

Way Ahead for South Asia Together

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Areas to be considered

- Large marine Protected areas
- Coastal Pollutions
- Climate changes impacts and natural disasters
- Food security and livelihoods of the coastal communities

Status of the Declared MPA in the SA

Bangladesh

- St. Martin's Island but implementation is very week

India

- Gulf of Kutch Marine park 400sq.k.m
- Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve 10,500sq km

- Anaman (Wandur Marine Natural Park)

Mahama Gandhi Marine Park 282 sq km

- Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve - 885 sq km
- Rani Janci Marine National Park
- Nikobar- Several sites have been proposed
- Lakshwadweep National Park and several

Maldives

- 25 sites have been protected

Sites are generally small

Pakistan

- No protected areas at present
- But IUCN and BAP have identified the need for MPA

Sri Lanka

- 3 MPA have been gazetted

Site Selection Criteria

- Ecological Criteria
- Social Criteria
- Economic Criteria
- Local and Regional Importance
- Other Considerations

Ecological Criteria

- Naturalness
- Uniqueness
- Biodiversity
- Integrity
- Representiveness
- Productivity

Social Criteria

- Social Acceptances
- Acceptances by local politician
- Recreations
- Cultural
- Aesthetic value
- Conflicts and compatibilities
- Accessibilities
- Awareness

Local and Regional Importance

- Local Significances
- Regional Significances

Legal Aspects

- Is there any appropriate legal framework?
- Are there any traditional refights to resources?
- Who has the rights for the area?
- Any other resources management laws

Other Considerations

- Urgency to protect on the level of threats
- Legal regimes for the declaration of the MPA
- Effectiveness
- Responsibility
- Resources for management and Monitoring the MPA

Implemented experience

- Most of these MPA's are in paper and not implementing properly
- Implementing agencies have not enough capacity to implement the MPA's
- Trans boundary management is required
- More focus has given to the fisheries management and low priorities for coastal habitats management

Coastal pollutions

- Ballast water issue
- Alien species
- Oil spills from the ship accidents
- Salt water intrusion due to sea level changes

Climate changes impacts and natural disasters

- Coral reef belching due to El-nino and other climatic related impacts
- Mitigation of the negative impacts of the disasters such as cyclones, coastal erosion, storm surges, and changes of estuarine behaviors

Areas to be considered form all CZM programs in SA or LL

- Implement agencies or Development Professionals' lack of awareness of rural dynamics
- Government and Donor Priorities
- Limited Institutional Capacity of NGOs
- Donor funding policies
- Lack of access to rural communities for Productive resources

Continue

- Confusion of co-management, Participatory management and community base resources Management
- Improper stakeholder analysis
- Public Participation
- Balancing the “Participation” and “Direction”
- Left out of the Lead agency from the system

Implement agencies or Development Professionals' lack of awareness of rural dynamics

- Most important stakeholders have been excluded at the project preparation stage
- Key issue in the participatory development is how the process is facilitated due to hierarchical condition
- Structural diversity of villages
- Relied on rural elites and liaison with other through them
- Social Welfare Orientation. This has led to create further dependency
- Time limitation of the professionals Quick field visits by professionals referred as "Rural Development

Government and Donor Priorities

- Many cases left out most important aspect of the community requirements
- Prepare the large scale construction activities rather than time consuming social mobilization and habitats improvement activities

Limited Institutional Capacity of NGOs

- Rules and regulation on registrations
- Field staff are less qualified
- One common shortcoming is of grassroots organizations is the domineering leader who unwittingly undermines the motivations and creativity those under him/her
- Imported leaders for rural NGOs

Donor funding policies

- Terms of funding
- Specific project or “Project approach” is emphasizes the quantifiable goals this always undermine the participatory approach
- Income generating or alternative livelihood is high priority but without considering the prevailing sociological and cultural factors such as maintaining the existing livelihoods

communities for Productive resources

- Land
- Credit
- Markets
- Information

Confusion of co-management, Participatory management and Community Management

- Due to socio economic and cultural conditioning of the poor they are not participate
- Need for outside force to catalyze the process
- Moe program focus on community welfare than resource management

Improper stakeholder analysis

- Primary and Secondary
- Correctly Identification of interest (stakes) of stakeholders
- Rank or quantify the stakeholders according to the importance of project than their capabilities and abilities

Public Participation

- More powerful members
- Formally constituted agencies
- Number versus quality

Balancing the “Participation” and “Direction”

- More participation may lead to reject the direction from government agencies and vice versa

Left out of the leading Agencies

- Project driven approach than Integrated Approach
- Lack of understanding of the sustainability of the program
- Difficulties to select the lead agency

Conclusion

- Most of the Coastal management activities in the South Asia countries have been done by the funded projects and therefore sustainability of programs are questionable
- Many projects have focussed on community social welfare or fisheries development than the Integrated coastal resource management

Conclusion continue

- Participation of the selected group and not the real coastal users
- Lack of proper trained staff for the implementation of ICRM concept
- Required proper institutional arrangements and legal system
- Less emphasis on social mobilization and more on development activities
- Less focus on to the basic principals of the ICRM

Therefore SA countries needs to

- Exchange the experiences among the countries at least every other years
- Implementation of the selected MPA areas and exchange the experiences among the countries
- Common approaches to minimize negative aspect the Climate change and disasters
- Implement at least one or two sites of the inter-governmental large marine protected areas

Continue

- Make sure the livelihoods of the coastal fisherman than providing alternative income or alternative income sources for them
- Conduct at regional level survey to identify the MSY of importance species of the region
- Arrange study tours within the SA countries to study the success and fallers coastal management sites.



Thank You