



Support to the Government on Marine and Coastal Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods in Northern Sri Lanka

[#OceanAction19874](#)

[#OceanAction19919](#)



Good practices



- Formation/empowering Community Conservation Groups and Dept. of Wildlife Conservation led incentives to communities (coastal tourism/livelihoods)
- Awareness delivered in partnership with agencies with different skills and experience leading to declaration of a marine protected area to arrest the pressure on the ecosystem
- Capacity development of the Marine Management Unit of the DWC (Species identification - Corals and Fish and underwater monitoring of reef fish and corals on ship wrecks)
- Improved baseline information to support integrated planning and monitoring

Synergy and co-operation

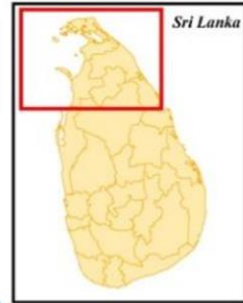
- Management approaches/decisions primarily owned and operated by the State, although community empowerment has been tried. coastal communities are yet to have the right to manage resources and to have a say in benefit sharing (co-management).
- However this needs Government support and long-term commitment as the communities themselves do not have a legal rights to enforce/govern. Unless the legislations change accordingly, the future work should involve joint efforts with sound understanding.
- Resources for COA and to enhance the capacity in both Govt. and Community levels are needed for better baselines/understanding, value addition, monitoring, benefit sharing, knowledge management and incentives. This may open up options for private sector as well while central resources needs to be targeted for sustainability.

Information avoid land use conflicts Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay and Lagoons



Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Islands and Lagoons of Northern Sri Lanka

Devaka Weerakoon, Sampath De A. Goonatilake, Tharanga Wijewickrama, Arjan Rajasuriya, Naalin Perera, Tamey Pradeep Kumara, Gyan De Silva, Sriyanie Miththapala and Ananda Mallawatantri



Legend

- Forest
- Grassland
- Palmyra
- Scrub
- Sand dune
- Mangrove
- Tidal flat
- Lagoon
- Estuary
- Seagrass meadow
- Coral reef
- Shoal
- Study Area
- District boundary



December 2018



More initiatives to support COA's



Greening with Mangroves

Swarna Piyasiri, Ananda Mallawatantri, Damith Chandrasekara and Sandamal Pathirage



Piloting electric Out Boat Motor (OBM) engine to minimize Kerosene Pollution in lagoons and near shore with solar charging (Fishing and Tourism Sectors)

Greening with Mangroves - 9,496 Ha Combined with Livelihood Options

Promoting alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on coastal and marine natural capital



Fresh sea weed

Dried sea weed

Confectionery made out of sea weed



Sea cucumber
Mannar

Low-salt
dry fish
Delft Island
(healthy)



