

## **Development of a roadmap for Regional Action Plan for Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation in the NOWPAP region**

### **1. Background**

In 2011, NOWPAP Medium-term Strategy 2012-2017 (MTS 2012-2017) was approved by the NOWPAP member states. In the MTS 2012-2017, marine and coastal biodiversity is one of the important issues which NOWPAP should tackle with. Regional Action Plan for Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation in the NOWPAP region (RAP BIO) was planned to be developed; however, RAP BIO was not developed in 2012-2017. RAP BIO is a basic policy by which NOWPAP will take actions for marine and coastal biodiversity conservation in this region. Thus, activities on marine and coastal biodiversity by each Regional Activity Centres (RACs) should be implemented based on RAP BIO. By now, however, each RAC has looked for and implemented activities on their own because of no RAP BIO. In order to implement activities more effectively and efficiently for the NOWPAP region, it is necessary to clarify the role of each RAC and collaboration among RACs. For this, it is expected that RAP BIO will be developed as early as possible. Therefore, in the new NOWPAP Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 (MTS 2018-2023), it is proposed to develop the RAP BIO.

At the 15<sup>th</sup> CEARAC FPM held in August 2017, CEARAC proposed to develop the CEARAC Medium-term Strategy on Marine Biodiversity which shows the future direction of CEARAC marine biodiversity activities. NOWPAP RCU requested all RACs to prepare two budget options, because increase of budget would be discussed at the 22<sup>nd</sup> NOWPAP IGM. Based on the request, CEARAC proposed one additional project to develop a roadmap for RAP BIO under collaboration with NOWPAP RCU and all RACs. This additional proposal was reviewed at the 15<sup>th</sup> FPM and approved to be submitted to the 22<sup>nd</sup> NOWPAP IGM.

At the 22<sup>nd</sup> NOWPAP IGM held in December 2017, increase of the budget for RACs' activities was discussed and approved. Then, it was decided that this additional project would be included in the CEARAC activities to be implemented in the 2018-2019 biennium. In addition, NOWPAP MTS 2018-2023 was discussed in the IGM, and the development NOWPAP RAP BIO was approved in principle.

### **2. Objective**

Objective of this activity is to develop a roadmap for RAP BIO with NOWPAP RCU and all RACs.

The procedure for implementing this project will be referred to the procedure for developing Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter in the NOWPAP region (RAP MALI) in 2008. When NOWPAP developed RAP MALI, Marine Litter Activity (MALITA) was established as a pre-project. The proposal of MALITA was prepared by RCU with all RACs and submitted to the IGM (Annex 1, UNEP/NOWPAP IG. 10/6) in 2005. The member states agreed to establish MALITA and to start developing RAP MALI. During the implementation of MALITA, roles of RCU, RACs and the member states as well as the basic concept of RAP MALI were discussed. As an outcome of MALITA, the draft RAP MALI was prepared (Figure 1).

Same as this process, RAP BIO will be developed. The deliverable of this project is the draft NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity which will be proposed to the 24<sup>th</sup> NOWPAP IGM through RCU.

Flow of developing Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter in the NOWPAP region

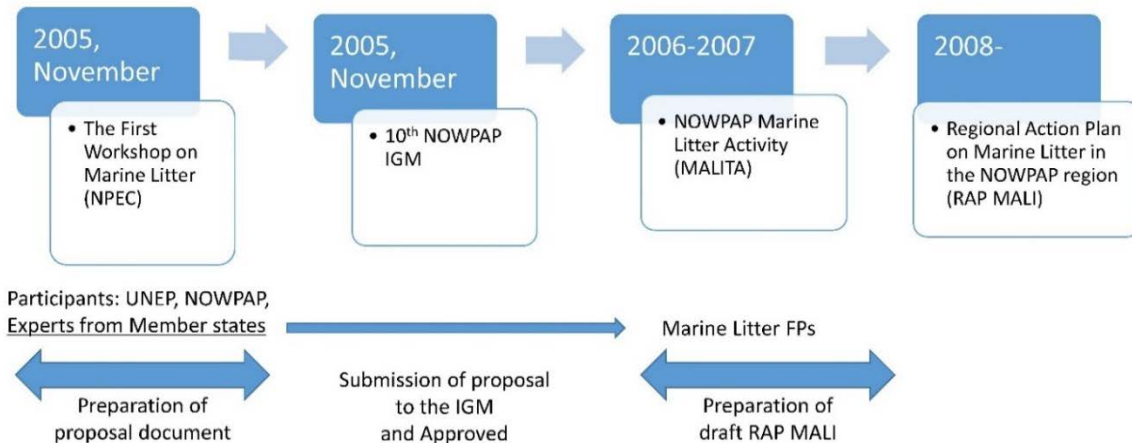


Figure 1 Flow of developing RAP MALI

3. Activities

In order to develop a roadmap of RAP BIO, following activities will be carried out (Figure 2).

