



Ocean and Coasts

Working towards sustainable use and conservation
of marine and coastal ecosystems

OCEAN AND COASTS

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CONTEXT

The ocean covers over 70% of the earth's surface. Healthy and diverse coastal and marine ecosystems are essential for humankind, providing food security, income, personal wellbeing, coastal protection, climate regulation, and adaptation to climate change. Ocean and coasts are key to economies and livelihoods worldwide. More than a quarter of the world's population lives in coastal areas, where also most of the world's megacities are located. Coastal areas within 100km of the ocean account for an estimated 61percent of the world's total Gross National Product (GNP). Fisheries employ over 260 million people and fish is an important protein source for over 3 billion people. Coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass meadows absorb considerable amounts of carbon. Species richness and productivity is very high in coastal waters and coral reefs are biodiversity hotspots that provide important ecosystem services.

However, marine and coastal ecosystems face multiple threats that severely endanger their function and integrity and the ecosystem services we all depend on. These include habitat destruction, loss and fragmentation, overexploitation, invasion of non-native species and diseases, pollution, and global climate change. Today, 60% of the world's major marine ecosystems are degraded or are unsustainably used. By 2100, over half of the world's marine species may stand on the brink of extinction, if humankind follows the 'business as usual' approach with continued population growth, unsustainable development, and over-exploitation.

Ocean and Development

- 1.9 billion people live within 100 km of the coast
- Oceans and coastal areas generate >60% of the world's GNP
- Maritime transport generates 80% of global trade (70% in value)
- 81.5 million tons of fish and shellfish originate from marine capture fisheries, marine aquaculture produces an additional 26.7 million tons
- 260 million people are employed in fisheries worldwide
- Fish provides >3.1 billion people with almost 20 percent of their average per capita intake of animal protein
- The ocean absorbed 2.5 billion tons of CO₂ between 2002 and 2011, corresponding to 27% of total carbon emissions
- 70% of megacities (with more than 10 million inhabitants) are located in coastal areas
- Approximately 50% of international tourists travel to coastal areas
- Tourism contributes over 40% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in some Small Island Developing States (SIDS).



Threats and Challenges

- 58% of fish stocks are fully exploited, 31% are overexploited, depleted or recovering.
- Poor fisheries management causes approximately US\$80 billion lost economic potential annually.
- Only 45% of the world's coral reefs are considered healthy, while 19% have already been destroyed.
- About 50% of the world's original mangrove forest area has been cut down.
- 29% of seagrass areas have been destroyed since 1879.
- Ocean acidification threatens marine organisms, like planktonic species at the base of the food web, and also affects the reproduction of many species. It may render extensive regions of the ocean inhospitable to corals and other calcifying species, affecting biodiversity, food security, shoreline protection and tourism.
- Extreme weather events (hurricanes, floods), increase in frequency and intensity and threaten coastal areas and settlements, forcing people to migrate.
- Megacities and urbanization in coastal areas drastically increase until 2025, putting their inhabitants at high risk due to sea level rise and extreme weather events.
- Maritime transport represents 3.5 to 4% of all climate change emissions.
- 5–13 million metric tons of plastic enter the ocean each year.
- Extremely fragile deep-sea ecosystems are threatened by seabed mining, oil and gas extraction.

