eas Congress 2009

Theme 1

Coastal and Ocean Governance

WORKSHOP 4: ADDRESSING TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES THROUGH REGIONAL/ SUBREGIONAL SEAS COOPERATION: INITIATIVES IN EAST ASIA

23 November 2009

Conservation International – Philippines

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bangkok

Chair: **Mr. Ivan Zadavsky**
Senior Water Resources Management Specialist
Global Environment facility

The East Asian Seas Congress 2009

"Partnerships at Work: Local Implementation and Good Practices"

Manila, Philippines
23–27 November 2009

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Workshop 4: Addressing Transboundary Issues through Regional/Subregional Seas Cooperation: Initiatives in East Asia

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Co-Convening Agencies:
Conservation International - Philippines; Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia; United Nations Development Programme, Bangkok

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INTRODUCTION

In the East Asia Seas (EAS) region, a number of regional and subregional transboundary projects on marine and coastal environmental management have been progressing or initiated recently, each with a goal of developing a subregional Strategic Action Plan (SAP), led by concerned countries, donor agencies, UN organizations, international NGOs, etc.

In reviewing these initiatives and projects, the EAS Partnership Council of PEMSEA noted the need for collaboration between these initiatives and projects/programs for creating synergies and sharing knowledge in order to reduce possible duplication of effort, inefficient use of resources, and limited sharing of knowledge, experience, skills and tools. The need for an effective coordination mechanism for the region among the various projects/programmes and implementing agencies/organizations has also noted by the Council.

With this realization, a workshop was convened during the EAS Congress 2009 to discuss on various transboundary environmental issues and their implementing mechanisms, good practices and areas of collaboration among the programmes and stakeholders involved.

In the workshop, a number of regional, subregional and international organizations including UNDP and UNEP and initiatives including South China Sea, Yellow Sea, COBSEA, NOWPAP, PEMSEA, Conservation International Philippines, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas, Arafura-Timor Seas, Coral Triangle Initiative and Mangroves for the

Future presented their works, discussed barriers and opportunities, and identified ways to move forward.

Overview of Regional Transboundary Initiatives, Projects and Programmes
Dr. Anna Tengberg, UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok