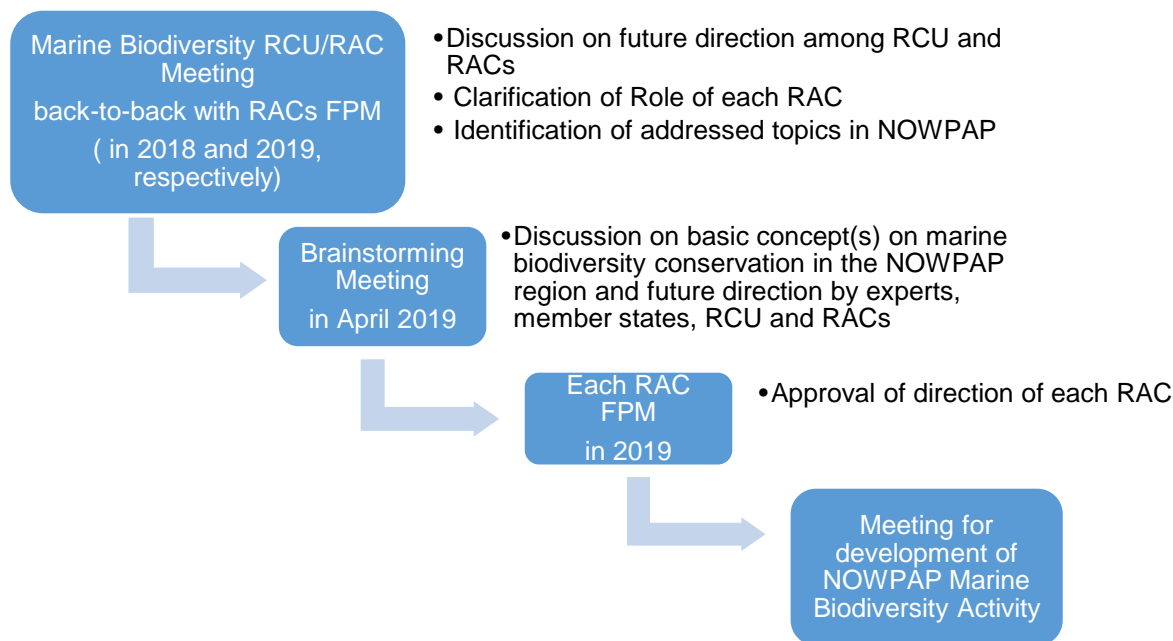


Figure 2 Roadmap for developing RAP BIO

3-1 Collection of relevant information on marine biodiversity conservation

Information on relevant projects and/or regional action plans is a useful material for developing the

NOWPAP RAP BIO. CEARAC Secretariat has collected such information (Annex 2). In addition, National Reports which are submitted to CBD will be reviewed in order to understand current and future actions by the NOWPAP member states. In the RAP BIO, a role of each member state will be included, so it is necessary to understand the basic policy of each member state. The latest National Report (6<sup>th</sup> National Report) will be submitted by 31 December 2018 to CBD, and which will be also referred during the meeting.

### 3-2 Organizing RCU and RACs meeting on marine biodiversity

It is important to collaborate among RACs and RCU to prepare a roadmap for RAP BIO. Therefore, RCU/RACs meeting on marine biodiversity will be held regularly back-to-back with RACs' FPM. At the RCU/RACs meeting, the role of each RAC and the framework of RAP BIO will be discussed.

CEARAC plans to develop the MTS on marine biodiversity in the 2018-2019 biennium and discusses themes and activities which CEARAC should implement in the future in the implementation process. However, other RACs don't plan to develop their MTS on marine biodiversity in this biennium. Therefore, CEARAC Secretariat expects NOWPAP RCU to coordinate relevant activities of other RACs on this issue. If necessary, CEARAC will explain this project at other RACs' FPMs.

### 3-3 Organizing Brainstorming Meeting

CEARAC plans to hold the Marine Biodiversity Workshop in spring 2019 for sharing the needs of each member state and the result of feasibility studies. Scientists and governmental officers will be invited to the workshop. Back-to-back with the workshop, CEARAC plans to organize a brainstorming meeting which aims to discuss basic concepts of RAP BIO and NOWPAP Marine Biodiversity Activity with same participants of Marine Biodiversity Workshop.

### 3-4 Organizing a meeting for development of NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity

In order to develop a draft NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity in 2019 which will be proposed to the 24<sup>th</sup> NOWPAP IGM, another meeting will be organized before the 18<sup>th</sup> NOWPAP IGM. Representatives of NOWPAP RCU, RACs and experts/governmental officers will participate in the meeting and discuss a draft NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity.

