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SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN REGIONAL WORKSHOP
TO FACILITATE THE DESCRIPTION OF
ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY
SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS
Flic en Flac, Mauritius, 31 July to 3 August 2012

COMPILATION OF SUBMISSIONS OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION TO DESCRIBE EBSAs IN THE SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN REGION

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith a compilation of submissions of scientific information to describe ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in the Southern Indian Ocean region, submitted by Parties and organizations in response to notification 2012-073, dated 16 May 2012, for the information of participants in the Southern Indian Ocean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, being convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity and hosted by the Government of Mauritius in Flic en Flac, Mauritius, from 31 July to 3 August 2012, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, with financial support from the Government of Japan.

2. This compilation consists of a list of submissions made by Parties and organizations in response to the above-mentioned notification, along with short descriptions. The original submissions are available at http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EBSA-SIO-01. The list is divided into two parts: the first table contains submissions of potential areas that meet EBSA criteria, using the template provided for that purpose in the above notification; the second consists of supporting documentation.

3. These submissions are being circulated in the form and language in which they were received by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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Table 1. EBSA Templates Submitted by Participants in Support of the Workshop Objectives

Party/ organization submitting	Author(s)/Contributor	Contents of EBSA submission	Short description of submission
Comoros	Mr. Ahmed Youssouf Abdou, Environmental Researcher, Assistant Head of GIS Department, MPEEIA, Comoros.	Comoros - EBSA Template 1 - Moheli Marine Park	Countries of the Western Indian Ocean, have many marine protected areas that harbor an exceptional biodiversity. In the Comoros island of Moheli, a National Marine Park, was established in April 2001, by presidential decree. This is a sanctuary for many species and ecosystems representative at the regional and international. This is the first nesting site in the archipelago for the green turtle, an important breeding area for humpback whales and a refuge for the conservation of dugongs. The Marine Park of Moheli (PMM) is adjacent to the watershed of Mount Mledjelé where is located the nest of the largest bats in the world, endemic of the Comoros (*Pteropus livingstonni*) and many regional endemic bird species. This set, is part of a participatory approach to resource conservation, to integrate communities in the process of sustainable development, according to management objectives of a PA category VI of IUCN.
CORDIO	David Obura CORDIO East Africa Mombasa 80101, Kenya www.cordioea.org // www.iucn.org/cccr Email: dobura@cordioea.org; davidobura@gmail.com Jeff Ardron, Director High Seas Program Marine Conservation Institute Washington DC 20003 USA Jeff.Ardron@Marine-Conservation.org	CORDIO – EBSA Template 1 - Bazaruto-Tofo	Bazaruto has a wide range of terrestrial and marine habitats including coastal sand dunes, rocky and sandy shores, coral reefs, mangrove forests and seagrass meadows. These habitats provide refuge for a great variety of plant and animal species. Over 180 species of birds, 45 species of reptiles, the dugong, four turtle species, five dolphin species, three whale species, four shark species and 2000 species of fish have been recorded here. Bazaruto also has the largest and possibly last viable dugong population in the WIO, dependent on the abundant seagrass meadows between the islands and the coast. The area has populations of six species of bird that exceed 1% of the global population for the species. It is also known for its complex of coral communities with six endemic gastropod mollusc species.
CORDIO	David Obura	CORDIO – EBSA Template 2 -	The Comoros archipelago consists of four volcanic islands –

	CORDIO East Africa Mombasa 80101, Kenya www.cordioea.org // www.iucn.org/cccr Email: dobura@cordioea.org; davidobura@gmail.com Jeff Ardron, Director High Seas Program Marine Conservation Institute Washington DC 20003 USA Jeff.Ardron@Marine-Conservation.org	The Comoros – Glorieuses Crescent	Ngazidja (Grande Comore), Moheli, Anjouan and Mayotte. In the centre of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) area of highest diversity; unusually high species richness of many taxa for an island system: > 270 species of hard corals, 750 fishes and 455 crustaceans. Mayotte has the maximum hydroid species richness known in the region (173 species) and the Millepora family is also more diverse. The Comorian islands are best known biologically for the largest populations of coelacanth in the world.
CORDIO	David Obura CORDIO East Africa Mombasa 80101, Kenya www.cordioea.org // www.iucn.org/cccr Email: dobura@cordioea.org; davidobura@gmail.com Jeff Ardron, Director High Seas Program Marine Conservation Institute Washington DC 20003 USA Jeff.Ardron@Marine-Conservation.org	CORDIO – EBSA Template 3 - Iles Éparses	The "Scattered islands" (literal translation of "les Iles Éparses") stretch down the length of the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and Madagascar. These islands are fairly remote and largely still intact, offering sites of high conservation value.
CORDIO	David Obura CORDIO East Africa Mombasa 80101, Kenya www.cordioea.org // www.iucn.org/cccr Email: dobura@cordioea.org; davidobura@gmail.com Jeff Ardron, Director High	CORDIO – EBSA Template 4 – The Mozambique Channel	The Mozambique Channel can be characterized in its entirety as an EBSA, or can be broken down into sub-regions, each with their own particular significance. The ecology of the area is driven by the oceanography of strong eddies and mixing, producing a highly productive ecosystem that attracts a wide range of species, many of them threatened and endangered.