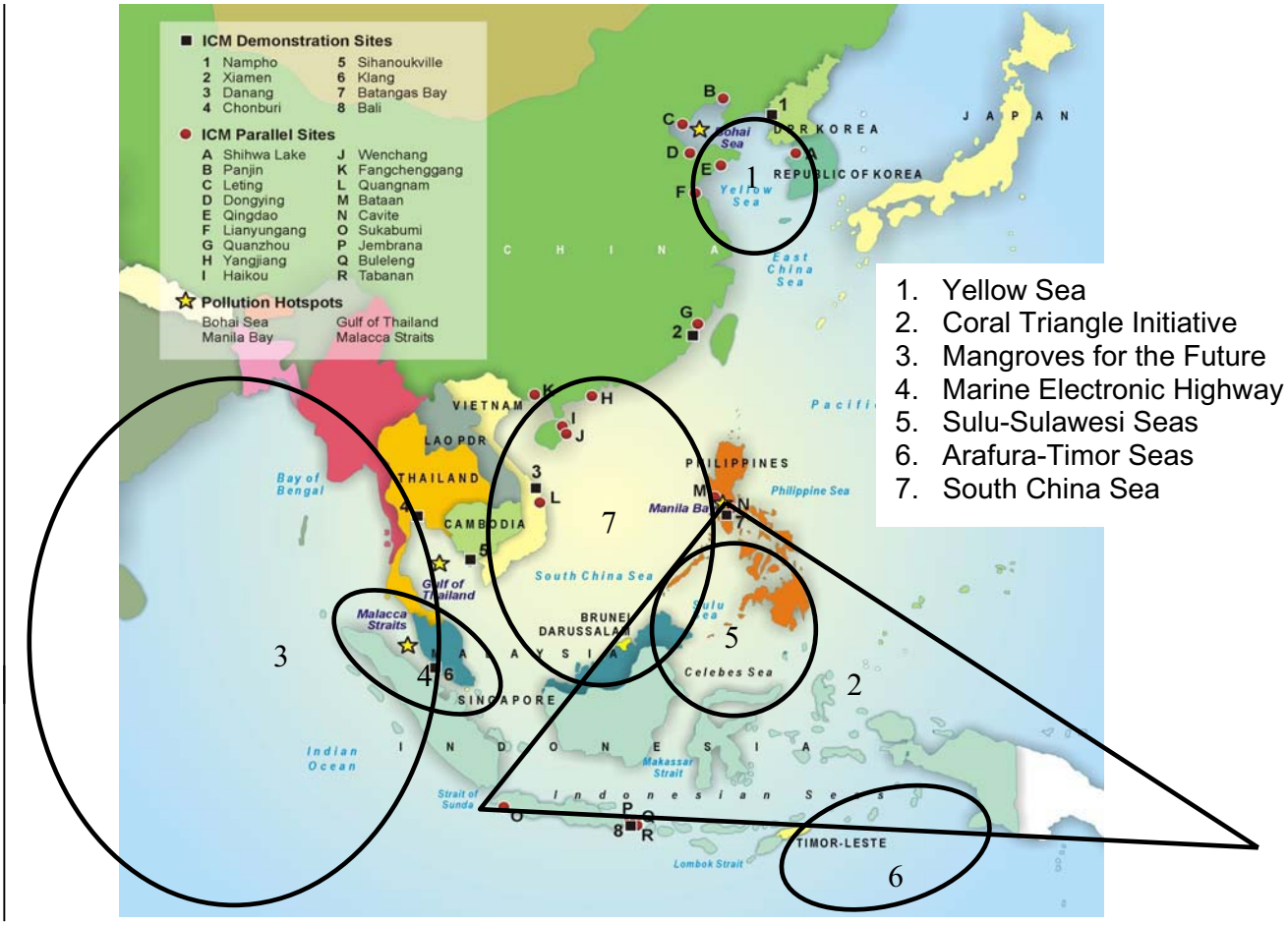
The seas of East Asia comprise six subregional seas, namely: Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Sulu-Celebes Seas and Indonesian Seas. These seas become centers of environmental challenges such as: coastal ocean pollution and nutrient over-enrichment, habitat degradation (e.g., seagrasses, corals and mangroves), overfishing (e.g., IUU fishing), biodiversity loss, and climate change. Hence, the seas over the past few decades have been the focus of numerous regional and transboundary initiatives (see Figure 1).

The regional initiatives include PEMSEA, Coordinating Body for the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA), Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP), Global Programme of Action or the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA), Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), Mangroves for the Future (MFF) and sub-regional initiatives/projects include South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand, Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME), Arafura-Timor Seas Ecosystem, Coastal and Marine Resource Management in the CTI, West Pacific East Asia Fisheries Management Project and Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Management.

The management frameworks used by these initiatives include integrated coastal management (PEMSEA, etc.), transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) and strategic action programme (TDA/SAP) (all LME projects), Fisheries Refugia (COBSEA), and Marine Protected Areas. ICM starts at the local level and gradually builds regional impact while TDA/SAP tends to start at the regional level before initiating action at the local level through demonstration projects. There is complex overlap of mandates and geographical coverage between different initiatives at the regional level in the region. Hence, there is urgent need for East Asian Seas countries to come together and agree on a common platform at the regional level for collaboration on marine and coastal management in order to maximize impacts and avoid duplication of efforts among programmes and projects.

