resources mobilization. Therefore enhance capacities in the relevant areas especially in marine sector in which we are lacking in modern technical and technological developments in the country for marine biodiversity exploration will be highest attention.

During the eleventh meeting of the conference of the parties, held in Hyderabad, India , through its decision X/17 and X/18, emphasized the importance of incorporation of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity sector in the NBSAP updating process and requested to continue promote and facilitate in partnership with relevant organizations, activities to strengthen implementation of its decisions.

Also, just a week ago during CBD SBSTA-18, in Montreal Canada in its agenda item no 04 bringing to attention of all parties very important issues on Marine spatial planning, Description of Ecologically or Biologically Important Marine Areas (EBSA), Impact on Ocean Acidification, Underwater Noise and Marine Debris on coastal and marine Biodiversity. In these aspects executive secretary to the CBD urged donors and parties to encourage partnerships, technical cooperation, and enhance capacities to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal sector during the planning stage consideration of

- Facilitating the sharing and exchange of knowledge, information, experiences and practices;
- Integrating traditional knowledge and socio-cultural information into scientific criteria; and
- Enhancing interactive communication among policy, science and local stakeholders are other important areas to be considered.

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In our efforts , we have built good partnerships with several regional programmes such as Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystems programme (BOMLME), Mangrove for the Future Initiative, FAO programme on Conservation and Protection of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems, IMO initiative of Particularly Sensitive Sea Area, IPBES Capacity Building programme SACEP regional sea programme can be highlighted.

It is also important to state here that , supporting to the global effort the Government of Sri Lanka will host the CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem, in March 2015. The Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy assures fullest the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme(SACEP), to facilitate and organize the programme.

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is with due regard, I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP) as well as UNEP, for initiating this process for the preparation of Marine and Coastal biodiversity Strategy for South Asia and I hope that during the deliberation of the workshop you will be able to develop suitable strategies and action plans as envisaged.

Further, on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka I welcome all our delegates from South Asian countries, all the experts and resources persons , and officials from national agencies participating in this important workshop and hope that our foreign friends would be able to see some of our scenic places during their stay in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Thank You

d) Presentations

Full PowerPoint presentations are held on file by the SACEP Secretariat.

- The role of SACEP and the South Asian Seas Action Plan in addressing Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in South Asia and an introduction to present project
- Global marine and coastal biodiversity priorities (including the Aichi Targets) – activities and projects by UNEP and outcomes of UNEA-1
- Introduction to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Marine and Coastal Biodiversity & Ecologically and Biologically Significant
- Presentations by countries on current status in developing NBSAPs, with special reference to Coastal and Marine Biodiversity – India, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

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e) Working group tables

The findings are from the discussions of member country participants at the Colombo workshop from July 8-10.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Marine and Coastal Ecosystem						
Targets	Habitat	Indicators	Expected status of the habitat	Required periodicity for measuring progress	Baseline information	Possible sources of information
<p>Target 14:</p> <p>Livelihoods and health of communities increased and quality of mangroves increased.</p>	Mangroves	Cover, species diversity, distribution	Increased mangrove cover by 10% by year 2020.	Every 5-10 years	Government organisations, research institutes.	World Atlas of Mangroves. UNEP, FAO
<p>Target 15:</p> <p>Ten (10%) percent of the degraded habitats restored.</p> <p>At least 10% of the mangroves have been declared as new protected areas</p> <p>Resilience of the mangrove habitats increased through diversity of species and increasing naturalness of the habitats.</p>						
<p>Target 14:</p> <p>Livelihoods and health of</p>	Coral reefs	Cover, species	Increase	Every 5 years	Government organisations,	World Atlas of coral reefs,

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<p>coral reef fisheries dependent communities increased.</p>	<p>diversity, distribution</p>	<p>research institutes.</p>	<p>Reefbase, Global Coral reef Monitoring Network, UNEP</p>
<p>Target 15: At least 5% of the degraded coral reefs have recovered to the pre-degraded status by 2020. At least 10% of the coral reefs under newly established protected areas by year 2020.</p>			
<p>Target 14: seagrass meadows recovered by 2020.</p>	<p>Seagrass beds</p>	<p>Cover, species diversity, distribution</p>	<p>Increase Every 10 years Government organisations, research institutes. World Atlas on seagrasses, UNEP,</p>
<p>Livelihoods of communities dependent on the seagrass meadows improved through enhanced income. Health of communities improved by 2020.</p>			
<p>Target 15: At least 15% of the seagrass meadows declared as protected areas. (currently there are no dedicated seagrass protected areas in SA). At least 5% of the degraded</p>			
<p>Target 14: Livelihoods improved through improved fisheries.</p>	<p>Lagoons</p>	<p>Water quality, extent, lagoon fisheries,</p>	<p>Water quality, fisheries improved Every 5 years Government organisations, research institutes. IMWI. Ministries of environment. Research organisations</p>