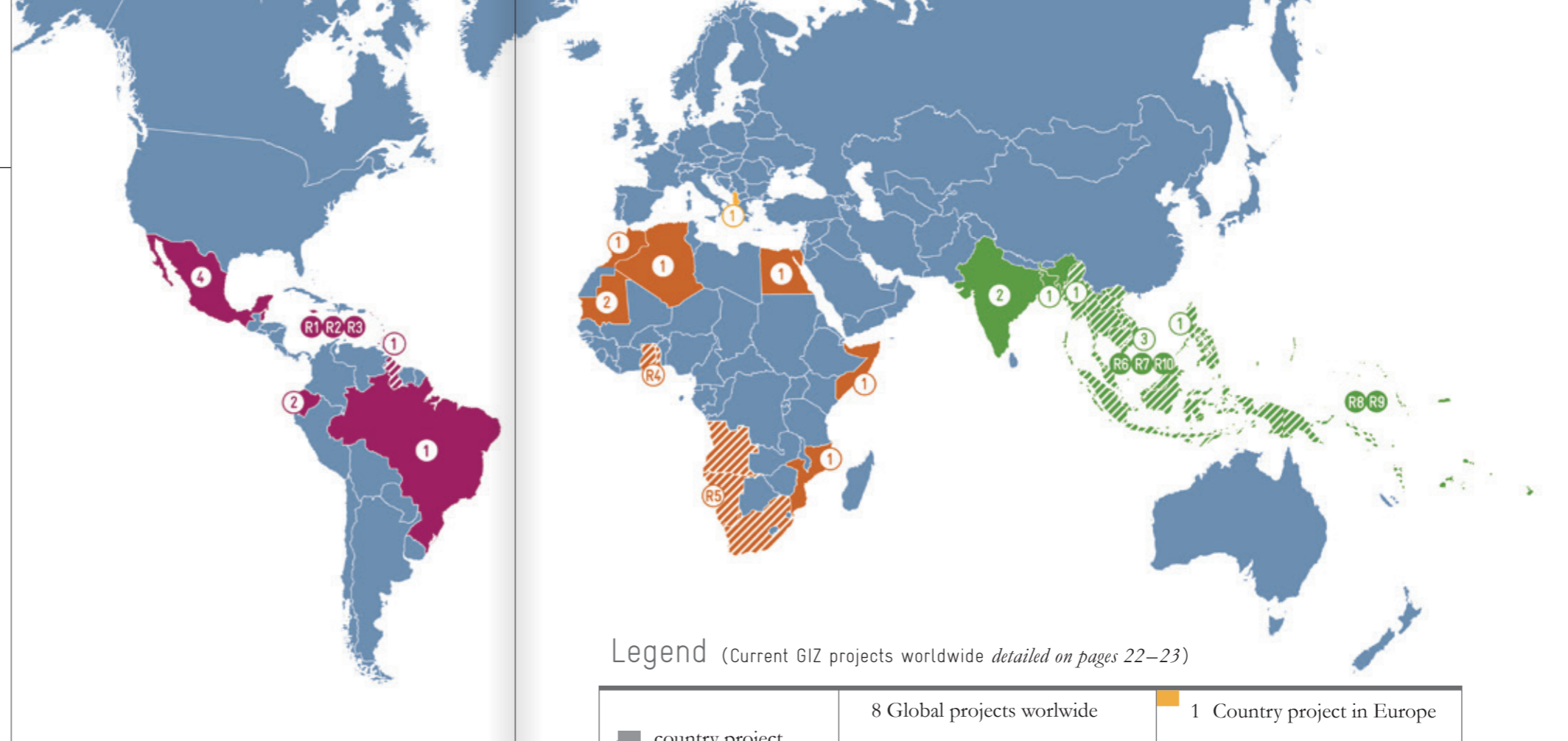
OUR APPROACH

Since 1973, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH has been supporting partner countries in their efforts to address these challenges and sustainably manage coastal and marine resources. Thereby, we contribute to safeguarding livelihoods of coastal populations and to sustaining ecosystems and their services. Our technical cooperation with partners has evolved with the growing challenges. It aims at building capacities to improve governance in responsible fisheries and aquaculture, marine and coastal protected areas, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, pollution control and marine litter, community based management systems, ecosystem services, tourism and alternative incomes.

Worldwide, GIZ has implemented over 100 projects in marine and coastal areas on behalf of the German government (Map: Current GIZ projects worldwide). We have advanced the sustainable use, conservation and stewardship of coastal and marine ecosystems through multisector approaches and regulatory mechanisms. Our methods encourage cross-sector goal setting and new governance approaches, engaging coastal communities, public, private, and non-governmental organizations.

GIZ works at global, regional, national and local levels. We assist the German Government to develop and convey innovative methods and strategies for sustainable coastal and marine development. We aim at effectively combining protection, conservation and use in accordance with international guidelines. GIZ advises regional organizations and governments of partner countries and provides hands-on support to local institutions and communities. We cooperate with leading experts for the development of innovation and new policy and management instruments. Global networking and participating in technical and expert learning and sharing platforms are key to our knowledge management and strategic global partnerships. Our strengths are interdisciplinary teams with a strong focus on technical and advisory capacities, strategic global partnerships with experts and key organizations, and decades of experience in capacity development to facilitate learning and change processes.

International conventions and frameworks guide our work around the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources:



Legend (Current GIZ projects worldwide detailed on pages 22–23)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 country project, number of projects R regional project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Global projects worldwide 3 Regional projects in Central America, South America and the Caribbean Sea 8 Country projects in North-, Central- and South America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Country project in Europe 2 Regional projects in Africa 7 Country projects in Africa 5 Regional projects in the Pacific and Indian Ocean 8 Country projects in Asia
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International conventions and frameworks

• The Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 14 'Life Below Water'



• The Convention for Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan (2011–2020) and its Aichi Targets, including targets 6 'Sustainable management of marine living resources', 8 'Pollution reduced', 10 'Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced', 11 'Protected areas increased and improved', 14 'Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded' and 15 'Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced'.