The prepared draft NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity will be reviewed by all RAC FPs and submitted to the 24<sup>th</sup> NOWPAP IGM.

The draft table of contents of NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity is shown in Annex 3.

## 4. Expected outcome

In the current situation without NOWPAP's clear direction on marine biodiversity conservation, each RAC implements their activity by their own FPM's decision. To develop NOWPAP RAP BIO is expected to share common understanding on future direction of NOWPAP and roles of each RAC, and contribute to more effective implementation of marine biodiversity conservation in the NOWPAP region.

Development of RAP MALI has proved that having a Regional Action Plan is useful for smooth and effective implementation of activities not only by the member states but also by each RAC to take countermeasure actions against marine litter issues in this region.

Development of RAP BIO is expected to contribute to achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs in the NOWPAP region.

**5. Budget**

| Activity   | Budget (US dollars) |
|--|---------------------|
| Collection of relevant information on marine biodiversity conservation<br>Review of the latest National Report on Biodiversity | 5,000               |
| Organization of RCU and RACs Meeting on marine biodiversity  | 4,000               |
| Organization of a Brainstorming Meeting  | 7,000               |
| Organization of a meeting for development of NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity                                   | 14,000              |
| Total  | 30,000              |

**6. Schedule**

| Timing |          | Actions   | Main body  |
|--------|----------|---|--|
| 2017   | December | The 22 <sup>nd</sup> NOWPAP IGM<br>- Approval of the workplan and budget for the 2018-2019 biennium                             | NOWPAP National FPs  |
| 2018   | Q1-Q4    | Collection of relevant information  | Consultant   |
|        | May      | The 16 <sup>th</sup> CEARAC FPM<br>- Review and approval of workplan  | CEARAC FPs and CEARAC Secretariat                                  |
|        |          | The First RCU/RACs meeting on marine biodiversity back-to-back with CEARAC FPM<br>The Meeting back-to-back with other RAC FPMs? | RCU and RACs   |
| 2019   | Spring   | Brainstorming Meeting   | Experts and governmental officers of member states<br>RCU and RACs |
|        | Q2-Q3    | Meetings back-to-back with RACs FPM   | RCU and RACs   |
|        | Autumn   | The 17 <sup>th</sup> CEARAC FPM<br>- Review of CEARAC MTS<br>- Review of draft NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity  | CEARAC FP and CEARAC Secretariat                                   |
|        | Winter   | Meeting for development of NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity  | RCU, RACs  |
|        | Winter   | The 24 <sup>th</sup> NOWPAP IGM<br>- Review of the draft NOWPAP Marine Biodiversity Activity<br>- Review of wokplan and budget  | NOWPAP National FPs  |

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Tenth Intergovernmental Meeting of  
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Toyama, Japan, 24-26 November 2005

**Establishment of the Marine Litter Activity (MALITA)  
in the NOWPAP Region**

## A. INTRODUCTION

### *The Problem*

Marine litter is any persistent, manufactured or processed solid materials disposed of abandoned in the marine and coastal environment. According to studies from different parts of the world, it is found everywhere in the marine and coastal environment from the poles to the equator and from continental coastlines to small remote islands. It appears that marine litter problem is not restricted to the densely populated regions and can be found in remote places far away from any obvious source because of its transboundary movement through ocean currents and winds.

Most of marine litter consists of material that degrade slowly, if at all, so a continuous input of large quantities of these items results in a gradual build-up in the marine and coastal environment. This negative trend has been confirmed by a number of studies that approximately 6.4 million tonnes of marine litter are disposed of in the oceans and seas each year. Other studies and researches show that some 8 million items of marine litter are dumped in oceans and seas every day, about 5 millions of which are thrown overboard or lost from ships. Furthermore, it has been estimated that over 13,000 pieces of plastic litter are floating per every square kilometer of ocean today.

Despite efforts made internationally, regionally and nationally, the marine litter problem is continuously getting worse. As long as the input of non-degradable or slow degradable litter into the marine and coastal environment keeps increasing, its adverse effects on our seas and oceans will increase likewise. The major reasons why the marine litter problem keeps worsening worldwide are deficiencies in the implementation and enforcement of existing international, regional and national regulations and standards that could improve the situation, combined with a lack of awareness among main stakeholders and the general public.