<p>Target15: At least 5% of the lagoons declared as new protected areas. At least 5% of the degraded lagoons restored.</p>	Species diversity maintained,					
<p>Target 14: Livelihoods improved through improved fisheries.</p>	Estuaries	Water quality, extent, lagoon fisheries,	Water quality, fisheries improved	Every 5 years	5	Government organisations, research institutes.
<p>Target15: At least 5% of the lagoons declared as new protected areas. At least 5% of the degraded lagoons restored.</p>		Species diversity maintained,				

SPECIES EXTINCTION

Globally Threatened Species Related Aichi Target 12] – Regional Actions						
Additional Target: No extinction occurs in South Asia						
Indicators: No critically endangered species based on the IUCN Red List in South Asia disappears from the region						
Baseline: IUCN Red List -in CR status						
Turtles	Marine Mammals	Sharks	Migratory Seabirds	Sea Birds		
Identification of indexed turtles for long term monitoring.	Comprehensive dugong surveys.	Regional plan for sharks completion and implementation	Development and implementation of regional program for migratory birds.	Survey and monitoring of sea birds (Navy to be included).		
Implementation of IOTC resolution on marine turtles.	Cetaceans survey beyond coastal regions.	Identification and protection of important sites for sharks .		Identification of marine bird areas.		

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Formal nomination of sites to the IOSEA sites network.		Implementation of IOTC resolutions for shark conservation.		
Development or/and Implementation of Species Action Plans	Development or/and Implementation of Species Action Plans	Development or/and Implementation of Species Action Plans	Development or/and Implementation of Species Action Plans	Development or/and Implementation of Species Action Plans
CORALS, SPONGES AND MOLLUSKS MANGROVE AND SEAGRASS REGIONAL POLICY FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT FOR THREATENED SPECIES				
Assessment of key threatened species of corals.	Restoration of functional diversity of mangroves.	Critical review of the existing legislation and management program. Formalize sub-regional IOC/IOSEA (SACEP) collaboration mechanisms.	Quantification of fisheries by-catch particularly coastal gill nets. Gears restriction and modification Improving gear selectivity.	Ecological restoration of sites which are important for globally threatened species. Reducing habitat loss.
Mapping and protection of glass sponge areas. Identification and protection of globally threatened mollusks.	Identification and protection of sea-grass bed.	Addressing negative incentives affecting globally threatened species		
Development or/and Implementation of Species Action Plans	Development or/and Implementation of Species Action Plans	Formation of national committees to promote inter-agency dialogue		

for specific species as needed and appropriate.
Formation of national committees to promote inter- agency dialogue for specific species as needed and appropriate.

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Fisheries and Aquaculture: [Related to Aichi Target 6 with linkages to 7, 8, 9 and 10]

Goal: Regional Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to maintain ecological integrity toward 2030

Vision: By 2030, a healthy and vibrant fisheries and aquaculture in the South Asian Region that supports the livelihoods, economies, Food security and ecological integrity of the resources without compromising inter-generational equity.

Issues:

- 1) Declining of fisheries resources and loss of biodiversity; over fishing capacity, IUU fishing, unsustainable fishing practice
- 2) Habitat losses: destructive fishing practices, development infrastructure and human activity,
- 3) Environment sustainable aquaculture: intensive farming system, impact from aquaculture, inappropriate site selection
- 4) Seed and Feed for aquaculture: wild seed collection impact to marine biodiversity, dependence on fish meal for high value aquaculture, poor hatchery practices, lack of biosecurity for setting up aquaculture farm
- 5) Trans-boundary movement of exotic species: lack of regional arrangements, lack of coordination and legal framework to transfer from one to another country
- 6) Impact of Climate change: natural calamity such floods, cyclone, etc.