International conventions and frameworks

- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
Including current discussions on conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, fisheries and other relevant issues in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ)
- The Paris Agreement on Climate Change, especially its coastal and marine topics
- The action plan to combat marine litter, adopted by the G7 in 2015 in support of the UN Environment's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities
- The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries



- The 10-Point Plan of Action for Marine Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries of Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



- Coastal and marine priorities of the International Climate Initiative of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)



KEY AREAS OF SUPPORT

Integrated Coastal and Marine Planning and Management

Biodiversity Conservation

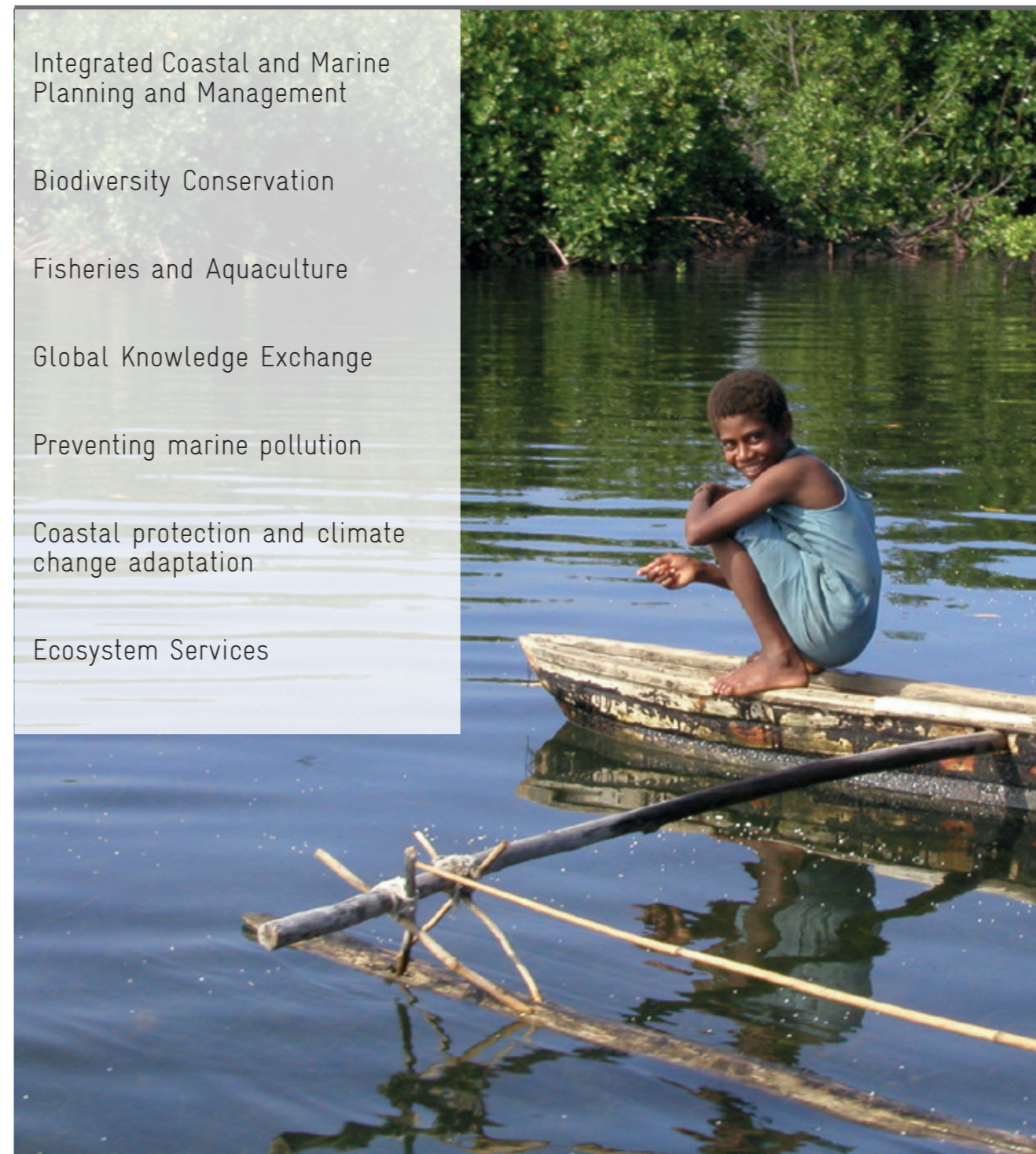
Fisheries and Aquaculture

Global Knowledge Exchange

Preventing marine pollution

Coastal protection and climate change adaptation

Ecosystem Services



Integrated Coastal and Marine Planning and Management

Multiple actors have activities and interests in the coastal and marine realm. Coastal development, maritime transport, fisheries, aquaculture, mining, pollution, land reclamation, tourism and other human activities have greatly increased pressures on coastal and marine resources in recent decades. An integrated approach to planning and management that recognizes different stakeholders' economic, environmental and social concerns is crucial for long-term sustainability. Hence, we promote an ecosystem approach, which endorses conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Minimizing conflicts and balancing interests in planning and decision-making, as well as capacity building and the development of alternative livelihoods play key roles in our work. We disseminate new methods to key actors and train them to engage multiple stakeholders in a productive and results-driven discussion, balancing different interests and viewpoints.



