

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়
পরিকল্পনা-০৩ শাখা
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

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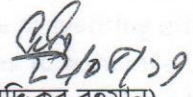
তারিখঃ ২৭ চৈত্র, ১৪২৪
২২ মে, ২০১৭

সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

এসডিজি-১৪ বিষয়ে পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় থেকে প্রাপ্ত কান্ডি পেপার (কপি সংযুক্ত) এর ওপর পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়ের ওয়ার্কিং গ্রুপের সভা আগামী ২৫-০৫-২০১৭ তারিখ, বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১২.০০ টায় পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সভাকক্ষে (৪র্থ তলা, কক্ষ নং-৪০৬, ভবন নং-০৬, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা) অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। সভায় পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়ের অতিরিক্ত সচিব (প্রশাসন) জনাব মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর সভাপতিত্ব করবেন।

২। উক্ত সভায় যথাসময়ে উপস্থিত থাকার/ উপর্যুক্ত প্রতিনিধি প্রেরণের জন্য বিশেষভাবে অনুরোধ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: খসড়া কান্ডিপেপার (এসডিজি-১৪)।


(মোঃ সিদ্দিকুর রহমান)
সহকারী প্রধান
ফোন: ৯৫৭৭২৩৪

বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ভিত্তিতে নয়) :

- ১। সচিব, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা-১০০০ (দৃঃআঃ এ.কে.এম. মনিরুল হক, সহকারী সচিব (মেরিটাইম এ্যাফেয়ার্স ইউনিট)।
- ২। সচিব, পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (দৃঃআঃ এসডিজি ফোকাল্ট পয়েন্ট)।
- ৩। সচিব, মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (দৃঃআঃ মোঃ গোলাম মোস্তফা, সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (প্রশাসন-০১)।
- ৪। চেয়ারম্যান, মোংলা বন্দর কর্তৃপক্ষ মোংলা, খুলনা (দৃঃআঃ জনাব শেখ মাসুদ উল্লাহ, সহকারী পরিকল্পনা প্রধান (অর্থনীতি)।
- ৫। মহাপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড, ওয়াপদা ভবন (৩য় তলা), মতিঝিল বা/এ, ঢাকা (দৃঃআঃ ড. শ্যামল চন্দ্র দাস, নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী)
- ৬। মহাপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ হাওর ও জলাভূমি উন্নয়ন অধিদপ্তর, ৭২ গ্রীণ রোড, ঢাকা-১২১৫ (দৃঃআঃ ড. মোঃ নুরুল আলম, উপ-পরিচালক (কৃষি ও মৎস্য)।
- ৭। মহাপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ কোষ্ট গার্ড, আগারগাঁও প্রশাসনিক এলাকা, ব্লক-ই, প্লট-১২বি, শেরে-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা (দৃঃআঃ কমান্ডার জে এম এইচ কামিল আলম, উপ-পরিচালক (অপারেশন্স)।
- ৮। যুগ্ম-সচিব (প্রশাসন), পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (দৃঃআঃ এসডিজি ফোকাল্ট পয়েন্ট)।
- ৯। যুগ্ম প্রধান (পরিকল্পনা), পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (দৃঃআঃ এসডিজি ফোকাল্ট পয়েন্ট)।
- ১০। উপ-প্রধান-০১, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১১। পরিচালক, সমুদ্রবিজ্ঞান ও মৎস্যবিজ্ঞান ইনস্টিটিউট, চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, চট্টগ্রাম (দৃঃআঃ চট্টগ্রাম মোহাম্মদ জাহেদুর রহমান চৌধুরী, পরিচালক)।
- ১২। প্রফেসর ড. মোঃ রাশেদ-উন-নবী, সমুদ্রবিজ্ঞান ও মৎস্যবিজ্ঞান ইনস্টিটিউট, চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, চট্টগ্রাম।
- ১৩। জনাব মোহাম্মদ সাহাদ মাহবুব চৌধুরী, জাতীয় সমন্বয়কারী, Mangrove for the Future Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), হাউস-১৬, রোড নং-২/৩, বনানী, ঢাকা-১২১৩।
- ১৪। ড. রবীন কুমার বিশ্বাস, নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, প্রধান পরিকল্পনার দপ্তর, ওয়াপদা ভবন (৩য় তলা), মতিঝিল বা/এ, ঢাকা-১০০০।
- ১৫। সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (নোটিশটি মন্ত্রণালয়ের ওয়েব সাইটে প্রচারের অনুরোধসহ)।