Fisheries and Aquaculture - Targets, Indicators, Regional Action and Partners					
Targets	Potential Indicators	Regional Action	Timelines	Champion /Pressures	Partners
Declining fisheries resources and loss of biodiversity					

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To optimize fishing capacity in tune/MSY	Trends of CPUEs, biological parameters	Harmonize policy on managing fishing capacity	Within 5 years	5	Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs), FAO
Improve Monitoring Control and Surveillance system to combat IUU fishing	Improved CPUEs (Trend), biological parameters, improved national regulation	Multi-lateral arrangements for harmonization and implementation of MCS to combat IUU fishing	Within 5 years	5	CSOs, INGOs	IGOs, FAO, UNEP
Promote the responsible fishing practice	Improved regulation, new technology and practices,	Development of Regional guidelines on Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries for SA region	Within 5 years	5	CSOs, INGOs	IGOs, FAO, UNEP
Habitat losses						
Promote the responsible fishing practice	Improved regulation, new technology and practices,	Development of Regional guidelines on CCRF for SA region (same with 1.3)	Within 10 years	10		
Maintaining balance between ecological integrity and human/development,	Improved water quality parameter, increase biodiversity (Simpson and Shannon indices)	Establishing the regional protocol on reduction of anthropogenic impacts.	By 2030		CSOs, INGOs	IGOs, FAO, UNEP
Environment sustainable aquaculture						
Sustainable farming system, (inappropriate site selection)	Acceptable level of waste water quality, Scientific site selection	Development of regional guidelines on the aquaculture certifications and agreed protocol on trans-boundary movement of exotic species. Protocol on sharing of information on disease occurrence and cooperation in	Within 5 years	5	CSOs, INGOs, Certification body	IGOs, FAO, UNEP

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								control of the spread of disease and/or pathogens
Seed and Feed for aquaculture								
Appropriate legislation for controlling wild seed collection and setting of hatchery in appropriate number	Reduce dependence of wild seed availability of seed hatchery, National policy	the of seed, of from	Regional protocol on banning/ reduction in catch of wild seed collection for aquaculture	Within 5 years	5	CSOs, INGOs	IGOs, FAO, UNEP	
Guidelines for improved hatchery practices and certification of seed	Availability of better quality seed,	of quality	Regional guidelines on seed certification and protocol for biosecurity.	Within 5 years	5	CSOs, INGOs	IGOs, FAO, UNEP	
Reduction in use of fish meals and promotion of alternative ingredients	Appropriate Feed conversion ratio (FCR),	of conversion	Regional collaboration in Research and developing fish feed	Within 5 years	5	CSOs, INGOs	IGOs, FAO, UNEP	
Guidelines for adoption of improve biosecurity measures in both hatchery (including land base nursery) and grow-out pond	Reduce mortality, appropriate growth, economic performance	mortality, good	Regional guidelines on seed certification and protocol for biosecurity.	Within 5 years	5	CSOs, INGOs	IGOs, FAO, UNEP	
Trans-boundary movement of exotic species								

MARINE POLLUTION

Annex B 3. Marine Pollution - Vision - South Asian seas free of pollution

Target	Potential Indicators	➤ Regional Action	Responsibility	Source of Information	Timeline
Use-dependent ambient marine water quality standards for SA seas	-Regional Steering Committee	Establishment of a regional SC	SACEP	SACEP	Within 1 year of adoption
	-An agreed set of physio-chemical and biological parameters to monitor	Agreeing on physiochemical and biological parameters to monitor and tolerable levels for use dependent areas	National	TC	Within 3 year of adoption

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	-Member countries in SA region adopting the standards.	Adoption by the partner countries	PC	National govts	Within 5 year of adoption
	-Water quality in SA focal areas	Identification of agencies, provision of infrastructure and capacity development	PC, Financiers, Training bodies	Ministries of Env	Within 5 year of adoption
		Evidence based action through stakeholder participation and awareness	Regional and global agencies		Within 5 year of adoption
Target	Potential Indicators	➤ Regional Action	Responsibility	Source of Information	Timeline
To enhance the nutrient efficiency and recovery in agriculture, livestock, poultry and aquaculture sector	Fertilizer use per ha	Establishment of a facilitated forum for diagnostic analysis	SACEP UNEP FAO	Agriculture dept.	Within 1 year of adoption
	No .of ha cultivated through organic farming				Within 2 year Of adoption
	No of algal blooms detected	Production of a report and action plan by relevant sector	Partner country	Oceanography Institutes	Within 5 year Of adoption
	No of farmers using FCR	Adopting institutionalized incentives for reduced use of fertilizers	PC		Within 5 year Of adoption
	No of polyculture initiatives	Improving the capacity to cap pollutants at point sources	PC, Financiers, Training bodies	Agriculture dept	Within 5 year Of adoption
		Introduction of poly culture for nutrient recovery	Regional and global agencies	Agriculture dept.	
Improved management of nutrient recovery in sewage	Nutrient levels in effluent discharge	Establishment of effluent water quality standards for SA	SACEP	Env. Ministries	Within 1 year of adoption
	No of sewers established in urban areas	Introduction of nutrient efficient sewers	National		Within 3 year of adoption
	No of septic tanks in non-urban area	Improving opportunities to recovered nutrients at national levels	PC	National Planning departments	Within 5 year of adoption
		Creating awareness and capacity building on treated sewer discharge options to open sea	PC, Financiers, Training bodies	National Planning departments	Within 5 year of adoption
Improved oil disposal mechanisms	No of facilities for collecting and recovering oil and	Enhancing the facilities at major and minor harbours for oil disposal	SACEP	Port, Pollution prevention	Within 1 year of adoption