Project

Marine Spatial Planning in the South-East Atlantic

The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem stretches along the coasts of Angola, Namibia, and South Africa, encompassing about 15 million square kilometres in the South-East Atlantic Ocean. Due to coastal upwelling and resulting high nutrient concentrations it is one of the world's most productive marine regions. In addition to its unique marine species diversity, the region supports a well-developed commercial fishing industry and is a maritime transport hub. Oil, diamonds and other minerals are mined from the sea floor. Recognising the area's unique natural capital, the governments of Angola, Namibia, and South Africa ratified the Benguela Current Convention (BCC) in 2014, to promote the trilateral management of this marine ecoregion. Financed by the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), GIZ provides advice to the BCC with marine spatial planning and the identification of ecologically and biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs). Spatial plans are drawn for selected marine areas at national level and a regional strategy is developed to ensure coherent transboundary planning. The region's 15 existing EBSAs are being updated and new areas are identified that meet the criteria as defined by the CBD. Status assessments help to develop measures that promote the conservation and sustainable use of selected EBSAs and their integration into spatial management plans.

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



Biodiversity Conservation



Coastal and marine biodiversity is threatened by coastal population growth and impacts resulting from unsustainable resource use and climate change. Marine food webs change dramatically through large-scale removal of top predators and other key species. The resulting biodiversity loss decreases the resilience of ecosystems and diminishes their capacity to recover from disturbances. Marine protected areas are proven tools for conserving key ecosystems and species, and safeguard important ecosystem services for coastal populations, such as food provisioning and coastal protection.

However, lack of financial resources, technical capacities, staff, missing cooperation between government agencies and deficiencies in legislation and law enforcement are major challenges to effective management of marine protected areas (MPAs) and conservation of marine and coastal resources.

We assist our partners in working towards the common goal of achieving effective protection of at least 10 per cent of global marine and coastal ecosystems by 2020 (Aichi target 11, SDG 14.5). We use an integrated approach to marine and coastal conservation, focusing on the protection of key species and ecosystems while ensuring sustainable resource use and the livelihoods of coastal communities. We provide legal and technical advice for MPA design, planning and implementation, capacity building and stakeholder engagement. We encourage the replication of good practices that improve conservation and sustainable use. We also help to establish monitoring programs that are prerequisites for evaluating the effectiveness of MPA-management and conservation actions.

Project

PAME – Protected Area Management Enhancement in the Philippines

The Philippines is a megadiverse country with over 39,000 animal and plant species, of which 6,800 are endemic and more than 700 are threatened. To protect and conserve these species, the Philippine government established a set of 240 national integrated protected areas (NIPAS) in the 1990s, covering marine and terrestrial ecosystems of biological importance. The Philippine-German cooperation project PAME is supporting the efforts of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources' Biodiversity Management Bureau to improve the protection of important ecosystems of at least 60 (out of 240) already established NIPAS sites. As a major result, the management effectiveness has improved at most sites. The project also aims to establish at least 100 new protected areas (PA) in various governance forms, including Local Conservation Areas and Indigenous Communities Conservation Areas. As a result, 12 new PAs have already been officially declared through local council decisions. 58 other planned PAs covering terrestrial, wetland, marine and cave ecosystems are in different stages of the implementation process, such as community consultation and drafting of local ordinances. Scientific evidence highlights the importance of the interaction and dependencies between small-scale MPAs under a network approach. The project applies and scales up this approach, which leads to further declaration of new MPA networks. One of the highlights is the declaration of the seventh RAMSAR site in the Philippines (October 2016) and the East Asian-Australian Flyway (January 2017), covering a network of 10 protected mangrove and wetland areas of Negros Occidental province. Overall, PAME aims to support the declaration of at least six new MPA networks covering 55 new MPAs in the Philippines.