	Seas Program Marine Conservation Institute Washington DC 20003 USA Jeff.Ardron@Marine-Conservation.org		
CORDIO	David Obura CORDIO East Africa Mombasa 80101, Kenya www.cordioea.org www.iucn.org/cccr Email: dobura@cordioea.org; davidobura@gmail.com Jeff Ardron, Director High Seas Program Marine Conservation Institute Washington DC 20003 USA Jeff.Ardron@Marine-Conservation.org	CORDIO – EBSA Template 5 - North Madagascar	The northern tip of Madagascar is at the upstream end of the peak biodiversity region of the Indian Ocean, second only to the Coral Triangle in diversity of shallow marine species. Not only is it an important part of this region, its geology and oceanography may be key triggers for ocean-climate interactions, and upstream source reefs for marine species, for this high diversity region.
CORDIO	David Obura CORDIO East Africa Mombasa 80101, Kenya www.cordioea.org // www.iucn.org/cccr Email: dobura@cordioea.org; davidobura@gmail.com Jeff Ardron, Director High Seas Program Marine Conservation Institute Washington DC 20003 USA Jeff.Ardron@Marine-Conservation.org	CORDIO - EBSA Template 6 - Quirimbass-Mnzai complex	The Quirimbas archipelago is a string of coastal islands extending from Pemba Bay in northern Mozambique, 400 km to the Ruvuma estuary and the Mtwara-Mnazi Bay reef system in southern Tanzania. The archipelago has the highest diversity of corals recorded in the WIO (along with northern Mozambique), with almost 300 species in 60 genera. The region has important marine and terrestrial habitats, including coral reefs, mangroves, miombo woodland, acacia savannah, coastal thicket and tropical dry forest and woodland. Charismatic species include turtles, dugongs and elephants, and many rare and endemic plant species.
CORDIO	David Obura CORDIO East Africa Mombasa 80101, Kenya	CORDIO - EBSA Template 7 - Saya de Malha Bank, Mascarene Plateau	The Saya de Malha Bank is located in the western Indian Ocean along the underwater Mascarene Ridge that spans the distance between the Seychelles and Mauritius, and support

	www.cordioea.org www.iucn.org/cccr Email: dobura@cordioea.org; davidobura@gmail.com Jeff Ardron, Director High Seas Program Marine Conservation Institute Washington DC 20003 USA Jeff.Ardron@Marine-Conservation.org		what is believed to be the largest shallow water biotope and the largest seagrass meadow in the world. The Mascarene Plateau, being remote, with emergent land and small islands only at its southern extreme, is not yet well-known globally, or well-studied, but there are strong indications of unique oceanographic features and habitats, including the largest seagrass beds in the world, species endemism and significant aggregations of marine mammals and seabirds. Mauritius and the Seychelles have individual or joint jurisdiction over the waters and entire seabed of the plateau, though the waters over the Saya de Malha Bank are beyond national jurisdiction and in the High Seas.
CORDIO	David Obura CORDIO East Africa Mombasa 80101, Kenya www.cordioea.org www.iucn.org/cccr Email: dobura@cordioea.org; davidobura@gmail.com Jeff Ardron, Director High Seas Program Marine Conservation Institute Washington DC 20003 USA Jeff.Ardron@Marine-Conservation.org	CORDIO - EBSA Template 8 - Southern Madagascar	The highly productive waters of Madagascar's 'Deep South' are critical feeding grounds for the highly migratory species of the region, including seabirds and cetaceans. It is characterized by large coastal dunes, lagoons and coastal ponds, forming unique coastal habitats and wetlands; shallow benthic communities dominated by hard substrate communities, with small isolated coral reefs at the extremities
Kenya	Dr. Mohamed Said Omar, Kenya Wildlife Service, Senior Research Scientist Msaid@kws.go.ke Dr. Samuel M. Kasiki, Deputy Director Biodiversity Research and Monitoring, skasiki@kws.go.ke	Kenya-EBSA Template 1 - Kenya Wildlife Service, Coast Conservation Area	The marine ecosystems within Kenya's protected areas are monitored twice annually. The monitoring period coincides with the monsoon seasons. The monitoring focuses on; benthic cover, fish diversity and abundance and Macro-invertebrate densities. Kenyan reefs are dominated by algae turf and followed by hard corals. However, among the MPAs monitored Kisite is distinct by having higher coral cover (~ 39% cover) than algae turf cover. Siganids are the most abundant fish species. The least abundant species were, expectedly, sharks and barracudas these are pelagic fish.