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in major and minor harbors and fish landing sites for oil and other waste	waste	and prevention of oil spreads	National	agencies	Within 3 year of adoption
	Ambient oil level records in ports	improving the oil use and recover in vessels	PC, PC, Financiers, Training bodies	Port, Pollution prevention agencies	Within 5 year of adoption
	No. links for waste mgt, re-use and disposal	Strengthening the recycling agencies and creating markets	Regional and global agencies	Port, Pollution Prevention agencies	
Efficient solid waste management through enhanced awareness and opportunities	No of awareness sessions conducted	Country specific and regional gap analysis on current practices of solid waste mgt.	SACEP facilitated regional forums	National and regional training bodies	Within 1 year of adoption
	Total solid waste collected per day	Preparation of a regional diagnostic analysis	Regional Steering committee	Urban councils	Within 3 year of adoption
	No of retailers adopting “no polythene” policy	Adopting an action plan based on DA	PC	Marketing surveys	Within 5 year of adoption
	No of facilities to collect sorted litter	Establishment of monitoring systems	PC, Financiers, Training bodies	Urban councils	Within 5 year of adoption

INVASIVE SPECIES

Coastal and marine Invasive species – Goal 1: by 2040, ecosystem function/ services will not be negatively affected by MIS.

Goal 2: Through improved knowledge and governance on MIS. Ecological Indicators: Country specific biodiversity indexes for marine and coastal species; and Establish technological treatment.

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Annex B 4. Coastal and Marine Invasive Species – Targets, Indicators, Regional Action and Possible Partners					
Indicator	expected status of the species/habitat or the pressure or the governance measure	required periodicity for measuring progress	Baseline information	Possible sources of information	Possible partners
country specific biodiversity indices for marine and coastal species	No significant changes of country specific MIS.	Every five years.	No baseline information MIS has to be created.	EPA reports	Regional Academic and research institutes UNESCO- IOC
Technological development and reporting mechanisms in place for ballast waters.	All the ballast waters will be treated before release into the marine environment.	Every two years.	No treatment is being done so there is no reporting done	IMO, National maritime organization.	IMO, Industries (SHIP owners) National maritime authorities. Research and tech. groups.
Country specific Formulated policies governing Marine Invasive Species.	All the countries with country specific policies implemented.	Every five years.	Some scattered policies.	Data bases by governments/ public and private sector.	Relevant National authorities. Global partnership on invasive species
Risk analysis, including ecosystem impact, socio economic impacts on intentionally introduced species.	Risk analysis is being implemented.	Continuous process.	Published documents. There is no baseline information.	Published documents. Data bases. national policies.	National environmental agencies. National aquaculture agencies.
Number of countries signed IMO convection.	All south east countries signed the convection by 2025	Every five years.	IMO website	IMO website	IMO

Annex B 5. Establishment of new policies regarding marine coastal species.			
Actions – What needs to be done?	Who does it?	When?	Comments
Identify species that are native and alien. (including those for aquaculture)	National agencies. SACEP facilitate.	Start now and have it ready by 2020.	
Collaborate with existing marine projects by the relevant national authorities.	SACEP facilitates	Every two years	
National coastal information data base.	National agency (umbrella organization)	Start now and have it ready by 2020	
Facilitate countries to follow IMO convection procedures	SACEP facilitate	As early as possible.	