The total funding to the region during the last decade was estimated at about US$100 million a year due to accelerated financial flow. However, additional annual investments to be mobilized to cover the cost of adaptation to climate change would reach to US$11 billion globally (UNFCCC, IPCC). Given that the EAS region is significantly under-funded, at least US$100 million to US$1 billion would be required. Possible financing mechanisms for the realization of funding increase may include: economic instruments such as emission charges/fees/taxes, user charges, carbon markets; and climate change adaptation funds such as the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF). The stakeholders are encouraged to access new and innovative sources of funding to upscale investments in the East Asian Seas.

Figure 1. Geographic map of the Seas of East Asia with some existing transboundary initiatives, programmes and projects.



VARIOUS CASE STUDIES OF REGIONAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES

The following is summary of activities and key areas of work of some of regional and sub-regional initiatives.

Sulu-Sulawesi: Subregional Sea Governance and Good Practices

Ms. Theresa Mundita S. Lim, Director, Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Philippines

The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) covers the world's center of marine biodiversity which is of global economic importance in fisheries, tourism and marine transportation thanks to its productive coastal and marine ecosystems. For the protection of this valuable ecosystem, the SSME Tri-National Initiative was launched in 2001 with the agreement between the three participating countries: Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines.

The governing body of the SSME, the Tri-National Committee (TNC) has three sub-committees on: threatened, charismatic and migratory species; sustainable fisheries; and marine protected area and networks, each having its own TOR and work plan. The first GEF project within the SSME, Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Project (2009 to 2013, about US$ 6.2 million), is launching this year.

The TNC has various good practices in governance including: legal personality, consensus-building approaches (practiced in ASEAN), multistakeholder engagement, member country ownership and partnering with various supporting organizations including GTZ, ASEAN, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, USAID, and European Union. The TNC endeavors to maintain relevance of SSME to regional actions by linking with regional programs and initiatives for complementation; and respects political sensitivities of each participating country. In this way, the SSME has become the first seascape recognized in the CTI regional plan of action.

Successful Examples in Addressing Transboundary Marine Environmental Problems in the Yellow Sea

Mr. Yihang Jiang, Programme Manager, UNDP/GEF YSLME

Fishery has been one of the major sectors in the Yellow Sea providing billions for food and livelihood. Confronted with various challenges such as frequent harmful algal and jellyfish blooms and water pollution, captured biomass has declined significantly, for example, more than 40% reduction between 1960s and 1980s. Mean size and age at capture also showed sign of significant stress to fish species in the Yellow Sea.

Protecting fish stocks in Yellow Sea is a daunting task with difficulties in forecasting fish stocks and requiring an ecosystem-based management approach. As such, rebuilding fish stocks is a component of the YSLME Strategic Action Programs (SAP) which aims at 30% reduction in fishing effort in the Yellow Sea. However, reduction in capture fisheries will lead to significant shortage of food coming from the sea. To solve this shortage and reduce environmental impact of aquaculture which is mainly caused by excessive feeding of fish food, the concept of Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) has been developed in the Yellow Sea area.

The IMTA breeds various cultured species such as fish, filter feeder, echinoderm (sea cucumber, etc.) and seaweed in a system and physically arranges these cultured species in a way that species will utilize the feed fully in order to minimize fish food waste. Also, another technique called the heterotrophic shrimp culture, which requires no water exchange and less fishmeal and in turn produces high yield of disease-free shrimp, has been developed. These innovative techniques in aquaculture are in operation at demonstration sites. Results are yet to be released.

Through the development of SAPs, the YSLME was able to identify and address sensitive issues on fisheries in the Yellow Sea by conducting two joint cruises and recommend innovative solutions.

Addressing the Transboundary Challenge of Marine Litter in East Asia by Two UNEP Regional Seas Programmes
Dr. Ellik Adler, Coordinator, COBSEA and Dr. Alexander Tkalin, Coordinator, NOWPAP

Marine litter (ML) is a multisectoral and transboundary problem and known as the most exposed problem to the wide public. ML is usually composed of fishing nets and ropes, Styrofoam floats, plastic containers and life articles. Hundred million tons of plastics are gathered in the mid-Pacific Ocean area in the form of trash vortex/gyre. ML causes kills of more than 100,000 marine mammals every year, acts as platform for invasive species and requires a large cost for clean up. Despite its increasing trend, management of marine litter has been staggered by the lack of: scientific data, international instruments, implementation and enforcement of existing regulations, and awareness.