সদয় অবগতির জন্য অনুলিপি প্রেরণ করা হলো :

- ১। অতিরিক্ত সচিব (প্রশাসন) এর ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। উপ-সচিব, নিরাপত্তা-২ অধিশাখা, স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (সভায় আমন্ত্রিত কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দের সচিবালয়ে প্রবেশের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের অনুরোধসহ)।
- ৩। উপ-সচিব, প্রশাসন শাখা-০১ (সেবা), পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা (সম্মেলন কক্ষ সভা উপযোগী রাখা ও ২৫ জনের নাস্তা সরবরাহের অনুরোধসহ)।
- ৪। সংশ্লিষ্ট নথি/ মাস্টার নথি।

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Maritime Affairs Unit

BANGLADESH COUNTRY PAPER ON GOAL 14

Oceans cover three quarters of the Earth's surface, contain 97 per cent of the Earth's water, and represent 99 per cent of the living space on the planet by volume. Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at \$3 trillion per year or about 5 per cent of global GDP. Oceans contain nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions. Oceans absorb about 30 per cent of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming. Oceans serve as the world's largest source of protein, with more than 3 billion people depending on the oceans as their primary source of protein. Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ over 200 million people. Subsidies for fishing are contributing to the rapid depletion of many fish species and are preventing efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate US\$ 50 billion less per year than they could. As much as 40 per cent of the world oceans are heavily affected by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats.

2. Healthy oceans are critical for sustaining life, eliminating poverty and promoting prosperity. The time is now to move from words to actions to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources. It is with this purpose that the Ocean Conference In June 2017, is presenting a unique opportunity for the world to mobilize action and deliver concrete solutions. One of the goals of this event is to gather as many voluntary commitments as possible to help spur action towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, which aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. The international community is therefore strongly encouraged to make voluntary pledges via the Conference website ahead of the event.

3. All Conference accredited participants are invited to indicate interest to present their registered voluntary commitments during the seven Partnership Dialogues. The Partnership Dialogues, an official part of the Conference, will be interactive and multi-stakeholder in nature and will focus on recommendations for implementation of Goal 14, as well announcement of concrete solutions to address challenges and gaps in the implementation of Goal 14 targets by presenting voluntary commitments from all stakeholders. The Conference is expected to:

- a. Identify ways and means to strengthen cooperation for the implementation of SDG 14 and related targets, taking into account their inter-linkages with other goals and targets
- b. Build on existing successful partnerships, and launching innovative new ones to advance implementation
- c. Involve all relevant stakeholders to assess progress and identify implementation gaps
- d. Facilitate the sharing of experiences gained through regional and national strategies/institutions
- e. Contribute to the follow-up and review process of SDG 14 by reporting its outcomes to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

General discussion on GOAL 14

4. According to Goal 14.1-Marine pollution originates from a number of land-based and marine sources such as: riverine discharges, agricultural and industrial run-off, urban outfalls, municipal or industrial wastewater, atmospheric deposition, illegal or indiscriminate dumping, accidents (e.g. oil spills), fishing operations, fishing activities and aquaculture; maritime transport, Off shore activities (e.g. seabed mining), introduction of invasive species, including through the exchange of ship ballast water, population density in coastal zones and lack of environmentally sound waste management in coastal cities, disproportionately high representation of ports and coastal infrastructure, intensive coastal land uses, nutrient load pollution and solid waste discharges, including in the form of litter, plastics and micro-plastics, sewage/wastewater, Physical alterations and destruction of habitats and sediment mobilization, oils not strengthening laws and regulations mandating international best practices in oil exploitation, litter, heavy metals, radioactive substances, wildlife entanglement and micro plastics, micro beads, microfiber etc. In addition to the above there are persistent organic pollutants (POPs) like: Synthetic (man-made) organic chemicals, Persistent in the environment, Long-range transport leads to global pollution, Lipophilic, Accumulate in food chain , Highest levels found in marine mammals, Acute, high-level toxicity is well characterized.