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



Fisheries and Aquaculture



Currently, 58% of the world fisheries resources are used at maximum sustainable levels, while 31% are overexploited and only 11% are under-fished according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Reasons for declining fish stocks are unsustainable fishing practices, as well as the destruction of important ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangrove forest. Artisanal fisheries that are fundamental to assuring food and income, especially for the rural poor in most developing countries, are particularly impacted. Support measures therefore have to safeguard food and income security of local communities, while providing decent labour conditions for fishers on a sustainable basis. Policy advice and institutional support must create an enabling environment for the sector. In order to have a lasting effect we consider on-site capacity development as essential. Training programs and advice on organizational matters build the skills and expertise that are needed for economically efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources. We also engage in the development of responsible aquaculture production practices, carefully integrating aquaculture into surrounding ecosystems and land-use patterns, and leveraging its potential to improve livelihoods, particularly in rural areas. We place emphasis on the sector's importance for food security and income generation while promoting both climate change resilient, integrated aquaculture models as well as sustainable market-oriented systems. Our activities focus on the improvement of value chains through capacity building, coordination and harmonization among relevant actors. In dealing with export-oriented value chains, we aim to enable developing countries to adopt sustainable production practices, thereby meeting world market quality and safety standards for aquaculture products.

Project

Sustainable Pangasius Supply Chain Program (SPSP)

In July 2010, GIZ, the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and Anova Seafood, a leading seafood supplier for the European retail and foodservice sector, initiated the first public private partnership (develoPPP.de) to support responsible Pangasius producers in Vietnam. Over the three-year project duration, the partners worked towards piloting certification of two large Pangasius farming companies in the Mekong Delta. As a first step, farms became GlobalGAP certified and obtained in a subsequent step Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification. The project also worked together with Tra Vinh province authorities and the fisheries association to engage a group of small-scale Pangasius producers in the process towards obtaining GlobalGAP 'Type II' group certification. The project was instrumental for designing the ASC Accelerator, a program that is contributing to a major shift by the Pangasius sector towards ASC certification. Later engagement by WWF, IDH and local partners successfully built on the SPSP pilot and the lessons learned.

Financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



Fisheries and Aquaculture

Project

Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)



GSSI was set up in 2013 to provide a solution to the proliferation of seafood eco-certification schemes. The multi-stakeholder partnership is made up of seafood companies, including harvesters, producers and retailers, NGOs, experts, GIZ, IDH and the FAO. Together, they have created the GSSI Global Benchmark Tool (launched in 2015) to publicly recognize seafood certification schemes that meet international FAO guidelines, using a transparent, step-by-step process. Two schemes achieved GSSI recognition in 2016 – the Alaska Responsible Fisheries Management (RFM) Program and the Iceland RFM Certification Program. In March 2017, the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) became the third recognized certification and major aquaculture schemes have also applied to be benchmarked. Leading buyers worldwide, including Ahold-Delhaize, Darden, Kroger, Metro Group, Morrisons, Sodexo and Walmart, have committed to accept seafood from fisheries and aquaculture operations certified by GSSI recognized schemes. More and more sourcing policies set out this pledge as GSSI's transparent benchmark process now provides harvesters, producers, suppliers and retailers with a credible choice of schemes, driving down costs and promoting environmental sustainability.

Financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Global Knowledge Exchange

Project

Effective knowledge exchange catalyzes innovative thinking and enables learning across geographies. It connects people across the planet and fosters collaboration and information exchange. It also supports evidence-based decision-making and inspires others to replicate these examples in new contexts. It is a core area for GIZ work and we use a wide range of formats to document experiences, discuss lessons learned, and promote their reapplication in new settings.

This includes comparative studies, connecting practitioners and decision-makers in face-to-face meetings, training courses, publications, online databases and web-based platforms. Through our efforts and in collaboration with strategic partners, we promote successful examples in coastal and marine management and conservation, we address climate change-related loss and damage in the coastal and marine realm and support relevant policy processes.

Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change

The Global Programme on Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change addresses the need for a better understanding of climate change-related economic and non-economic losses and damages within the context of UNFCCC. The programme has initiated a global study on Comprehensive Climate Risk Management in small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, which follows a geographically three-pronged approach covering the Caribbean, the Pacific, and West Africa, where small-scale fisheries play a key role to ensure food security and income. It greatly contributes to recognize the political relevance of climate-induced risks for small-scale fisheries and aquaculture and the need for implementing a comprehensive climate risk management. Ecological challenges, in-depth vulnerability assessments in fishing communities, the need for early warning systems, and mainstreaming of climate change into ocean



and fisheries governance have been identified. Exchanges in the regions focus on contingency planning, risk transfer, and finance-mechanisms like insurance schemes. Lessons learned and major findings from the three regional studies and the regional workshops will be compiled into a comprehensive global study. Action-oriented and innovative recommendations will be identified to inform the German development co-operation, partner countries and international processes and negotiations related to climate change.

Financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Global Knowledge Exchange

Project

Blue Solutions

The Blue Solutions Initiative facilitates global knowledge exchange and capacity development to support practitioners and policy makers in the management and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. This contributes to the achievement of marine and coastal Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 14 on 'Life Below Water'. The four project partners GIZ, GRID-Arendal, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and UN Environment (UNE) jointly implement the initiative. Facilitating knowledge exchange is one key element of the project. Successful approaches or 'solutions', addressing a wide range of topics in coastal and marine management and conservation are collated, documented, and shared. The project works at different scales, from local to international, and from hands-on voluntary agreements to policy development. On the marine and coastal portal of the PANORAMA-Solutions for a Healthy Planet platform (<http://panorama.solutions/en>) over 130 blue solutions have been documented by their implementers and are published. Solutions are shared at conferences and provide the basis for exchange workshops, promoting their replication in new contexts. They are also integrated into training courses, social labs and webinars as real-life examples in the capacity development component.



Blue Solutions provides learning opportunities around the following core themes:

- Integration of Ecosystem Services into Coastal and Marine Planning (Blue IES),
- Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal and Marine Areas (Blue CCA), and
- Ecosystem-based Marine and Coastal Spatial Planning (Blue Planning in Practice).

In cooperation with various partner institutions, these trainings are offered to practitioners, technical staff and decision-makers from government, civil society, and academia, as well as private sectors engaged in blue economy.

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

Preventing Marine Pollution

Project

Marine pollution has become a severe threat to the biodiversity of coastal and marine ecosystems, to the economy (e.g. fisheries, tourism), and to human livelihoods and public health in general. Waste from urban and rural settlements ends up in the ocean through leakage from dumpsites, insufficient waste infrastructure, beach littering and other pathways. Run-off of excess fertilizer and untreated wastewater from industries and households cause pollution and eutrophication in coastal areas. We address these issues by supporting the development of integrated waste and wastewater management systems, by facilitating knowledge exchange and by implementing partnerships with the private sector. We also support public awareness raising campaigns and sustainable port development, including ship waste management.



Ship waste management in line with MARPOL Convention in Thailand

GIZ advised Bangkok Port (BKP) through the 'Sustainable Port Development in the ASEAN Region' project, which assisted 12 ports in 7 countries to improve the quality and efficiency of their safety, health and environmental management. BKP assessed the current port waste management system to identify areas of improvement. The results showed that there was no centralized system for managing the ships' waste on site and no proper waste notification system. They also revealed that neither waste handling procedures nor local waste contractors were properly monitored. To address these issues, BKP first developed a Ship Waste Management Manual. Later, BKP announced an implementation plan at a Port Waste Stakeholder Workshop, which was endorsed by representatives from the Marine Department, ship owners' association, waste collectors and shipping agents, among others.



Financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Coastal Protection and Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change threatens coastal and marine areas all over the world. Climate change impacts include slow-onset changes, such as ocean warming, acidification and sea level rise as well as more frequent and intense extreme weather events, i.e. heat waves, severe storms and precipitation. Likely results are coastal flooding, sedimentation, erosion and salt water intrusion, eventually leading to residual losses and damages of coastal areas and marine resources. For Small Island Development States (SIDS) in the South Pacific Region and the Caribbean and coastal Least Developed Countries (LDCs), building resilience to these climate change impacts is among their most important development challenges. The substantial loss of territory and damage of coastal and marine resources will significantly affect human mobility in low-lying small island states and other countries. It is projected that climate change impacts will become one of the major drivers for future human migrations.



Project

Reforestation and co-management protect mangroves in Vietnam

A narrow belt of mangroves protects the coastal zone of the Mekong Delta in Vietnam against erosion, storms and flooding. Local communities rely on the resources of mangrove forests as they provide food, fuel wood, employment and income. However, unsustainable aquaculture and destruction of mangroves are threatening the coastal zone and intensify already existing climate change impacts. Work in the Mekong Delta started in 2007 and covers projects in five provinces. The main focus is the rehabilitation of mangroves through reforestation supported by fence designs that reduce wave energy and trap sediment to minimize the amount of mangrove seedlings being washed away. To ensure long-term success, larger forest areas are managed jointly by local communities and local authorities through a co-management agreement that was introduced in one of the provinces. This new strategy has proved to be effective in maintaining and enhancing the protective function of the mangrove forest while providing livelihood for local communities, and contributing to better governance at the same time.

Financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem services are ‘the benefits people obtain from ecosystems’. Ocean and coasts provide many vital services to humankind including food provision, erosion control, flood protection and carbon sequestration. High population growth in coastal areas, rising living standards and growing need for resources has led to the overexploitation and degradation of ecosystem services. We work with decision-makers, the general public and other stakeholders to raise their awareness of the important role of ecosystems for human well-being.