Recognizing the seriousness of the problem, UNEP set out the Global Initiative on Marine Litter. Mandated by a General Assembly decision, the initiative developed 12 regional action plans on ML and published the UNEP Global Review, UNEP/FAO Report on Abandoned and Lost Fishing Gear, UNEP/IOC Global Guidelines on Survey and Monitoring of ML and two studies with Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) on the use of economic and market-based instruments. Main challenges identified for the Global Initiative include sustainability of the initiative and cooperation with global partners such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), and Basel. In this line, setting out a GEF project with focus on lost fishing gear, economic instruments and global monitoring will be necessary.

For the EAS region, UNEP's two regional organizations, i.e., COBSEA and NOWPAP, have been actively implementing the ML programs covering the organization of workshops, meetings and International Coastal Cleanup campaigns, establishing data bases, developing monitoring guidelines and producing publications such as regional overviews on ML, posters and brochures. Through the implementation of regional action plans on marine litter (RAP MALI), the two regional organizations are hoping to contribute to solving the global problem of ML.

The Coral Triangle Initiative Summit and World Ocean Conference with Highlights on the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Actions
Dr. Tonny Wagey, Indonesia

The World Ocean Conference (WOC) culminated in the Manado Ocean Declaration which stresses the importance of the ocean to climate change adaptation. The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Summit on coral reefs, fisheries and food security was attended by all six Heads of States of participating countries. The main purpose of WOC is to discuss problems that the CTI region is facing including: overfishing, blast fishing, cyanide fishing, population growth and habitat conversion, temperature stress by changing climate causing coral bleaching. To arrest these detrimental trends, CTI has set five primary goals including: (i) priority seascapes designate and effectively managed; (ii) ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources fully applied; (iii) marine protected areas established and effectively managed; (iv) climate change adaptation measures achieved; and (v) threatened species status improving.

Under the umbrella of CTI, there are a number of subregional projects developed or under development including: Coastal and Marine Resources Management – Pacific (ADB-led, $25.8 million), Coastal and Marine Resources Management – Southeast Asia (ADB-led, $88 million), Sulu-Sulawesi Sea Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent area Sustainable Fisheries Management (UNDP-led, $6.8 million), Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program (UNDP-led, $8.7 million), and West Pacific-East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (UNDP-led, $3.3 million).

The Arafura-Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA) Project has been developed to overcome threats and problems in the Arafura-Timor Seas, including inadequate scientific knowledge and understanding, weak institutional framework for regional governance and management of biodiversity values and threats. The ATSEA project has five components: TDA and SAP; Pilot Project; Regional Cooperation Mechanism; and Project Coordination and Management. For the successful implementation of ATSEA project, the CTI will need to be linked to other subregional programs and countries are encouraged to develop and implement their national programs taking into consideration the transboundary nature of the issues. Also, subregional programs will benefit from the existing programs and all relevant stakeholders should be involved for effective implementation and sustainable financing resources.

The UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project: Initiatives for Regional Cooperation
Dr. Vo Si Tuan and Dr. John Pernetta

The UNEP/GEF South China Sea (SCS) Project was implemented from 2002 to 2008 on four major areas: habitat loss and degradation, overexploitation of fisheries, land-based pollution, and regional coordination. Having seven participating countries (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam), the project produced a number of successful demonstration sites and major documents. As one of main key lessons from the project implementation, separation of scientific and technical issues from political decisionmaking is important and that individuals are playing key roles in the success or failure of inter-Ministry Committees at the national level. Also, ownership by participating countries and strong participation of national and regional experts in implementation of project tasks are identified as important.