5. World's food security is dependent on nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer use. But excess nutrients from fertilizers, fossil fuel burning, and wastewater from humans, livestock, aquaculture and industry lead to air, water, soil and marine pollution, with loss of biodiversity and fish, destruction of ozone and additional global warming potential. As regards pollution in relation to ship generated waste, the major obstacle to the implementation of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships has been the lack of, or insufficient, reception facilities in many ports. According to UN Environment, plastic bags are the primary challenge for urban waste disposal in the countries and contribute to approx. 8 million tonnes of plastic that enter into the ocean annually. Plastic bags kill birds, fish and other animals that mistake them for food, damage the environment and agricultural lands, and contribute to health problems.

6. **Target 14.2 Area under ecosystem based approach:** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans. Managing ecosystems sustainably involves balancing sustainable use and biodiversity and habitat conservation on the basis of the best available scientific information, data, and knowledge and best practices. Yet, often there seems to be no clear process for addressing the different knowledge gaps and ensuring that sound advice is available for management, in relation to critical fishery resources, habitats and critical natural processes. The lack of strong and coordinated frameworks to develop and implement integrated coastal zone and ocean management and planning as well as ecosystem approaches should be considered. Also stressed was the need for effective national legislation, civil society participation, strengthening of administrative and technical frameworks and capabilities, and institutional arrangements that enhance and ensure monitoring, control and surveillance, and enforcement of legislation. Sharing knowledge and practices more systematically can help address coordination problems and needs to involve both public and private stakeholders. The importance of ecosystems and ecosystem approaches, as well as the need for enhancing their

resilience, as the basis for sustainable management of the marine environment and resources has long been recognized. Sustainable management of coastal ecosystems requires sustained inclusion and participation of coastal communities. Legislative and policy frameworks should foster community organization and allow for their full participation in the management of marine resources as stewards, as their engagement helps achieve better biodiversity.

7. **Target 14.3 Ocean acidification (blue carbon):** potential impact of climate change on sea level rise- Sea level rise is therefore threatening coastal communities through flooding of low lying coastal lands, estuaries, deltas and salt marches; and affecting fish nesting and fishing grounds, e.g. wetlands, and coral reefs, mangrove forests and marshes. We must identify the local challenges (scientific, communication, policy), starting at level of awareness, clearly there is a need to increase the knowledge about the impacts and consequences of ocean acidification at all levels and the need to observe the effects decreasing ocean acidity to close existing data gaps. Measuring the changes in ocean chemistry is the next step to minimize the impacts of ocean acidification. However, global ocean acidification monitoring should include biology measurements, suited to observe the alterations of marine life. Technologies and trained scientists enabling the countries to achieve target 14.3 need sustained investment and training efforts. New technologies, less costly, will be needed to ensure global ocean acidification observation. Ocean Acidification is not happening in isolation, other local stressors in particular ocean pollution are worsening the impacts of ocean acidification on ocean health. The reduction of these local stressors will increase the resilience of marine ecosystems.

8. Climate change is becoming a global problem that calls for a global solution. International meetings have been held to discuss the phenomena and ways to address it. Raising awareness among ordinary people would greatly minimize greenhouse gas emitting activities; saving energy - turning off lights when not needed; recycling for wastes like paper, organic (food), plastic, battery, electronics, glass, metals; reforestation, and using trees to provide shade that helps keep the soil and local environment cooler; and enhancing agricultural productivity in order to reduce the expansion of inefficient farming. These challenges can be translated into new opportunities for joint action and new activities all over the world, such as:

- a. Long term observation and short term studies of ocean acidification and the related impacts on marine life are both needed to improve projections of the future ocean including changes in circulation patterns and weather conditions, changes in coastal pollution, in the model projections and experimental work
- b. Use of existing observation sites to improve the global coverage of ocean acidification observation
- c. Globally cooperation of scientists, governments and UN organizations, specialized agencies, IGOs and NGOs, can encourage the implementation of similar observation strategies adapted to the particular environment, technical and human capacities.
- d. The development of new technologies can also provide new opportunities for economies and like this increasing their economic benefit. These technologies can include less expensive observation tools on and renewable energies (e.g. wind energy, solar energy). However your contributions also showed that at the same time a clear political endorsement and commitment is needed to finally achieve target 14.3, including sustained support for ocean acidification observation and experimental work,

for using new 'green' technologies, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and additional local stressors (e.g. pollution).