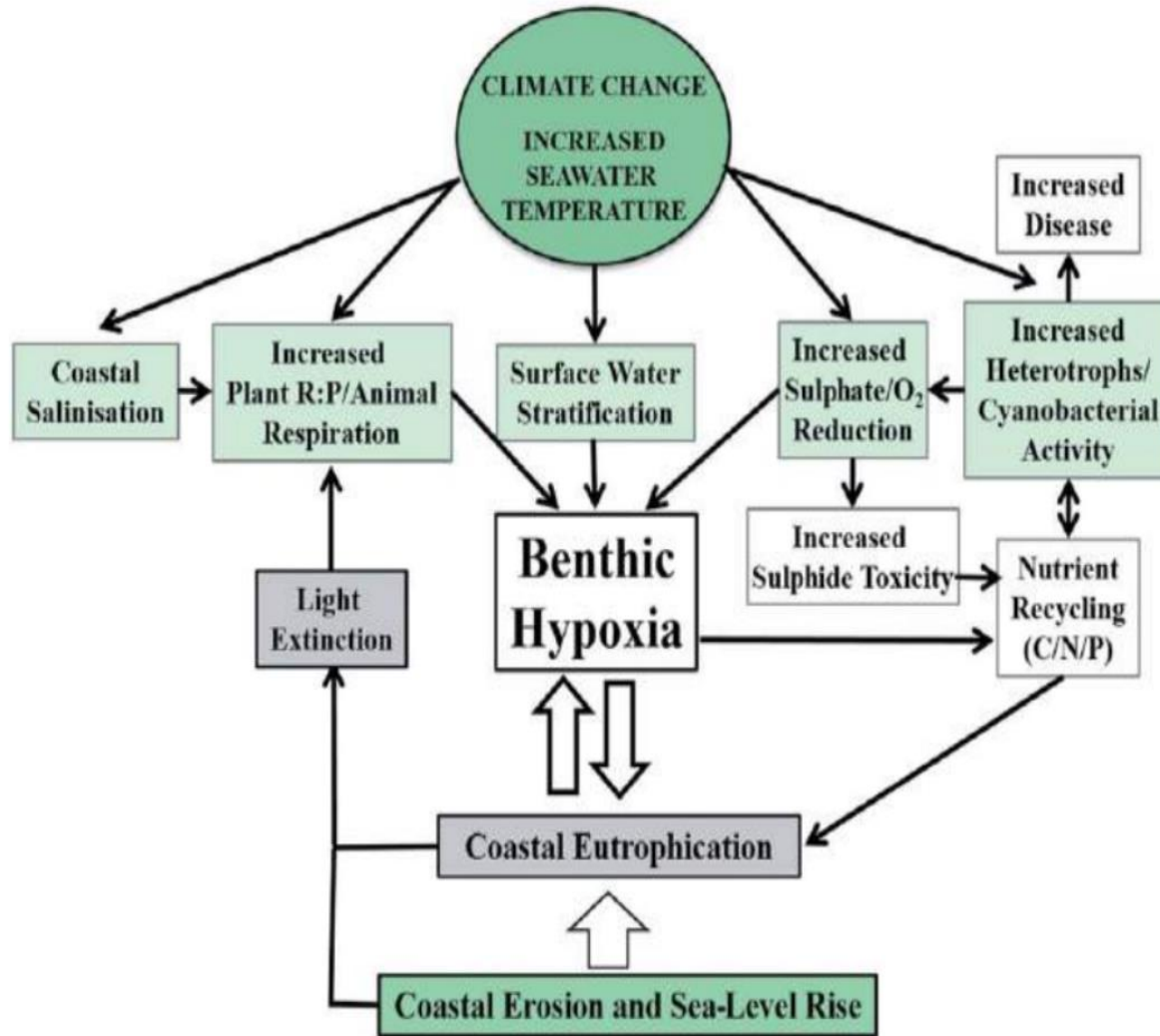
Public – Private Partnership for post-consumer plastic waste management

Technical and advisory capacity support for a circular economy for post-consumer plastic recycling and management

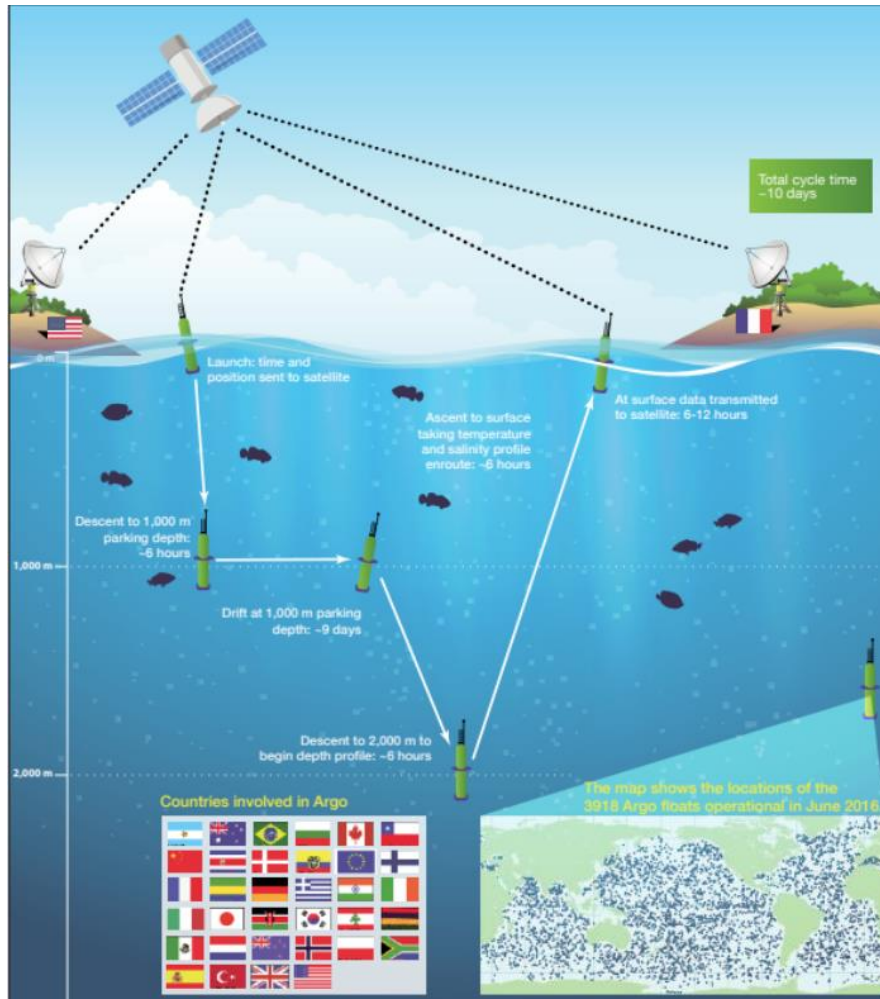
Initial work and funds facilitated by IUCN and invested via the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce to strengthen the dialogue among Government, Private Sector, NGOs and CBOs towards a roadmap



