



## Conservation and Sustainable Management of Existing and Potential Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPA)

### Indo-German Cooperation on Biodiversity

Recognising the importance of conserving and sustainably using coastal and marine biodiversity, the Governments of India and Germany have fostered a partnership for the implementation of dedicated programmes aimed at enhanced conservation of India's biodiversity in line with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Protecting the environment takes center-stage, in unison with the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well-being.

### The Conservation and Sustainable Management of Existing and Potential Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPA) Project

The CMPA project is one of the flagship projects of the Indo-German technical cooperation supporting the CBD's Aichi targets. The Project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). It is implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of BMUB.

### Project Approach

The overall goal of the CMPA Project is to contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in selected areas along the coast of India. This will ultimately benefit the local population depending on healthy marine and coastal ecosystems.

To reach this goal, the Project strives to achieve three major results:

- Development of participatory processes for the conservation and the management of natural resources and their implementation in designated areas along the Indian coast;
- Facilitating capacity development of key sectors and stakeholders crucial for management of coastal and marine biodiversity and protected areas. The measures are implemented at national and state level together with partners to ensure their sustainability;
- Facilitating a dedicated information, education and communication program to sensitise key stakeholders for conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services.



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### Responsible

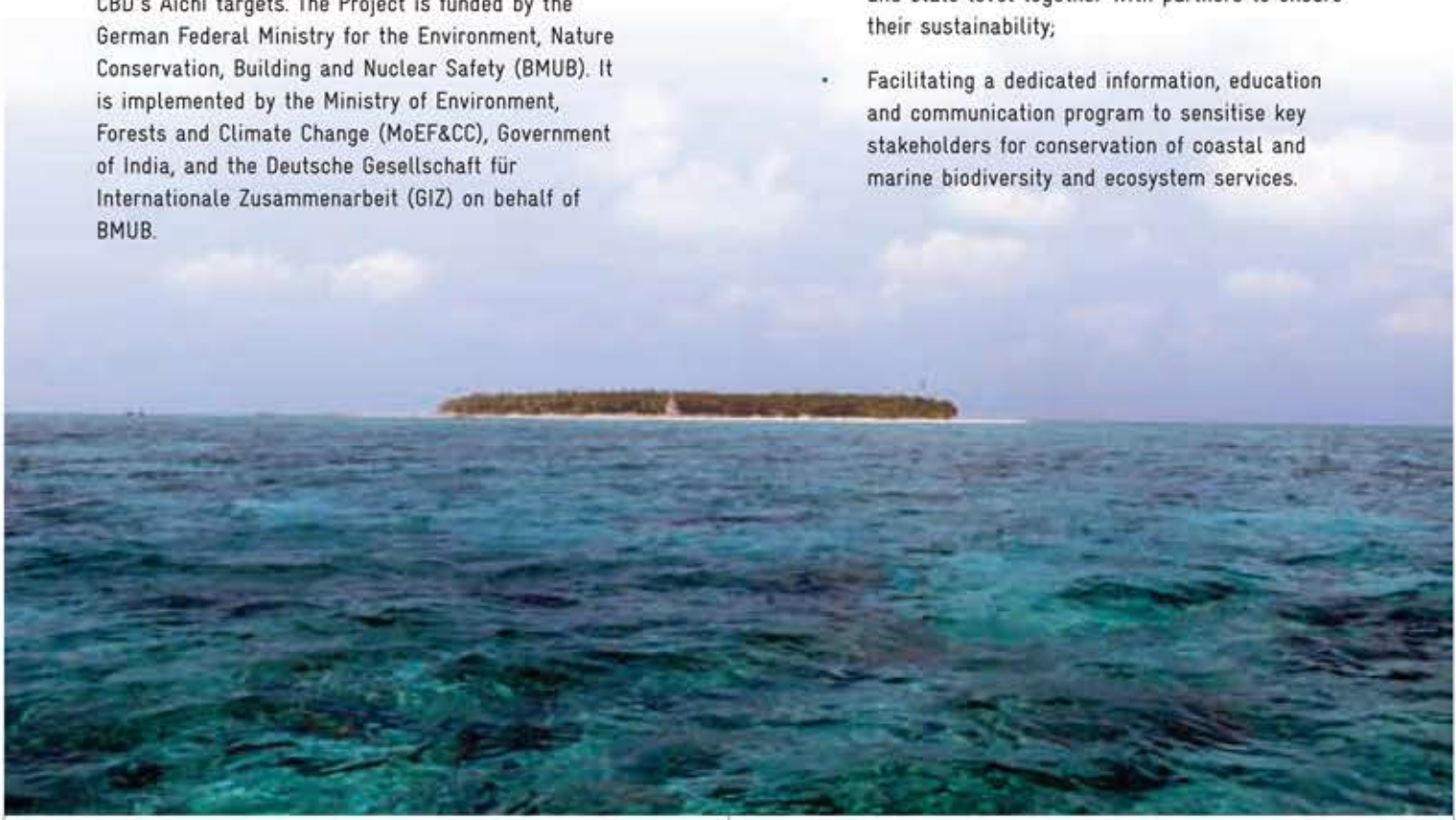
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## Framework of the CMPA Project – the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Despite its fundamental importance, biodiversity continues to be lost at a staggering rate. It is against this backdrop that the Parties to the CBD adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020. The goal is to inspire broad-based action in support of biodiversity over the next decade by all countries and stakeholders. The Strategic Plan provides a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 ambitious targets, collectively known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The targets specifically relevant for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation are:

› **Target 6** – By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

› **Target 7** – By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

› **Target 8** – By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

› **Target 10** – By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimised, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

› **Target 11** – By 2020, at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.



### Coastal and Marine Biodiversity in India

With a coastline of more than 7500 km spanning 13 states and union territories, India is endowed with a diversity of coastal and marine ecosystems. These include coral reefs, sea grass meadows and mangroves, each supporting a unique diversity of species. Some of the country's charismatic marine fauna include the Dugong, the Leatherback turtle and the Whale shark. Well-known marine wildlife spectacles in India include the world's largest nesting congregation of Olive Ridley sea turtles and the breeding aggregation of whale sharks visiting the coastal waters of Odisha and Gujarat respectively. Roughly a quarter of the country's population lives along the coast and is to a large extent dependent on its resources for their survival and well-being. The marine and coastal ecosystems in India provide numerous services and benefits. These include fisheries, coastal tourism, as well as protection provided by mangroves and sand dunes against natural hazards such as tsunamis and cyclones. The conservation of the country's coastal and marine ecosystems, for the benefit of current and future generations, is a priority of the Government of India.

### Indo - German Biodiversity Programme

To address the challenges in biodiversity conservation, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India, and GIZ India- on behalf of the German Government – are implementing the Indo-German Biodiversity Programme. The Programme consists of two projects: **Incentives for Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (ISBM)** supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and **Conservation and Sustainable Management of Existing and Potential Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPA)** supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).



## CMPA Project

### Project Name

Conservation and Sustainable Management of Existing and Potential Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPA)

### Commissioning Agency

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

### Duration

August 2012 – July 2017

### Implementation partners

- Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India;
- Forest Departments of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu;
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

### Pilot sites

Goa	Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary (Chorao)
Gujarat	Gosa Bara Wetland – Madhavpur (Porbandar) Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary (Jamnagar)
Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Mumbai) Velas Coast (Ratnagiri) Ansure Creek (Ratnagiri)
Tamil Nadu	Palk Bay (Ramanathapuram)