			There is significant difference in invertebrate densities in the monitored areas. The crown of thorn (COTS) are in high densities in Kisite and Mombasa MPAs. Sea cucumbers densities are higher in Mombasa MPA. Sea urchins show high densities in all monitored MPAs.
Madagascar	Rakotonirina Tolojanahary, Chef de Volet Parc Marin	Madagascar - EBSA Template 1 - Nosy Ve Androka MNP (French)	La Parc National Nosy Ve-Androka est une Aire Protégée Marine couvrant une superficie de 92 080ha dont 28 820ha des Noyaux Durs et 63 260ha des Zones Tampons. Il est composé de huit parcelles disposées en grappe. Il fait partie du réseau des Parcs Nationaux et Réserves de Madagascar. Le Parc National Nosy Ve-Androka est inclut dans le système récifal corallien de la région du Sud Ouest de Madagascar reconnus comme les plus riches des eaux tropicales et abrite le troisième système récifal du monde. Le Parc National Nosy Ve-Androka renferme environ plus de 140 espèces de coraux, 240 espèces de poissons. En moyenne, la biomasse des poissons commerciaux dans le parc remonte jusqu'à 136,49 tonnes/km², des poissons indicateurs des récifs, des mollusques, des échinodermes, des phanérogames marines. On y trouve aussi des espèces rares telles que les Cœlacanthes, des espèces de tortues marines, les Dugongs, des Dauphins et des Baleines.
Mauritius	Mrs. Mira D. Hurbungs, Divisional Scientific Officer, mhurbungs@mail.gov.mu Mr Ravi D. C. Mohit, Scientific Officer, rdmohit@mail.gov.mu Marine Conservation Division, Albion Fisheries Research Centre, Ministry of Fisheries Mauritius	Mauritius - EBSA Template 1 - Blue Bay Marine Park	The Blue Bay Marine Park was proclaimed National Park in October 1997, and then declared a marine protected area and designated as a marine park in 2000 under the Fisheries and Marine Resources Act 1998. The second Wetland of International Importance (RAMSAR Site) for Mauritius It is located in the South East of Mauritius and extends over an area of 353 hectares (3.5 $km^{2)}$. The Blue Bay Marine Park is known for its diverse and rich fauna and flora especially the corals, mainly for a brain coral of diameter 6-7 metres. 108 species (33 genuses) of coral, 233 fish species, and 201 species of molluscs were inventoried in 2012. The Fisheries and Marine Resources (Marine Protected Areas) Regulations 2001 provide for the control, surveillance and sustainable management of the various permissible activities within the

			park through zoning plan, enforcement of the law, permit system, education, campaigns and research & monitoring.
Mozambique	Presented by: Salomão Bandeira (Department of Biological Sciences, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique, sband@uem.mz) , Almeida Guissamulo (Natural History Museum, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique) & Davide Samussone (Department of Biological Sciences, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique)	Mozambique- EBSA Template 1 Bazaruto_archipelago_Vilanculos_Govuro	This report documents the proposed Bazaruto Archipelago-Vilanculos-Govuro site, home of the most viable dugongs in eastern Africa. Megafauna such as dugongs, turtles, dolphins, marlins etc; seagrasses meadows and mangrove forests abound in this site. Challenges such as increased fisheries activity, extreme events such as cyclones and floods as well as prospection of oil and gas are some of the issues that makes this place vulnerable. However the Bazaruto archipelago national park as helped protection of this important EBSA area.
Mozambique	Salomao Bandeira (sband@uem.mz) & Davide Samussone (Department of Biological Sciences, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique.)	Mozambique EBSA Template 2 Quirimbas_complex_Pemba_Bay	This assessment covers the extensive coastline of the northern end of Mozambique, from the border with Tanzania at Rovuma river to Pemba Bay (known as the third deepest bay in the world), all home to extensive biodiversity of both habitats and species dispersed in 28 major islands. Main habitats in this region are extensive coral reefs, mangrove forests, seagrass and seaweeds assemblages, rocky and sandy beaches. Invertebrate and fish fauna in very diverse and yet more studies are needed. Main species diversity in this area are: Numerous species of fish, mollusks crustaceans, coral reefs, three species of sea turtles, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata and Lepidochelys olivacea 3 species of Dolphins Tursiops truncatus, Stenella longirotris, Sousa pumblea and Grampus griseus, and 3 species of whales Peponocephala electra, Globicephala nacrorhynchuse and Physeter macrocephalus. Recent oil and gas prospection are new activities that may challenge issues of resource sustainability in this area.

Mozambique	Salomão Bandeira (Department of Biological Sciences, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique, sband@uem.mz)	Mozambique_EBSA_Template_3 - Maputo_Bay	Maputo bay is rather large shallow bay which has 5 rivers inletting. The bay is diverse, harboring major critical habitats (extensive mangroves, extensive seagrasses beds and the southern most large coral reefs in Africa southern hemisphere) and other alike (sandy and rocky beaches, rough and gentle coastline, etc); massive biodiversity in various taxa for a rather small area. Maputo bay is also an important single fishing ground, the second in Mozambique especially for shrimp. The bay is also home for several species of special concern such as dugongs, dolphins, 5 species of turtles, sharks, whales, seahorses, endangered bivalves, vulnerable seagrass Zostera capensis, Inhaca Island holds 33% of all bird species occuring in Southern Africa, etc. The bay has the marine and terrestrial reserves of Inhaca island and Machangulo peninsula but faces challenges such as having the Maputo port and industries in the western bay (Maputo city), mangrove deforestation, overfishing mainly in the near shore as well as impacts from extreme events such as floods, sedimentation.
Mozambique	Salomao Bandeira (sband@uem.mz) 1, Carlos Bento [2] , Jose Rafael [3] & Davide Samussone [1] 1 Department of Biological Sciences, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique. 2 Natural History Museum, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique. 3 Department of Geography, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique.	Mozambique_EBSA_Template_4 -Zambezi_River_Delta	This EBSA assesses the Zambezi river delta mangrove and adjacent brackish habitats. This is the single largest mangrove stand in the entire eastern Africa covering some 100,000 ha. The diversity is high (8 mangrove species) and trees can reach some 30 m and attain extensive diameters. Zambezi delta mangroves attain high carbon stocks turning this as an ideal place for developing C credits initiative. Changing in water hydrology associated also with the dam upstream, issues of sedimentation and erosion as associated with observed mangrove dieback are some of the main challenging issues for these exuberant habitats in the Zambezi river delta. Brackish water wetlands is extreme large in the delta as well as fauna diversity and its abundance in immediate seas / Sofala Bank (one of the largest fishing ground in eastern Africa) are very high given mangroves sediments dynamics from mainly from Zambezi river.