The SCS project established 18 habitats as priority sites out of 136 identified sites. Selection of sites has been conducted in a transparent process utilizing various indicators and statistical methods. Hence, cooperation at the local level through the demonstration site network was encouraged. The project also linked habitat and fisheries management for developing fisheries refugia network. Concept of fisheries refugia was well-formulated through stakeholder consultations, developing guidelines and information portal and conducting regional training on refugia science and management.

Sharing data through developing regional database and establishment of long-term management framework for marine environment of the SCS were also important outcomes of the project. Key elements of the framework include: MOU by environment ministers of participating countries, SAP, subregional and bi-lateral agreements, and National Action Plans. The framework will be founded on sound science, appropriate economic valuations, knowledge-based decisionmaking, and adaptive management, among others.

PEMSEA: From a Regional Programme to a Sustainable Mechanism
Prof. Tony La Viña, Philippines

PEMSEA has been operational in the region for more than 14 years as a regional project of GEF, implemented by UNDP. It has evolved from its first phase of GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian (MPP-EAS, 1994-1999) and second phase of UNDP/GEF/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA, 1999-2009) to a regional coordinating mechanism in the current phase (2008-2011). Major milestones for the transformation from a project to a regional coordinating mechanism include: (i) establishing partnership (1999-2007); (ii) securing regional commitment and cooperation (2003); (iii) organization of regional mechanism (2006); and (iv) recognition of legal personality (2009).

From 1994 to 2007, as a regional project, PEMSEA established partnership with participating countries practicing and developing ICM as a management framework for marine pollution and sustainable development. During this period, a number of demonstration and parallel sites for ICM implementation have been established, with major successes in Xiamen (PR China) and Batangas (Philippines). In 2003, the countries of the East Asian Sea region adopted a regional marine strategy, the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) which acts as the platform for regional collaboration. In 2006, the countries of the region committed to implement the SDS-SEA by launching a regional mechanism, known as PEMSEA, which has four major operating arms: EAS Partnership Council, EAS Congress, PEMSEA Resource Facility, and Regional Partnership Fund.

As an imperative step towards a self-sustaining regional mechanism, legal personality has been pursued and recognized in 2009 during the EAS Congress 2009. Acquiring legal personality of an organization is a policy trend, supported by the UN and other donor agencies, and is to overcome difficulties in funding programs that do not have a legal basis. Now that PEMSEA has become an international organization with recognized legal personality, it is possible to contract, receive funds and other contributions, own and manage resources. The legal personality will uplift the regional mechanism to a different level for effective coordination within the region.

UNDP/GEF/SOA Project on Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea
Prof. Zhou Quilin and Mr. Yang Shengyun, China

UNDP/GEF/SOA Project on Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea (SCCBD) is a joint project of UNDP, GEF, State Oceanic Administration (SOA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and local governments. Having completed its first phase (2005-2009) with GEF support (US$3.7 million), the project is now moving into its second phase with China's own funding focusing on the dissemination of best practices and models in coastal areas of China. With the objective of conserving and sustainable use of coastal and marine biological diversity in four sites along China's coastline, China is expecting stakeholders to apply innovative and adaptive marine protected area (MPA) and integrated coastal management (ICM) practices to mitigate and prevent threats to coastal ecosystem integrity, upon successful completion of the project.

The project has four demonstration sites: Nanji, Guangxi, Dongshao-Nan'an and Sanya. In Nanji Site, the development of MPA and integrated coastal zone management are well incorporated into the township socioeconomic planning. In Guangxi Site, regional ecosystem-based and community-based management approaches have been encouraged. In Dongshao-Nan'an Site, a new model for inter-provincial cooperation on ICM and biodiversity conservation has been built with the signing of an inter-provincial action plan by leaders of the two provinces. In Sanya Site, by increasing investment to sewage treatment, the development of co-management with local tourism industries, pooling funding from various channels such as from the industries and the government agencies and the transplantation of coral reefs have been conducted.