We apply the ecosystem services perspective to highlight nature’s contributions to economic activity, disaster risk reduction, combating climate change, culture and heritage, and more. Through capacity building, we support our partners to include ocean values in planning processes, policies and management decisions and highlight how ecosystem services benefit different groups of society. We also demonstrate the potentially extremely high costs of losing vital ecosystem services through unsustainable use, ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss.



Project

Natural Capital of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in India

India’s coastline of over 7,500 km is economically important for fisheries, commerce, navigation and recreation. Over 1.5 million people are employed in the marine fisheries sector. India’s coastal areas provide a wide range of habitat for over 17,500 species of aquatic flora and fauna and have a high biological productivity. GIZ is supporting the Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in implementing ‘The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity – India Initiative’ (TII). The aim of TII is to make the values of biodiversity and linked ecosystem services explicit for consideration and mainstreaming into developmental planning. Among the three prioritized ecologies are coastal and marine ecosystems. Case studies explored the opportunities and economic efficiency of interventions, such as eco-labelling, seasonal fishing bans, mangrove regeneration, and the challenge of bycatch in marine fisheries. A valuation study established that planted mangroves provide benefits worth US\$1.6m annually to the economy of Gujarat state through contribution to commercial fisheries and soil accretion. The costs of mangrove plantation are thereby recovered within 15 years. A study on seasonal fishing bans estimated the economic value of the incremental growth of fish due to a fishing ban of 45 – 60 days at US\$18m in five states. Another case study found a large amount of unintended bycatch of mostly juvenile fish in the fishery off the Andhra coast. Its economic cost was estimated at US\$40m per year and measures for promoting sustainable fishing practices were recommended. Results from these studies have been used to draw policy and management recommendations for decision-making at different levels and also for raising public awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The draft ‘National Policy on Marine Fisheries 2016’ has set ‘mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in production processes’ at the core of the new policy.

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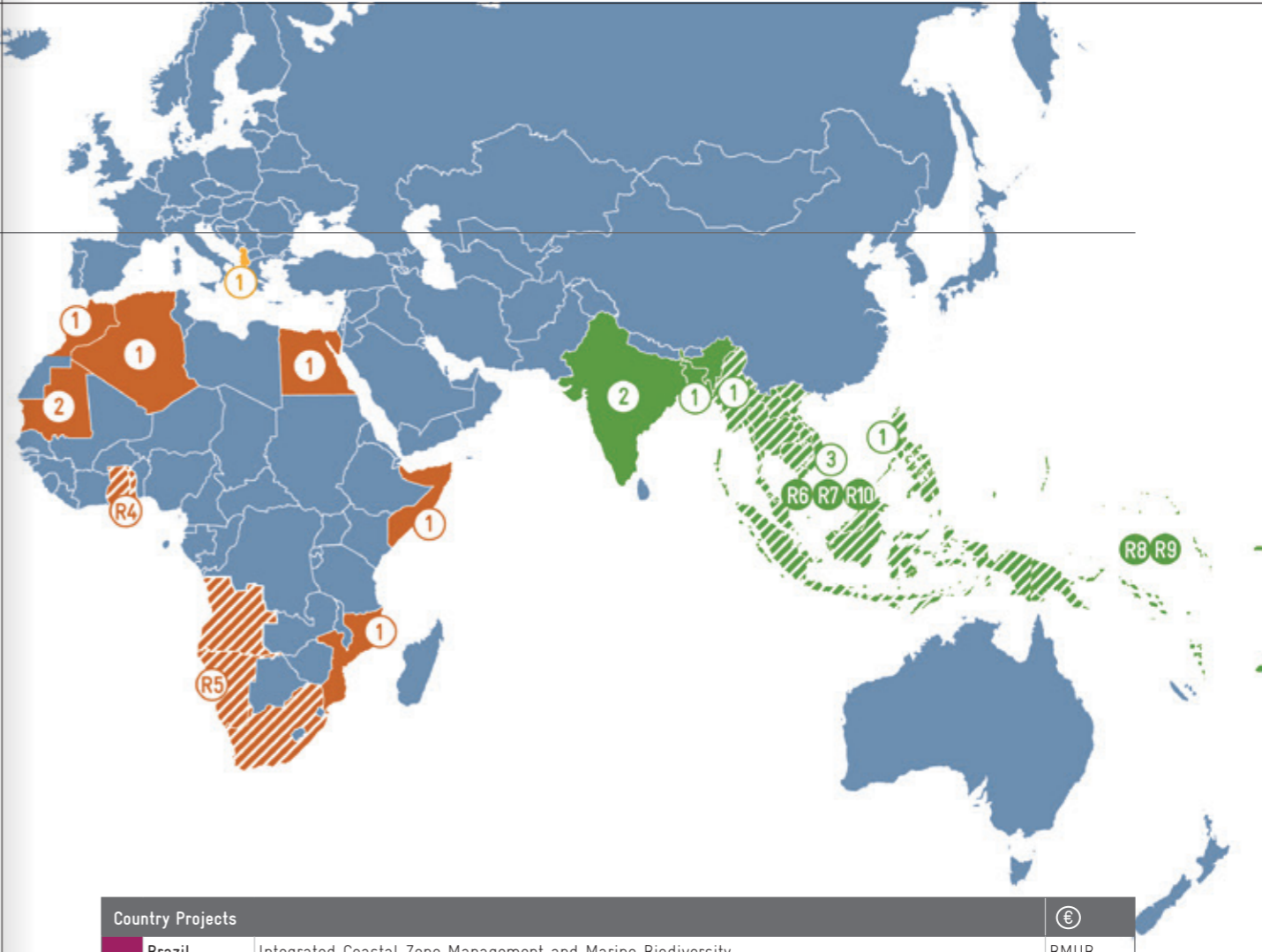
APPENDIX