Seychelles	Sylvanna Antat, Research Officer, Seychelles National Parks Authority, P O Box 1240, Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles, s.antat@scmrt-mpa.sc, Tel: (+248) 2726110	Seychelles - EBSA Template 1 - Aldabra Atoll	The Aldabra Group of islands are raised coral islands, with similar floral and faunal species. Aldabra is a Special reserve and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, under the management of the Seychelles Islands Foundation (SIF).It is scientifically and ecologically valuable as it has a large variety of marine habitats, and diverse fish species, including sharks and rays; marine turtles, dugongs and cetaceans. A number of scientific researches, both marine and terrestrial are underway on and around Aldabra, along with a number of long-term monitoring programmes, amongst which is marine turtle monitoring, which has been active for a number of years. There is a need to maintain those habitats so as to protect all species on Aldabra and prevent destruction, especially in light of threats of sea level rise and global warming.
Somalia	Mr. Mohamud Hassan Ali, Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Environment, Mogadishu, Somalia mohamudboya@yahoo.com	Somalia - EBSA Template 1 - Southern Somalia	Somalia has 3,333 km of coastline are characterized by a diversity of ecosystems and an abundance of natural resources. The ecosystems include mangrove swamps, estuaries, rocky shores, coastal wetlands and coral reefs; they moderate storm impacts and protect coastal features, recycle nutrients, absorb and break down wastes, provide human and wildlife habitat and maintain biodiversity, and present opportunities for recreation, tourism, transport, trade, and employment. Somalia has a marine fauna that is difficult to characterize because of its position in the India Ocean its particular oceanographic condition and its history. It is in a transition of eastern Africa and the unique fauna of the res sea and the Arabian Peninsula. A seasonal cold water upwelling zone in the center of Somalia coast is bordered by rich coral reefs and tropical demersal areas in the south and north. The artisanal fisheries contribute significantly to GDP and employment (particularly in small islands for bajuni island) of East Coast southern Somalia coastal line and there important resources for coastal community. The growing

			population and its demands on these resources, however, are causing widespread degradation and pollution of marine and coastal habitats and resources. An additional cause for concern is the threat of sea level rise.
South Africa	Kerry Sink, South African National Biodiversity Institute, k.sink@sanbi.org.za Prideel Majiedt, South African National Biodiversity Institute, p.majiedt@sanbi.org.za Rob Crawford, Department of Environmental Affairs, Crawford@environment.gov.za Robin Leslie, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, rleslie@daff.gov.za Alan Boyd, Department of Environmental Affairs, ajboyd@environment.gov.za Amanda Lombard, independent scientist, gemsbok@mweb.co.za	South Africa – EBSA Template 1 - Prince Edward Island area	The proposed area covers a northern section of the South African EEZ around Prince Edward Islands and extends eastward to include the Del Cano Rise (towards the western margin of the EEZ around the French Crozet Archilpelago) and westward to include the southern flank of the NE-SW trending Southwest Indian Ridge. The Prince Edward Islands are considered to be pristine and have a high level of endemism. The region constitutes the foraging and breeding areas for many threatened bird species and is important in terms of terrestrial and oceanic connectivity and connectivity between bathymetric features. The area lies between the Subtropical Convergence to the north and the Antarctic Polar Front (APF) to the south and includes two major frontal areas and three water masses. There is considerable habitat heterogeneity with potentially sensitive habitats and vulnerable species including reef forming cold water corals. Habitats include seamounts, transform faults and fracture zones, deep trenches, hydrothermal vents, abyssal plain and several pelagic habitat types.
South Africa	Kerry Sink, South African National Biodiversity Institute, k.sink@sanbi.org.za Toufiek Samaai, Department of Environmental Affairs, t.samaai@environment.gov.za Robin Leslie, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, rleslie@daff.gov.za Colin Attwood, University of	South Africa - EBSA Template 2 - Agulhas slope and seamounts	The outer margin along the southern tip of the Agulhas Bank represents a dynamic offshore area with high pelagic and benthic habitat heterogeneity. The Agulhas and Southern Benguela ecoregions meet at this point and sporadic shelf edge upwelling enhances the productivity along the outer margin. The area is recognised as a spawning area for sardine, anchovy, horse mackerel and hake and this apex area of the Agulhas Bank is recognised as a critical area for retention of spawning products. Eddies in this area help recirculate water inshore and link important nursery areas with spawning habitat on the shelf edge. This area was