Marine litter has multiple sources. It could be, for example, waste from landfills on land; domestic waste including waste from beach goers; medical waste and sewage-related waste from bathrooms; galley waste and cargo room waste from commercial shipping; nets and fish boxes from fishing vessels; and waste from industrial production or distribution. However, the main sources can be grouped as follows:

| <b>Main sea-based sources of marine litter</b>   | <b>Main land-based sources of marine litter</b>  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Merchant shipping, ferries and cruise liners;</li> <li>. Fishing vessels;</li> <li>. Military fleets and research vessels;</li> <li>. Pleasure craft;</li> <li>. Offshore oil and gas platforms;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Municipal landfills (waste dumps) located on the coast;</li> <li>. Riverine transport of waste from landfills or other sources along rivers and other inland waterways (canals);</li> </ul> |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Aquaculture installations;</li> <li>. Waterway recreational activities (diving and marinas)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Discharge of untreated municipal sewage and storm water (including occasional overflows);</li> <li>. Industrial facilities (solid waste from landfills and untreated water); and</li> <li>. Tourism (recreational visitors to the coast and beach goers)</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

Measures to reduce or prevent marine litter in the marine and coastal environment have to be taken in a large number of places, within a large number of activities in a wide range of societal sectors, and by many people in many situations. Good waste management must begin with preventing waste being generated – what is never produced does not have to be disposed of and cannot become marine litter. The second step is to collect waste that has anyway been generated and make sure it is being taken care of properly, either for reuse and recycling of materials and products (to as large an extent as possible) or for disposal in a manner that is as safe as possible from an environmental and health point of view.

Today, there is generally a lack of appropriate management of waste from the place where the waste is produced to the final disposal or processing of the waste. However, marine litter is not only an environmental problem that can be solved solely by means of legislation, law enforcement and technical solutions. It is also a cultural problem and has to be addressed as such, namely by efforts to change attitudes, behaviours, management approaches, education and involvement of all sectors/interests, including the public at large. Education, information and training are vital components in all efforts towards more waste-wise thinking in society as a whole. Marine litter is also an issue that is connected to other environmental, economic, health and aesthetic problems. It causes damages and death to wildlife, threat to biodiversity in productive coastal areas, destruction of marine habitats, transfer of invasive species between seas, and possible distribution of toxic and hazardous substances. It also causes damage that entails great economic costs and losses to people, property and livelihood as well as poses risks to health, safety and even lives. And marine litter spoils, fouls and destroys the beauty of the seas and the coastal zone.

***Marine Litter and the NOWPAP Region***

The NOWPAP region is among the most highly populated regions of the world, and the pressures and demands that this large population brings to bear on the environment are considerable. In a region in which so many people are directly dependant on the marine and coastal environment for their livelihoods, there is an urgent need to protect the natural environment and moreover, manage it in a sustainable manner, so that the following generations will be able to enjoy it and benefit from it.

The countries of the region know that by joining forces it is possible to strike a wise balance between



providing for human needs, the use of resources, and development on one hand, and protection and sustainable use of the environment on the other hand. Marine litter has become a major environmental concern of the NOWPAP member countries. Due to the transboundary character of marine litter, there is a clear need to develop regional and national programmes dealing with marine litter.

In acknowledging the need to act on the problem of marine litter, the countries of the NOWPAP region at their Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Northwest Pacific Action Plan (Busan, Republic of Korea, 2-4 November 2004) in Resolution 1:

*Recognized the importance and urgent need to establish and develop an activity on Marine Litter in NOWPAP region while avoiding duplications with existing global agreements and through consultations with other international agencies and organisations in the region,*

*Decided that the newly established RCU will take a lead on developing the Marine Litter activity and that the coordinator of NOWPAP will consult closely with the RACs on how to proceed with this activity,*

*Agreed that a programme of work and appropriate budget for this activity should be developed by the RCU for the next biennium, based on consultations between the NOWPAP Focal Points, the RACs and the planned 'Intersessional Workshop', and be presented by the RCU for consideration by Tenth Intergovernmental Meeting.*

In addition to this, further agreement was made at the Intersessional Workshop (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 25-26 July 2005) in Recommendation 2:

*Taking into account the proposal on the Sustainable Management of Marine Litter in the NOWPAP Region presented by the secretariat (UNEP/NOWPAP IS. 1/4) with appreciation,*

*Being aware of the urgent need to develop and initiate a new project on marine litter in the region,*

*Recommends that NOWPAP RCU will develop and implement the Marine Litter project in close cooperation with the four RACs and newly nominated marine litter national focal points of the Member States.*

*Requests the secretariat to present the current draft proposal for discussion at the Tenth Intergovernmental Meeting in Toyama, Japan on 24-25 November 2005 with more detailed description of the four RACs' responsibilities as well as a workplan to be implemented, taking into account the comments and concerns raised by NOWPAP Member States.*

These Resolution and Recommendation provided the basis for the preparation of the proposal for the establishment of the Marine Litter Activity (MALITA) in the NOWPAP Region.