It was noted that strong political will of local governments and good partnership between local government and funding institutions through forming National Project Steering Committee are the key to the success of the project. Also, the establishment of China's Training and Education Center for Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Management has formed an important window for the development of regional training and education and the dissemination of lessons learnt and demonstration models from the project.

VIEWS OF EXPERTS AND PLENARY

Invited experts and workshop participants discussed and provided their views on the regional collaboration following the workshop guide questions: (i) creating synergies and complementarities among the regional and subregional organizations and initiatives; (ii) replicating good practices; (iii) enhancing regional coordination among programmes and initiatives; and (iv) areas of collaboration.

Panelists:

- Prof. Huasheng Hong, Xiamen University, PR China
- Dr. Jihyun Lee, Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat
- Mrs. Wahyu Indraningsih, Ministry of environment, Indonesia

It was noted that there is a need to demonstrate good practices on coordination among regional initiatives within the region through developing such mechanisms. At the same time, regional and subregional initiatives of the EAS region need to strengthen their bottom-up or top-down coordination approaches in order to implement their programs and projects efficiently. Cooperation among the initiatives on the management methodologies such as ICM, ICARM and SAP is also an important activity to promote.

Other view on the regional coordination is that regional and subregional programs should be helpful to the region before thinking about coordination between programs. As an important basis for judging whether the programs of initiatives are helpful in the region, a framework of systematic gap analysis which will provide useful information of actions and inactions by the regional and subregional initiatives will need to be developed. PEMSEA has already initiated this approach but receiving responses from other initiatives and programmes is difficult.

For efficient sharing of information, each regional initiative may participate in meetings of other initiatives to facilitate exchange of information on best practices, avoid duplication of efforts, and explore areas of cooperation. Also, any organization in the region may organize a one day meeting to discuss commonalities and complementarities among regional programmes each year taking the example of FAO which convened a meeting to discuss the link between fishery and conservation of habitat. It was also noted that all GEF-funded projects are required to have a platform for exchange of information.

The countries of the region should pursue the regional benefits and common goals rather than national benefits and should not rely sorely on international funding, rather pursue innovative ways of finding and mobilize resources to finance regional cooperation. In this sense, coordination is not an option but an imperative to mobilize resources globally and use effectively in the region.

The role of participating national government is crucial. Strengthening coordination capacity at the national and local levels in order to support the achievement of regional targets and for the replication of best practices in coastal management will be necessary. Country coordination sometimes is significantly hindered by the difference in focal agencies within a country as these varied focal points for different regional initiatives incline to work independently from each other. Hence, these focal agencies will need to be coordinated with each other to avoid duplication and complement activities.

A key consideration for the future endeavor of the regional and subregional initiatives is climate change adaptation issues as they are closely related to coastal resource management. Identifying gaps on addressing climate change impacts to marine and coastal biodiversity is also important.

CONCLUSIONS

Through the paper presentation, panel and plenary discussions, the workshop participants drew the following conclusions:

- Coordination is necessary for efficient use of available resources among initiatives and there is a need for a good platform for collaboration in a structured and coherent way, bearing in mind that countries are the key stakeholders;

- Methodological approaches vary: top down vs. bottom up: TDA and SAP, MPAs, Fisheries Refugia, ICM, Ecosystem-based Management, etc. Information on those and lessons learned are not sufficiently organized for optimal cooperation and for ease of use by countries and other stakeholders;

- Commitments from the governments should be recognized and reflected in the regional and sub-regional programmes and initiatives – what countries want to do to address the transboundary issues, with clear goals to be transformed to national implementation plans of action;

- The Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) can serve as an umbrella document for regional collaboration. Ongoing and new

programmes may revisit it in order to identify new challenges and gaps so that programmes can be accounted towards the SDS-SEA;

- Climate change considerations and its impacts need to be incorporated into plans, actions and activities of the regional initiatives;

- Inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination within the countries (e.g., fisheries and environment departments) is critically important for coherence between ICM and sustainable fisheries management and habitat protection;