	Cape Town, colin.attwood@uct.ac.za		identified as a priority area through a national plan to identify focus areas for offshore protection because it has relatively high habitat diversity and can meet multiple benthic and pelagic habitat conservation targets in a small area.
South Africa	Kerry Sink, South African National Biodiversity Institute, k.sink@sanbi.org.za Jean Harris, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, harrisj@kznwildlife.com Toufiek Samaai, Department of Environmental Affairs, t.samaai@environment.gov.za Robin Leslie, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, rleslie@daff.gov.za Colin Attwood, University of Cape Town, colin.attwood@uct.ac.za	South Africa - EBSA Template 3 - Delagoa shelf edge canyons and slope	This proposed area extends south, north and offshore of the existing Maputaland and St Lucia Marine Protected Area and iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a world Heritage site to capture the full extent of offshore benthic and pelagic habitat types, provide for coastal and offshore connectivity and cover the important offshore habitats of endangered leatherback turtles. The area includes a key migratory route for humpback whales, a nursery area for bull sharks, spawning areas for fish (endemic sparids) and sharks and includes habitat of other threatened species including coelacanths, marine mammals and sharks. Potential vulnerable marine ecosystems include numerous submarine canyons, paleo shorelines and deep reefs and hard shelf edge with reef building cold water corals also recovered in depths of more than 900 m. Whale sharks feed in this area in summer.
South Africa	Kerry Sink, South African National Biodiversity Institute, k.sink@sanbi.org.za Jean Harris, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, harrisj@kznwildlife.com Toufiek Samaai, Department of Environmental Affairs, t.samaai@environment.gov.za Robin Leslie, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, rleslie@daff.gov.za Colin Attwood, University of Cape Town, colin.attwood@uct.ac.za	South Africa - EBSA Template 4 - Natal Bight	The Natal Bight is important for numerous ecological processes including terrestrial-marine connectivity, larval retention, recruitment and provision of nursery and foraging areas. The area supports rare habitat types and also some species known from few localities. Cool productive water is advected onto the shelf through Agulhas driven upwelling cells and continental runoff from the large Thukela River is important for the maintenance of mud and other unconsolidated sediment habitats. The turbid, nutrient rich conditions are important for life history phases (breeding, nursery and feeding) for crustaceans, demersal fish, migratory fish, turtles and sharks, some of which are threatened. Potential vulnerable marine ecosystems and species include submarine canyons, cold water corals and slow growing sparids. Endangered habitat types occur in this area with remaining portions of such habitats in good

			condition found within this area.
South Africa	Kerry Sink, South African National Biodiversity Institute, k.sink@sanbi.org.za Robin Leslie, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, rleslie@daff.gov.za Toufiek Samaai, Department of Environmental Affairs, t.samaai@environment.gov.za Colin Attwood, University of Cape Town, colin.attwood@uct.ac.za	South Africa - EBSA Template 5 - Offshore of Port Elizabeth	This area includes some rare habitat types of limited spatial extent and is considered an important benthic and pelagic area that supports important ecological processes. Seabird (including the Engangered African penguin) breeding and foraging areas fall within the area which also includes spawning areas, nursery areas and key transport pathways for demersal and pelagic fish. This area was selected by analyses to identify important areas for managing seabird, shark and turtle bycatch in the large pelagic fishery. Potential vulnerable habitats and species include submarine canyons, steep shelf edge, deep reefs, outer shelf and shelf edge gravels and reef building cold water corals ranging between depths of 100 and1000 m.
South Africa	Kerry Sink, South African National Biodiversity Institute, k.sink@sanbi.org.za Jean Harris, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, harrisj@kznwildlife.com Toufiek Samaai, Department of Environmental Affairs, t.samaai@environment.gov.za Robin Leslie, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, rleslie@daff.gov.za Colin Attwood, University of Cape Town, colin.attwood@uct.ac.za	South Africa - EBSA Template 6 - Protea Banks shelf edge and slope	This area includes the shelf, deep reefs with species known only from this location, 4 submarine canyons and a steep shelf edge and slope. Depth ranges from the 30m bathymetric contour to approximately 2000m.
South Africa	Kerry Sink, South African National Biodiversity Institute, k.sink@sanbi.org.za	South Africa – EBSA Template 7 - Agulhas Bank	Location: latitudes of approximately 34°S to 36°S of the equator, and longitudes of approximately 20°E and 23°E. Key points: nursery ground, key area for bycatch management, High profile volcanic deep reeds, critical spawning habitat for threatened sparids, high endemism