## **B. MARINE LITTER ACTIVITY (MALITA) IN THE NOWPAP REGION**

On the basis of Resolution 1 of the *Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting and Recommendation 2 of the Intersessional Workshop on the Northwest Pacific Action Plan*, the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) of NOWPAP, in cooperation with UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and in consultation with the RAC directors and the National Marine Litter Focal Points (ML FPs) recently nominated by the NOWPAP Focal Points, prepared this proposal as a road map for the development and implementation of the Marine Litter Activity (MALITA) in the NOWPAP Region.

### ***Objective***

The objective of MALITA is to assist in the environmental protection and sustainable development of the NOWPAP region through the development of a NOWPAP Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter.

This amended proposal of MALITA, with the comments and concerns raised by the NOWPAP member states and RAC directors taken into account, is submitted to the Tenth NOWPAP Intergovernmental Meeting for consideration and adoption in response to the Resolution 1 of the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting and Recommendation 2 of the Intersessional Workshop.

### ***Organisational Arrangements***

The RCU, in cooperation with UNEP, will be responsible for the overall management of the MALITA. The four RACs, together with the four ML FPs, will be responsible for various segments of MALITA with detailed responsibilities shown in the following Workplan.

### ***Involvement of UN Agencies/Organisations***

The MALITA will be developed in close cooperation with the UNEP Regional Seas Programme; the Global Programme of Action (GPA) for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities; the International Maritime Organisation (IMO); Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO; the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). This close cooperation is required: a) to ensure that there is no duplication; and b) to use experience and approaches available in other countries, regions, programmes and projects/organisations, for MALITA implementation.

### ***Funding***

For the implementation of basic activities of MALITA funds will be provided through the NOWPAP Trust Fund. For high cost initiatives (port reception facilities, landfills, fisheries, etc.), the World Bank, Global

Environment Facility (GEF) and other International Financing Institutions should be approached in order to obtain financial support for relevant regional and national efforts.

National activities on ML, including monitoring and cleanup activities, conducted within the framework of MALITA or in coordination with MALITA, should be funded by national resources.

UNEP already initiated the process for the preparation of a GEF MSP (Medium-Size Project) on the management of marine litter. Although the project will be of a global coverage, it will have several pilot regions, and one of those could be NOWPAP. The funds spent on MALITA from the NOWPAP Trust Fund and from UNEP, as well as national funds spent on the implementation of MALITA, will be considered as the counterpart contribution to the GEF MSP. This Project, if approved, will provide additional funds for the implementation of MALITA and additionally will provide a solid base for the development of the Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter Management in the NOWPAP Region.

### **Work Plan**

| <b>Activity</b>   |  | <b>Target Date</b> | <b>Participants</b>           | <b>Budget, US\$</b>              |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Initiation of Marine Litter Activity (MALITA) in the NOWPAP region</b> |  |                    |                               |                                  |
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Nomination of the National Focal Point for Marine Litter (ML) in each of the NOWPAP members</b>   | Done               | NOWPAP Members                | ---                              |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Preparation of the draft MALITA in cooperation with UNEP and in consultation with RACs and ML FPs</b>   | Done               | RCU                           | ---                              |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Presentation of the draft MALITA at the Intersessional Workshop</b>   | Done               | RCU                           | ---                              |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Presentation of the MALITA proposal at the Tenth Intergovernmental Meeting</b>  | November 2005      | RCU                           | ---                              |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Collection and review of existing information and data relevant to marine litter in each of the NOWPAP members</b>  |                    |                               |                                  |
| 5-1   | Collection and review of existing information and data relevant to sea-based ML in each of the NOWPAP members  | January 2006       | MERRAC<br>POMRAC<br>DINRAC    | In-kind                          |
| 5-2   | Collection and review of existing information and data relevant to land-based ML in each of the NOWPAP members   | January 2006       | CEARAC<br>POMRAC<br>DINRAC    | In-kind                          |
| 5-3   | Establishment of database on ML related information and data provided by NOWPAP members and data from GPA clearing house   | March 2006         | DINRAC                        | 2,000                            |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Collection of information on relevant legal instruments and programmes on marine litter in each of the NOWPAP countries in English</b>  | January 2006       | ML FPs,<br>RACs               | In-kind                          |
| 6-1   | Review of national legal instruments and programmes provided by NOWPAP members in order to identify gaps and needs in the coverage of ML and make proposals for the revision, if appropriate | April 2006         | RCU,<br>Consultant,<br>ML FPs | 2,000<br>1,000<br>1,000<br>1,000 |