Climate challenges and additional knowledge for integrated multi-agency work for COAs

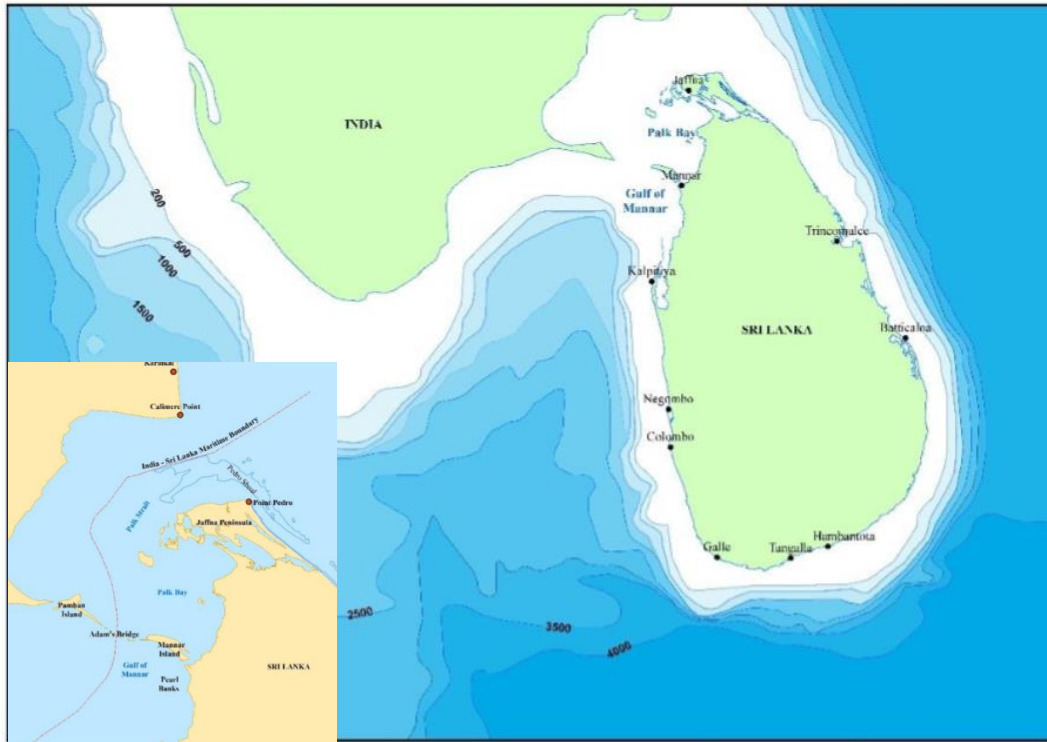


Better information and science to meet the complexities and strengthen COAs



- Widespread changes due to ocean warming and other stressors.
- Information changes across species and ecosystem scales.
- Use the power of science, Remote Sensing, ICT and partnerships
- Easy to understand knowledge dissemination and monitoring

Sri Lanka Marine and coastal landscape



- 1,340 km long Coastal belt
- 82 lagoons
- High population
- Multiple agencies
- Indo-Sri Lanka

Conclusions: Implementation Experience

- Lack of scientific information on carrying capacity, climate, land and ocean based influences (including sediments, plastics etc.) for community actions
- Resources and political commitment at the local level are less than optimal to meet the complex socio-economic, climate and technology challenges
- Multi-agency partnerships with communities with monitoring/engagement using modern technology and benefit sharing (poverty reduction element) may increase the COA implementation effectiveness

THANK YOU!