Current GIZ projects worldwide

country project, number of projects
 regional project

Global Projects	€
Sector Project: Implementing the Biodiversity Convention	BMZ
Blue Solutions – Implementing the CBD Strategic Plan in the field of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	BMUB
Sector Project: Environmental Policy and Sustainable Development	BMZ
Sector Project: Climate Policy Support (pilots in Albania, Jordan, Togo and Tanzania)	BMZ
Global Program: Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change (Loss and Damage)	BMZ
Sector Project: Concepts for sustainable solid waste management	BMZ
Sector Project: Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture	BMZ
Global Program: Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture (country components in Malawi, Madagascar, Uganda/ Lake Victoria and Mauretania)	BMZ/EU

Regional Projects	€
R1 CARICOM: Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	BMZ
R2 Improving the Management of Coastal Resources and the Conservation of the Marine Biodiversity	BMZ
R3 Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change	BMZ
R4 Improving climate resilience of Caribbean island and coastal states through systemic management of aqua-terrestrial resources (CATS II)	BMZ
R5 Angola, Namibia, South Africa	BMUB
R6 Benin, Togo	BMUB
R7 Brunei, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam	BMZ
R8 Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in ASEAN	BMZ
R9 Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines	BMUB
R10 Support to the Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action of the Coral Triangle Initiative in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Countries (SSME)	BMUB
R11 Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	BMUB
R12 Managing Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Pacific Island States and Atolls (MACBIO)	BMUB
R13 Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	BMZ
R14 Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR)	BMZ
R15 Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam	BMZ
R16 Transboundary Water Resources Management in the Lower Mekong Watershed	BMZ



Country Projects	€	
Brazil	Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Marine Biodiversity	BMUB
Ecuador	Biodiversity, Climate Change and Sustainable Development (Pro-Cambio)	BMZ
	Economic reconstruction of small-scale fishery	BMZ
Grenada*	Programme on Integrated Adaptation Strategies in Grenada	BMUB
Mexico	Protecting and Sustainably Using Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in the Gulf of California	BMUB
	Valuation of Mexico's Protected Areas Climate and Ecosystem Services: a Tool for Innovative Climate and Biodiversity Conservation	BMUB
	Urban-industrial environmental management	BMZ
	Energetic utilization of urban waste	BMZ
Algeria	Solid waste management and circular economy	BMZ
Egypt	National solid waste management programme	BMZ/SECO
Mauritania	Natural Resources Management Programme	BMZ
	Protecting the city of Nouakchott against climate change	BMZ
Morocco	Environmental and climate governance	BMZ
Mozambique	Adaptation to Climate Change	BMZ
Somalia	Improved food security through access to fish products in Kismayo	BMZ
Albania	Integrated Sustainable Development of the Southern Coastal Region	BMZ
Bangladesh	Promotion of the Management of Sunderbans-Mangrove Forest in Bangladesh (Sunderbans II)	BMZ
India	Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas	BMUB
	Conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity in India	BMZ
Myanmar	Promoting Sustainable Aquaculture Development	EU/BMZ
Philippines	Improving protected area management in the Philippines	BMUB
	Integrated Coastal Management Program (ICMP)	BMZ/DFAT
Vietnam	Flood Management and Drainage of Medium Sized Cities	BMZ/SECO
	MECRI – Mekong Delta Climate Resilience Initiative	BMZ

DFAT = Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | EU = European Union | SECO = Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs

IMPRINT

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Address
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15

E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

Editors:
Volker Koch, Mechthild Kronen, Rebecca Lahl, Ilona Porsché,
Ronja Schmidt on behalf of GIZ Task Team Ocean and Coasts

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Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn und Eschborn

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn, Germany
T +49 228 44 60-0
F +49 228 44 60-17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15

E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de