|  |  |                      |   |                    |
|--|--|----------------------|---|--------------------|
|  |  |                      |   | 1,000              |
| <b>Implementation of MALITA</b>  |  |                      |   |                    |
| <b>7</b>   | <b>Preparation and regular update of the overview document on marine litter in the NOWPAP region</b>   | May 2006<br>May 2007 | RCU<br>RACs                                 | In-kind            |
| <b>8</b>   | <b>Organizing NOWPAP regional meetings and workshops</b>   |                      |   |                    |
| 8-1  | Preparatory NOWPAP regional meeting on ML  | April 2006           | RCU<br>ML FPs<br>RACs                       | 10,000             |
| 8-2  | NOWPAP Workshop on ML organized by MERRAC, in conjunction with preparatory NOWPAP regional meeting (above),  | April 2006           | RCU<br>ML FPs<br>RACs                       | In-kind            |
| 8-3  | NOWPAP Workshop on ML organized by CEARAC  | Nov.-Dec. 2006       | RCU<br>ML FPs<br>RACs                       | In-kind            |
| 8-4  | Further NOWPAP Workshops on ML, as necessary   | 2007                 | RCU<br>ML FPs<br>RACs                       | In-kind            |
| 8-5  | Attend the ML-related meetings organized by the UNEP Regional Seas Programme and GPA   | Ongoing              | RCU   | In-kind            |
| <b>9</b>   | <b>Development of regional and national strategies on integrated management of marine litter</b>   | November 2006        | RCU,<br>Consultant,<br>ML FPs,<br>RACs      | 3,000              |
| <b>10</b>  | <b>Organize that NOWPAP members join the International Coastal Cleanup 2006 and 2007 Campaign (if feasible)</b>  | August 2006          | RCU<br>CEARAC<br>DINRAC<br>MERRAC<br>POMRAC | 1,000<br><br>1,000 |
| <b>Building ownerships and partnerships / Information and outreach / Sectoral activities</b> |  |                      |   |                    |
| <b>11</b>  | <b>Approach to the civil society (private sector actors, environmental NGOs and the scientific community) to develop partnerships, and if appropriate develop Voluntary Agreements with partners from civil society</b>  | June 2006            | RCU   | ---                |
| 11-1   | Shipping industry, ship operators, fisheries sector, waterway recreational activity (diving and marinas)   | June 2006            | MERRAC<br>POMRAC                            | In-kind            |
| 11-2   | Tourism industry, manufactures of plastics   | June 2006            | CEARAC                                      | In-kind            |
| 11-3   | Waste managers/services, recycling companies   | June 2006            | MERRAC<br>CEARAC                            | 1,000<br>1,000     |
| 11-4   | NGOs and general public  | June 2006            | All RACs                                    | In-kind            |
| <b>12</b>  | <b>Development and implementation of long-term regional and national monitoring programmes in order to detect and determine amounts, distribution patterns, effects and trends of ML and identify ML hot spots in the NOWPAP region (based on existing monitoring programmes, if feasible)</b> | August 2006          | RCU<br>Consultant                           | 3,000              |
| 12-1   | Development and implementation of long-term regional and national monitoring programmes on land-based ML, including formats for data gathering and storage   | August 2006          | CEARAC<br>DINRAC<br>POMRAC                  | 3,000              |
| 12-2   | Development and implementation of long-term regional and national monitoring programmes on sea-based ML, including formats for data gathering and storage  | August 2006          | MERRAC<br>DINRAC<br>POMRAC                  | 2,000              |