South Africa	Jean Harris, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, harrisj@kznwildlife.com Kerry Sink, South African National Biodiversity Institute, k.sink@sanbi.org.za	South Africa - EBSA Template 8 - Agulhas eddy path	This area occurs approximately 200-250 nm offshore and spans an area of about 2500 km2. It represents the area of most frequent occurrence of the pathway of eddies in the Agulhas current that originate in the Mozambique current and are characterised at their origin by higher productivity, with increased densities and zoo-plankton and bird concentrations around the eddy edges. It is a natural area in that it lies between the 2 main shipping lanes, that run up the east coast of southern Africa into the western Indian Ocean, and from the east coast to Australia. Its vulnerability lies in the potential for targeted fishing.
Sri Lanka	D.S. Jayakody, Wayamba University of Sri Lanka, jayakodysunil@yahoo.com	Sri Lanka - EBSA Template 1 - Coastal waters	Sri Lankan coastal waters and beaches are proposed as an area meeting EBSA criteria by considering its regional importance for nesting endangered and critically endangered species of turtles – the green turtle, leatherback turtle and hawksbill turtle. Additionally the area holds very fragile sensitive coastal ecosystems – coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves, mud flats, sand dunes, salt marshes and large number of river mouth openings. Globally endangered marine mammals such as Balaenoptera musculas and Dagong dugon are recorded from Sri Lankan coastal waters. At present the entire area provides substantial amount of fin fish types, sharks, rays, shrimp, spiny lobsters, slipper lobsters, conch shells, sea cucumbers and reef fishes.
Tanzania	Mr. Daniel D. Nkondola, Senior Fisheries Officer Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania E-Mail: dnkondola@hotmail.com, dannynkondola@yahoo.co.uk and Dr. Charles Lugomela, Ag. Head, Department of Aquatic	Tanzania - EBSA Template 1 - Chwaka Bay	Chwaka Bay is an intertidal water body on the east coast of Unguja Island, Zanzibar, Tanzania. The area contains all three critical marine habitats namely mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs; its mangrove being the largest single mangrove forest in Unguja Island. The ecological importance of Chwaka Bay cannot be overestimated. The mangroves and sea grass beds are important nursery and breeding grounds for marine organisms, hence the health of this shallow bay has vast implications on the marine resources along the entire east coast of Unguja and beyond. However, this area is under considerable pressure since villagers from surrounding villages and even from villages further north obtain their

	Sciences and Fisheries, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35064 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania		livelihood from fishing in the Chwaka Bay. Besides, non-sustainable use of the mangroves for wood is clearly going on. The bay with its fringing mangroves, bird breeding small islands and strikingly beautiful sandy beaches is part of Jozani Forest Chwaka Bay National Park hence its potential as a CBD site cannot be overstated. The benefits of including this area in CBD will be the creation of a biodiversity corridor that will include not only the mangrove forest of Chwaka Bay, but also the whole of Chwaka Bay marine part to Jozani Forest.
Tanzania	Mr. Daniel D. Nkondola, Senior Fisheries Officer Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania E-Mail: dnkondola@hotmail.com, dannynkondola@yahoo.co.uk and Dr. Charles Lugomela, Ag. Head, Department of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35064 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Tanzania - EBSA Template 2 - Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park	Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park (TACMP) is located on the northern coastline of Tanzania. It includes the bays of Tanga City and Mwambani, Tongoni estuary, and three small islands of Toten, Yambe and Karange. The uniqueness of the park includes: the occurrence and high rates of incidental catches of the CITES - listed and iconic Coelacanth, Latimeria chalumnae. The unprecedented catch incidents of coelacanths in Tanga area called for urgent management measures to protect the species in Tanzania, through protecting the reef and deepwater ecosystems where these fishes live; hence the establishment of TACMP. The benefits of including this area in CBD will be more emphasis on the conservation of biodiversity especially protecting the critically endangered 'once believed extinct' fish, the coelacanth, Latimeria chalumnae.
Tanzania	Mr. Daniel D. Nkondola, Senior Fisheries Officer Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania E-Mail: dnkondola@hotmail.com, dannynkondola@yahoo.co.uk and	Tanzania - EBSA Template 3 - Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park	The Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park (MBREMP) is located in the Mtwara Rural District of the Mtwara Region, between 10034'46"S 40016'13" E and 10034'25"S 10016'02" and 100 07' 29"S 40028' 10"E and 10009'28"S 40013'56"E. The Park covers approximately 650 km2 (162,500 acres or 65,000 hectares) of which 220 km2 is terrestrial and 430 km2 is aquatic. Mnazi Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park (MBREMP) comprises marine, coastal and terrestrial habitats. The variety of ecosystems that exist in the park supports a great diversity of life. The mangrove

	Redfred G. Ngowo, Ag. Warden Incharge, Mnazi Bay- Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park (MBREMP) P.O. Box 845 Mtwara, Tanzania Tel: +255 713 552 551 Email: rengowo@gmail.com		forests along the Ruvuma Estuary serve as reproductive and nursery grounds for many finfish and crustaceans. Seagrass beds likewise constitute an important feeding ground for a number of marine species. Biological surveys have found over 250 species of hard coral, 400 species of fish, and 100 species of echinoderms within the Park's reefs. The marine and coastal plants and animals found within the Park are there because of the climate, the physical features, the influences of the Indian Ocean, and the overall integrity of the combination of habitats. Overdependence of local community on coastal and marine resources, lack of enough funding to support conservation efforts and climate change are among the challenges encountered by the park in the day to day management.
United Kingdom	Dr David Billett, National Oceanography Centre, European Way, Southampton, SO14 3ZH, UK dsmb@noc.ac.uk Prof. AD Rogers, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PS Alex.Rogers@zoo.ox.ac.uk	UK - EBSA Template 1 - Middle of What	Middle of What is a seamount with a deep summit (~900-1000m depth) lying on the South West Indian Ridge in waters forming a dynamic boundary region between sub-Antarctic and sub-tropical waters. The seamount hosts one of two cold-water coral reefs identified on the ridge to date. The reef on the main summit is largely destroyed whilst those on parasitic volcanic cones lying to the south are largely intact. The seamount also hosts, in places, coral gardens formed of octocorals (including 2m tall bamboo corals) and stylasterids. Large numbers of lantern sharks were also observed in the southern area of the seamount around the parasitic cones. Strong currents sweep over the seamount.
United Kingdom	Dr David Billett, National Oceanography Centre, European Way, Southampton, SO14 3ZH, UK dsmb@noc.ac.uk Prof. AD Rogers, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PS	UK - EBSA Template 2 – Coral Seamount	Coral Seamount, part of the South West Indian Ridge in the South West Indian Ocean is submitted for consideration as an EBSA. The seamount lies in sub-Antarctic waters and hosts cold-water coral reef and coral garden communities. The overlying pelagic community comprises Antarctic species and seabirds including wandering albatross, white-chinned petrels and others were observed over the seamount. To date, the seamount is one of only two known to host deep-water coral reefs in the South West Indian Ocean. This reef and coral garden habitats are associated with a high diversity of