9. **Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.** More than 3 billion people rely on fish for animal protein, and some 300 million people find their livelihoods in marine fisheries. Global average fish consumption is increasing, and fish consumption in SIDs /LDCs is 3 to 4 times the global average. Ensuring access to marine resources, ensuring equitable benefits for communities, participatory decision-making processes and robust implementation of existing negotiated guidance and legal frameworks, are essential to achieve the targets of the 2030 Agenda, including Target 14.4. Approximately 31 percent of commercially important assessed marine fish stocks are fished at biologically unsustainable levels and 68 percent within biologically sustainable levels. Considerable benefits would be derived from rebuilding fisheries by effectively regulating harvesting and implementing science-based management plans. Marine and coastal ecosystems are essential to the livelihoods and nutritional needs of coastal communities in developing countries, in particular, Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

10. In target 14.4, the need to tackle IUU fishing, together with implementing science-based management plans and effectively regulating harvesting, is seen as essential in restoring fish stocks. Bangladesh has committed significant resources into capability development both in terms of fisheries management and also compliance monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement. Where the capacity (and/or capability) falls short then that presents opportunities for exploitation by criminal elements. When dealing with developing nations, one has to take a holistic view of how you might achieve sustainability and that means utilizing all government agencies, not just fisheries. It is often extremely difficult to detect/disrupt/deter IUU fishing and inter-agency cooperation provides the best platform for doing so, especially when supported by robust and effective regional agreements. Information sharing and operational cooperation are also vital, both domestically and across nations. From an international law enforcement perspective, a key challenge revolves around strengthening weaknesses in national jurisdictions. Criminals currently target these weaknesses by use of corruption, taking advantage of legal loopholes, or evading weak control systems at sea, in port or at the borders where the fishery products are traded. This allows transnational organized crime networks to exploit the fisheries sector across the globe, depleting fish stocks, affecting vulnerable communities, undermining national economies and threatening food security. And following actions must be initiated across the board;

a. Available information and cross-checking: Increase the availability and access to fishing vessel, registration (flag), fishing license and business information. In our coastal waters more than 69,000 wooden boats are used for artisanal fishing but most of them work without registration.

b. Multi-agency approach: Tackling serious organized crime by developing a coordinated multi-agency approach to deal with those who are orchestrating much of the illegality and

crimes in the fisheries sector – including: illegal fishing, forcibly taking away the fish catch, flagrant violation of labour abuses, arms/drugs/wildlife trafficking and murder.

c. Working together: Finding ways to work with the fishing industry, the consumers and other actors to share information and to have more eyes and ears in port and at sea, to help stop illegal operations.

d. Support those on the front line: Increase the recognition of the important work that fisheries officers and inspectors do, to ensure political support for their work, ongoing capacity building and accessible tools to do their job must be improved.

e. Innovative Partnerships: Develop innovative partnership among countries of the region which may incorporate a number of the above-mentioned priority actions in an attempt to create a united regional approach to fighting illegal fishing.

11. **Target 14.5: Marine Protected Areas:** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information. Bringing together governments, UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and international financial institutions, NGOs, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, private sector, philanthropic organizations and other actors. Area-based conservation measures and management tools can be used to help achieve target 14.5, including through the application of an ecosystem approach, marine spatial planning, integrated coastal zone management and the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). To better meet global conservation targets, all types of MPAs must be implemented, including smaller MPAs in more intensely used metropolitan sea. Despite local success stories from integrated coastal and marine area management and MPAs, biodiversity in coastal areas continues to decline with intensifying pressures. Many areas that are protected are located in remote areas away from commercial activities and thus fail to protect the species, communities and habitats most threatened. Many MPAs are affected by illegal harvesting, regulations that legally allow detrimental harvesting, or emigration of animals outside boundaries. Management effectiveness remains one of the largest problems facing the current MPA system such as lack of awareness, multiple jurisdictions and fragmented decision-making, conflict between different activities and users, and inadequate governance. Stakeholders, including local communities, are often not sufficiently involved in the development, designation and management of area-based conservation measures. Progress towards meeting SDG target 14.5 on MPA is slow. So far only less than 2 percent of the Bangladesh's seas are protected, mostly in areas under national jurisdiction. We need to have a plan to increase at least something close to 10% which we have agreed in RIO 92.

12. **Target 14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.** But with the SDG target 14.6's deadline to prohibit harmful fisheries subsidies by 2020 looming, this issue is finally gaining momentum. At a time when conservation resources are tight, it is staggering that billions of dollars of taxpayers' money are still spent on fisheries subsidies that directly encourage unsustainable, destructive, and even illegal practices.