|   |  |                   |                                      |                                  |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>13</b>   | <b>Formulation and implementation of awareness and education campaigns:</b>  | March 2007        | RCU                                  | ---                              |
| 13-1  | - for general public, various groups within the tourism sector, industry, municipal authorities, local communities   | March 2007        | CEARAC<br>DINRAC                     | 1,500<br>1,500                   |
| 13-2  | - for shipping companies, ship officers and crews of recreational, commercial and fishing vessels  | March 2007        | MERRAC<br>POMRAC                     | 1,500<br>1,500                   |
| 13-3  | - for media  | March 2007        | RCU<br>Consultant                    | 1,000                            |
| <b>14</b>   | <b>Establishment of regional campaigns as a part of public awareness and/or permanent services for cleaning and collecting of solid waste that pollute coastal and marine areas</b>  | April 2007        | RCU<br>ML FPs,<br>RACs               | In-kind,<br>private<br>sector    |
| <b>15</b>   | <b>Preparation of brochures in English for the purpose of promoting public awareness on the reduction of ML</b>  | May 2007          | RCU<br>CEARAC<br>MERRAC              | 1,500<br>1,500                   |
| 15-1  | Preparation of brochures in the four NOWPAP languages for the purpose of promoting public awareness on the reduction of ML   | August<br>2007    | CEARAC<br>DINRAC<br>MERRAC<br>POMRAC | 1,000<br>1,000<br>1,000<br>1,000 |
| <b>16</b>   | <b>Development of sectoral guidelines for management of marine litter</b>  | September<br>2007 | RCU                                  |                                  |
| 16-1  | Shipping, fisheries, boating, diving and cruise lines  | September<br>2007 | MERRAC<br>POMRAC                     | 3,000<br>2,000                   |
| 16-2  | Tourism, costal construction, recycling  | September<br>2007 | CEARAC<br>DINRAC                     | 5,000                            |
| <b>17</b>   | <b>Development of a programme for the improvement of port reception facilities and services for garbage collection from the shipping and the fishing industries</b>  | September<br>2007 | MERRAC                               | 5,000<br>plus private<br>sector  |
| <b>18</b>   | <b>Development and improvement of waste management policies and systems</b>  | September<br>2007 | RCU<br>Consultant<br>RACs            | 3,000                            |
| <b>19</b>   | <b>Development of 'responsible citizenship' guidelines for different target audiences</b>  | September<br>2007 | RCU                                  |                                  |
| 19-1  | Children and youth   | September<br>2007 | CEARAC<br>MERRAC                     | 1,000                            |
| 19-2  | Practical demonstration through awareness-raising campaigns in selected destinations and with selected tourism companies   | September<br>2007 | CEARAC<br>ME<br>RR<br>AC             | 1,000                            |
| <b>Fundraising</b>  |  |                   |                                      |                                  |
| <b>20</b>   | <b>Identification and approach to potential funding sources for various components and activities of the RAP on ML</b>   | May 2006          | RCU<br>RACs<br>ML FPs                | ---                              |
| <b>21</b>   | <b>For high cost initiatives (port reception facilities, landfills, fisheries, etc.), approach the World Bank, Regional Investment Bank, Global Environment Facilities and other International Financing Institutions in order to obtain financial support of relevant regional and national efforts</b> | September<br>2006 | RCU<br>RACs<br>ML FPs                | ---                              |
| <b>Regional Action Plan for the ML management (RAP MALI) in the NOWPAP region</b> |  |                   |                                      |                                  |
| <b>22</b>   | <b>Preparation of the draft RAP MALI</b>   | June 2007         | RCU,                                 |                                  |

|              |  |                  |                       |        |
|--------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|--------|
|              |  |                  | Consultant,<br>ML FPs | 3,000  |
| 23           | <b>Presentation of the RAP MALI at the Twelfth IGM</b> | November<br>2007 | RCU                   | ---    |
| <b>Total</b> |  |                  |                       | 70,000 |

***Proposed Elements of the Regional Action Plan for the Marine Litter Management in the NOWPAP region***

The Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter in the NOWPAP Region should include, among others, and when feasible, the following elements:

- (a) Programme of enhancement of regional and national legal instruments, programmes and institutional arrangements relevant to marine litter;
- (b) Programme of implementation of regional and national monitoring programmes;
- (c) Development of regional and national strategies on integrated management of marine litter (including regional guidelines for the wise management of marine and coastal litter);
- (d) Approach to the civil society (private sector actors, environmental NGOs and the scientific community) to develop partnerships, and if appropriate develop voluntary agreements with partners from the civil society. This activity should involve all major stakeholders (e.g., shipping industry, ship operators; tourism industry, manufacturers of plastics; waste managers/services; local authorities and municipalities; NGOs and general public);
- (e) Establishment of campaigns and/or permanent services for the cleaning and collecting of solid wastes that pollute coastal and marine areas;
- (f) Participation in annual International Coastal Cleanup Campaigns;
- (g) Development of 'responsible citizenship' guidelines for different target audiences, in particular children and tourists. Practical demonstration through awareness-raising campaigns in selected destinations and with selected tourism companies;
- (h) Formulation and implementation of awareness and education campaigns for the general public, industry, municipal authorities, local communities, shipping companies, ship officers and crews of recreational, commercial and fishing vessels, various groups within the tourism sector, and media;
- (i) Preparation of brochures in various languages for the purpose of promoting public awareness on the reduction of marine litter;
- (j) Development of sectoral guidelines for the management of marine litter (e.g., tourism, boating, diving, cruise lines, coastal construction, fisheries);
- (k) Improvement of port reception facilities and services for garbage collection from the shipping and fishing industries;
- (l) Development and improvement of waste management policies and systems; and

- (m) Identification of and approach to potential funding sources (including Governments) for various components and activities of the Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter.

Several of above proposed activities will be developed during the MALITA phase of the management of marine litter in the NOWPAP region.