	Alex.Rogers@zoo.ox.ac.uk		other species.
United Kingdom	Dr David Billett, National Oceanography Centre, European Way, Southampton, SO14 3ZH, UK dsmb@noc.ac.uk Prof. AD Rogers, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PS Alex.Rogers@zoo.ox.ac.uk	UK - EBSA Template 3- Atlantis Seamount	Seamount lying in sub-tropical waters with a special scientific interest in that it was pivotal in the identification of ultraslow spreading ridges. It is a tectonic seamount and a guyot. Atlantis Bank is located on the South West Indian Ridge with a summit depth of 700m. The summit is covered in sand and hosts small sharks, lobsters and also solitary corals. Rock outcrops, especially near the summit rim host large stylasterids with Dermechinus horridus. Coral gardens are also present on the seamount and cliff habitats hosting anemones, sea spiders, large sponges and octocorals, including large Paragorgia colonies.
United Kingdom		UK - EBSA Template 4 – Crozet Islands UK - Template 4 - Crozet Islands - Table 2	Deep waters (c. 4200m) around the Crozet Islands have localised and isolated seabed communities on sediments lying beneath highly productive waters to the north and east of the Islands. The restricted areas of primary productivity are stimulated by natural iron fertilization from the volcanic islands, in an otherwise low productivity HNLC (High Nutrient Low Chlorophyll) region, characteristic of much of the ocean in the southern hemisphere south of 40°S. Seabed communities under high productivity are radically different from those lying beneath HNLC waters. The most common seabed species at Crozet, the holothurian *Peniagone crozeti*, is superabundant and occurs almost exclusively at the high productivity site. This is highly unusual. Several other new genera and species also occur. Seabed communities under highly productive sites, where they are surrounded by an ocean of low productivity (e.g. HNLC regions), are potentially unique in the southern Indian Ocean and are therefore biologically significant. Table 2: Echinoderm data
	Dr Jon Copley, University of Southampton, UK; tel +44 23 8059 6621, E-mail jtc@soton.ac.uk	UK - EBSA Template 5 – Southwest Indian Ridge	The "49° 39' vent field" is one of the first deep-sea hydrothermal vent fields to be surveyed and sampled so far on the ultraslow-spreading SW Indian Ocean. Water column signals indicative of seafloor hydrothermal activity in the

			area were detected by hydrographic survey in the 1997 (German et al., 1998, Nature, 395: 460-463), and the seafloor source of those signals was visually confirmed by an AUV survey in 2007 (Tao et al., 2012). The first survey and sampling of the vent field by a human-directed vehicle was undertaken in November 2011, during dives by the Kiel6000 ROV (remotely-operated vehicle). These ROV dives reveal a biological community that is to date unique in vent ecology, containing new animal species and new combinations of known species, in an area where seafloor mineral exploration is expected.
UNESCO-IOC Sub commission for Africa and the Adjacent island States	Ms. Nina Nawanjaya Wambiji, Research Officer, Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute, P.O. Box 81651, Mombasa, Kenya nwambiji@yahoo.com and Steve Trott – Watamu Marine Association stevetrott@watamu.biz	UNESCO-IOC Sub Commission for Africa - EBSA Template 1 - Watamu Marine Park and Reserve	Relatively little is known about marine mammal species in Kenyan waters. The scarce knowledge on these species is based on data collected during aerial surveys conducted between 1994 and 2001, and information from stranded animals. Since then, some of these species have been in constant decline in the Western Indian Ocean, facing real threats such as by-catch in fishing gears, loss of habitat, over fishing or whale/dolphin-watching activities. To address this The Kenyan Marine Mammal Network was established in 2011 and is a partnership between Global Vision International, Watamu Marine Association, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Association of Sea Anglers and Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute to provide the first consistent data on occurrence and abundance of marine mammals along the Kenyan coast. This project will help to define areas of "High Importance" for marine mammals, which will improve our understanding of these species in this region and help develop national conservation and management strategies.
UNESCO-IOC Sub commission	Ms. Nina Nawanjaya Wambiji, Research Officer, Kenya Marine & Fisheries	UNESCO-IOC Sub Commission for Africa - EBSA Template 2 - Kisite-Mpunguti Marine	The knowledge of marine mammals inhabiting Kenyan coastal waters remains meager. GVI carried out boat-based surveys around Kisite-Mpunguti Marine Protected Area