- Ownership of the initiatives by the country is critically important.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sharing of information and experience through an organized, structured and cohesive information management mechanism for identifying the needs of countries and initiatives aiming at improving coordination and efficient use of resources should be developed and promoted;

- To start this process a review of all ongoing initiatives and programs to be conducted as soon as possible, utilizing PEMSEA exercises which are underway, and other similar exercises;

- Develop and promote better mechanisms for identification and replication of best practices from pilots and demonstration sites and for dissemination of lessons learned;

- Consolidate and organize existing distribution channels of good practices and lessons learned such as through GEF IW:LEARN;

- Consider the use of SDS-SEA as a platform for collaboration within the region. Promote ICM including fisheries and habitat management at national and local levels as the operational tool of the SDS-SEA;

- Mutual invitations and cross-participations in regional events could be used for coordination and information exchange;

- All partners are encouraged to strive for a better compatibility of data; standard methodologies for monitoring and assessment and common format for data exchange should be promoted aiming at data harmonization for better coordination of interventions;

- Stronger mobilization of government resources is needed and countries are encouraged to increasingly provide resources for cooperating with each other.

Annex 1

THEME 1 WORKSHOP 4 (23 November 2009)

ADDRESSING TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES THROUGH REGIONAL/SUBREGIONAL SEAS COOPERATION: INITIATIVES IN EAST ASIA

Co-conveners: CI Philippines, COBSEA, UNDP Regional Center in Bangkok

Workshop Chair: Mr. Ivan Zavadsky, GEF

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

TIME	ACTIVITY/ PRESENTATION
14:00 – 14:10	Opening Remarks • Mr. Ivan Zavadsky, GEF, Workshop Chair
14:10 – 14:30	Theme Paper Presentation: Overview on Regional Transboundary Initiatives, Projects, and Programmes (status and funding opportunities) • Dr. Anna Tengberg, UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok
Part 1: Case Studies: regional governance for addressing transboundary issues	
14:30 – 14:50	Sulu-Sulawesi: Subregional Sea Governance and Good Practices • Director Mundita Lim, PAWB, DENR
14:50 – 15:10	Successful Examples in Addressing Transboundary Marine Environmental Problems in the Yellow Sea • Mr. Yihang Jiang, YSLME
15:10 – 15:30	Addressing the Transboundary Challenge of Marine Litter in East Asia by two UNEP Regional Seas Programmes • Dr. Ellik Adler, COBSEA and Dr. Alexander Tkalin, NOWPAP
15:30 – 15:50	The Coral Triangle Initiative Summit and World Ocean Conference With Highlights on the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Actions • Dr. Tonny Wagey, Indonesia
15:50 – 16:10	Coffee Break
16:10 – 16:30	The UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project: Initiatives for Regional Cooperation • Dr. Vo Si Tuan, Vietnam
16:30 – 16:50	PEMSEA: From a Regional Programme to a Sustainable Mechanism • Prof. Tony La Viña, Philippines
16:50 – 17:10	UNDP/GEF/SOA Project on Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea • Prof. Zhou Quilin and Mr. Yang Shengyun, China
Part 2: Panel Discussion and Open Forum	
17:10 – 18:00	Panel Discussion and Open Discussion • Facilitator: Mr. Ivan Zavadsky • suggested questions: ○ Creating synergies and complementarities among

	the regional organizations and initiatives; o Replication of good practices; o Enhancing regional coordination among programmes and initiatives; and o Areas of collaboration • Panelist: o Prof. Huasheng Hong, COMI, Xiamen Univ. o Mrs. Wahyu Indraningsih, MOE, Indonesia o Dr. Jihyun Lee, CBD Secretariat
18:00 – 18:30	Recommendation and Wrap up • Facilitators: Mr. Ivan Zavadsky • Workshop Chair and participants will prepare a summary of the workshop and culminate in 2 to 3 key recommendations of the workshop, to be reported to the Ministers