## Draft of Table of Contents of NOWPAP Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Activity

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**Activities on marine biodiversity conservation in other regions and Regional Seas Programme**

| Sea Area                      | Organization  | Member states   | Convention/Protocol                       | Activities   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| East Asia                     | COBSEA/ Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia  | (9 member states)<br>Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam                 | —   | Strategic Directions 2017-2021 (Strengthen of information management, Capacity-building assistance, Strengthen of regional environment)<br>Transborder Protected Areas Network, Strengthening regional partnership for expanding of protected areas, Strengthening research network through Peace Park<br>Analysis of gaps, monitoring and assessment, organizing workshops and implementing projects on coastal and marine habitat conservation   |
| South Asia                    | SACEP/ South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme  | (8 member states)<br>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka                           | —   | South Asian Seas Action Plan (Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)<br>Regional Strategy and Task force on -Ballast Water management South Asia<br>South Asia Coral Reef Task Force<br>Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Strategy for the South Asian Seas Region   |
| East Africa/West Indian Ocean | The Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region | (10 member states)<br>Comoro, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania | Nairobi Convention                        | Assessment of coast lines<br>Regional State of the Coast Report Western Indian Ocean<br>Status of birds in the marine and coastal environment of the Nairobi Convention area: Regional Synthesis report<br>Ecosystem assessment of wild birds and its habitats<br>Transboundary MPA between Kenya and Tanzania (proposed)<br>Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep sea Living Marine Resources and Ecosystems in the Areas beyond national Jurisdiction (proposed)<br>The Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy harmonization and Institutional Reforms (proposed) |
| Pacific islands               | SPREP/ Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme  | (21 Pacific island member countries and territories and 5 developed countries)  | —   | Implementation of management program for marine biodiversity and MPA, Conservation of coral reef, Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, List of protected migratory species  |
| Persian Gulf                  | ROPME/ Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment   | (8 member states)<br>Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE  | Kuwait Convention                         | Satellite-based marine environmental monitoring<br>Habitat monitoring of zooplankton and benthic species using remote sensing  |
| Red Sea/Gulf of Aden          | PERSGA/ Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden                                     | 7 member states<br>Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen   | Jeddah Convention                         | Program on marine biodiversity and MPA: Capacity building on protection of endangered species, significant habitat and sea area, and development of implementation plan on management of habitat of key species, including coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, sea turtles, sea birds and sea mammals<br>Program on environmental monitoring: implementation of monitoring and training courses<br>Program on living marine resources: Fishery management   |
| Caspian Sea                   | CEP/ Caspian Environment Programme  | 5 member states<br>Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan   | Tehran Convention                         | Developing the strategic action plan and national action plan (planning stage)<br>Designing of MPA<br>Protection of Caspian Sea Red Book species<br>Regulation of NIS and development action plan for NIS  |
| Black Sea                     | BSC/ The Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea  | (6 member states)<br>Bulgaria, Georgia, Rumania, Russia   | Commission on the Protection of the Black | Ecosystem based fishery management program   |

| Sea Area                | Organization  | Member states   | Convention/Protocol   | Activities   |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|--|
|                         | Against Pollution   | Turkey, Ukraine   | Sea against Pollution   |  |
| Mediterranean           | Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan<br>MAP/ Mediterranean Action Plan | 21 member states  | Barcelona Convention and its Protocols                              | Medium-term Strategy 2016-2021: Conservation of biodiversity<br>Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity Protocol<br>Regional workplan on MPAs, Action Plan for conservation of cartilaginous fishes, Action plan for conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles,<br>Action plan for conservation of birds, Action plan for protection of species and habitat, Roadmap for network of MPAs, Assessment of ecosystems |
| Baltic Sea              | HELCOM/ Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission                               | (9 member states)<br>Denmark, Estonia, EU, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden,   | Helsinki Convention   | Fishery, MPA, Monitoring and assessment<br>EBSA/Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas, Marine Spatial Planning<br>Ecosystem Indicators, Red list of species and habitat, MPA  |
| West and Central Africa | WACA/ West and Central Africa   | Countries in the Abidjan Convention area are 23. Of these, 17 are currently parties to the Convention.<br><a href="http://abidjanconvention.org/">http://abidjanconvention.org/</a> | Abidjan Convention  | Status reports   |
| North East Atlantic     | OSPAR Commission  | 15 member states<br>Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK,                        | Oslo Convention   | List of endangered species and habitat, habitat mapping of endangered species and habitat<br>Development of standard of protected species<br>MPA in high seas  |
| Caribbean Ocean         | CEP/ Caribbean Environment Programme  | 25 countries ratified Cartagena Convention<br><a href="http://cep.unep.org/cartagena-convention">http://cep.unep.org/cartagena-convention</a>                                       | Cartagena Convention  | MPA, Guidelines on MPA and protected species, Countermeasures on pressures and endangered species, Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems   |
| Arctic Sea              | PAME/ The Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment                                 | (8 member states)<br>Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, USA   | —   | Ecosystem approach for MPA and management, Arctic Sea Strategic Plan 2015-2025   |
| Antarctic Sea           | CCAMLR/ Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources          | 25 member states  | Convention on the conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources | Conservation of Marine Living Resources  |