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Capacity assessment, capacity building. Identification methodology of marine species. risk analysis, ballast water treatment technology	Government authorities collaborating with international authorities.	Every two years of regular bases.
Establishment of a Regional collaborative mechanism on MIS (expert task force)	SACEP Facilitates	Depends on Country driven needs
Awareness campaign about MIS for general public , for policy makers in charge of signing IMO convention; and Aquaculture industry.	SACEP	As soon as possible. (within a year)

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Marine Protected Areas						
Goal	Ensure conservation and protection of ecosystems, to contribute towards socio-economic upliftment of people of South Asia					
Targets	By 2020, countries will ensure measures put in place for effective and equitable management and implementation of measures including management plans, for existing protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes					
Indicators	Regional Actions					
	Ecological and Effective Management	and Governance Participation	and Capacity building and Training	Next Steps		
Trends in developing plans with participatory processes and range of governance options	Identify and include all the relevant area-based conservation and protection measures that are currently in place.	Develop equitable benefit sharing measures, with the local communities and other stakeholders, from benefits arising from conservation and protection measures (Maldives example)	By 2020, have capacity building and training programmes for all relevant decision makers and stakeholders, at regional, national and local levels	Trends in extent of marine protected areas, coverage of key biodiversity areas and management effectiveness	Trends in protected area condition and/or management effectiveness including more equitable management	
Number of categories of governance types in the region	Identify existing international, regional and local measures (like the Indian Ocean Turtle network sites) and identify	Ensure full and effective participation of indigenous/local communities, regarding their rights and recognition of their	Information Exchange and Public Awareness By 2020, organize exposure and exchange programs to learn from countries within the South Asian region, and	Trends in representative coverage of protected		

reporting back on a bi-annual manner	possible networks.	responsibilities in the management of existing PAs, and the establishment and management of new PAs.	also from other regions, to learn about effective management and governance measures	areas and other area based approaches, including sites of particular importance for biodiversity, and of terrestrial, marine and inland water systems
Trends in contribution to the trust fund	Explore options for transboundary conservation measures as a regional conflict resolution mechanisms.	Ensure recognition of tenure rights of local communities and recognition and inclusion of traditional knowledge	Financial mechanisms Establish a trust fund for the South Asian Seas, with contribution from countries through GEF process, and other donor agencies	Trends in the connectivity of protected and other area based approaches integrated into land- and sea-scapes
Trends in networking between regional and international processes	protect ecosystems and migratory species (Sundarbans MOU)	Incentive Mechanisms Incentives should take into account cultural and traditional aspects, rather than alternate livelihoods or other perverse incentives	Monitoring mechanisms Establish a monitoring body with representatives from all countries for effective monitoring and evaluation of activities and actions	Trends in the delivery of ecosystem services and equitable benefits from protected areas
Regular evaluation and monitoring of existing conservation and protected areas	Develop monitoring and evaluation frameworks		Institutional Mechanisms	
Number of training programmes, and capacity building and programs for increasing exposure			Establish or re-constitute institutional multi-disciplinary committees inclusive of all stakeholders to address policy level issues for effective management	
Examples - Pakistan Trophy incentive, eating turtle meat is forbidden for religious reasons				

Milestones: (a) By 2018, identify all critical and vulnerable ecosystems – along with extent and status, for South Asian Seas; (b) Identify the critical and vulnerable ecosystems, in terms of extent, for further conservation and protection measures. (c) By 2018, identify all critical and vulnerable ecosystems – along with extent and status, for South Asian Seas; (d) Identify the critical and vulnerable ecosystems, in terms of extent, for further conservation and protection measures

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Annex B6. Cross cutting issues – Capacity Building, Finance, Enforcement, Education and Outreach

<p>Regional Plan for building capacity in key thematic areas as well in resource mobilization, monitoring, communication</p>	<p>Resource Mobilization Plan to be prepared based on a broad based assessment of resource needs.</p> <p>Implement the Plan to mobilize resources for priority actions</p>	<p>Regional Plan for Monitoring and Enforcement.</p> <p>This plan will comprise practical indicators drawing from the outputs of the Colombo workshop and monitoring methodology and tools will be agreed upon.</p>	<p>Develop guidelines for enforcement.</p> <p>Include economic incentives and disincentives.</p> <p>Mobilize partnerships for efficiency in enforcement.</p>	<p>Develop Regional Education, Communication and Outreach Strategy.</p> <p>The implementation of this strategy will be in partnership with other stakeholder including multilateral, bilateral donors, NGOs, IGOs, private sector and community groups.</p>
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