for Africa and the Adjacent island States	Research Institute, P.O. Box 81651, Mombasa, Kenya nwambiji@yahoo.com and Sergi Pérez Jorge – Marine Programme GVI (Global Vision International) sergiperezjorge@gmail.com Zeno Wijtten – Programme Manager GVI (Global Vision International) Kenya South Coast mkwiro@gviworld.com	Protected Area	(KMMPA) during a 4-year period from 2006 to 2009, covering an area of circa 360 km2. The 13401 km of survey search effort resulted in 620 sighting records; the most frequently seen species was the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, observed year-round in shallow waters (<20m deep) of Kisite and Mpunguti islands, inside the MPA, and Funzi Bay, outside the MPA. Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin was seen 88 times throughout the year most frequently in the Wasini Channel, outside the MPA, in waters < 15m deep. The humpback whale occurred seasonally, mostly inside the MPA between July and December. The rarest species was the spinner dolphin seen only in deeper waters (20-100m) between December and March. These results suggest that KMMPA represents an important area that seemingly encompasses habitat features of ecological and behavioral importance to several cetacean species.

Table 2. Other Scientific Information Submitted by Participants in Support of the Workshop Objectives

Party/organization submitting	Author(s)/Contributor	Contents of submission	Short description of submission
International Maritime Organization	International Maritime Organization	IMO-Revised Guidelines for the Identification and Designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas	The Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) began its study of the question of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) in response to a resolution of the International Conference on Tanker Safety and Pollution Prevention of 1978. The discussions of this concept from 1986 to 1991 culminated in the adoption of Guidelines for the Designation of Special Areas and the Identification of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas by Assembly resolution A.720(17) in 1991. In a continuing effort to provide a clearer understanding of the concepts set forth in the Guidelines, the Assembly adopted resolutions A.885(21) and A.927(22). This document is intended to clarify and, where appropriate, strengthen certain aspects and procedures for the identification and designation of PSSAs and the adoption of associated protective measures. It sets forth revised Guidelines for the Identification and Designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (the Guidelines or PSSA Guidelines).
IOSEA Marine Turtle Site Network	Adopted by the Signatory States at their Sixth Meeting (Bangkok, 2012)	Resolution to Establish the IOSEA Network of Sites of Importance for Marine Turtles in the Indian Ocean – South-East Asia Region	Agreement to establish the IOSEA Network of Sites of Importance for Marine Turtles.
IOSEA Marine Turtle Site Network		Criteria for the Evaluation of Nominations to the Network of Sites of Importance for Marine Turtles in the Indian Ocean – South-East Asia Region	This document presents the criteria that will be used by the IOSEA Advisory Committee to: (i) evaluate Signatory State nominations of new sites; (ii) assess the rationale for continued inclusion of existing sites; and (iii) conduct gap analyses for the overall network to identify priorities for inclusion of additional sites.

Nairobi Convention Secretariat	Nairobi Convention Secretariat	List of publications	
South Africa	Steven L. Chown, Centre for Invasion Biology, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa	Antarctic Marine Biodiversity and Deep-Sea Hydrothermal Vents	The diversity of many marine benthic groups is unlike that of most other taxa. Rather than declining from the tropics to the poles, much of the benthos shows high diversity in the Southern Ocean. Moreover, many species are unique to the Antarctic region. Recent work has shown that this is also true of the communities of Antarctic deep-sea hydrothermal vents. Vent ecosystems have been documented from many sites across the globe, associated with the thermally and chemically variable habitats found around these, typically high temperature, streams that are rich in reduced compounds and polymetallic sulphides. The animal communities of the East Scotia Ridge vent ecosystems are very different to those elsewhere, though the microbiota, which form the basis of vent food webs, show less differentiation. Much of the biological significance of deep-sea hydrothermal vents lies in their biodiversity, the diverse biochemistry of their bacteria, the remarkable symbioses among many of the marine animals and these bacteria, and the prospects that investigations of these systems hold for understanding the conditions that may have led to the first appearance of life. The discovery of diverse and unusual Antarctic hydrothermal vent ecosystems provides opportunities for new understanding in these fields. Moreover, the Antarctic vents south of 60uS benefit from automatic conservation under the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the Antarctic Treaty. Other deep-sea hydrothermal vents located in international waters are not protected and may be threatened by growing

			interests in deep-sea mining.
South Africa	A.T. Lombard et al. 2007	Conserving pattern and process in the Southern Ocean: designing a Marine Protected Area for the Prince Edward Islands	South Africa is currently proclaiming a Marine Protected Area (MPA) in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of its sub-Antarctic Prince Edward Islands. The objectives of the MPA are to: 1) contribute to a national and global representative system of MPAs, 2) serve as a scientific reference point to inform future management, 3) contribute to the recovery of the Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*), and 4) reduce the bird bycatch of the toothfish fishery, particularly of albatrosses and petrels. This study employs systematic conservation planning methods to delineate a MPA within the EEZ that will conserve biodiversity patterns and processes within sensible management boundaries, while minimizing conflict with the legal toothfish fishery. After collating all available distributional data on species, benthic habitats and ecosystem processes, we used C-Plan software to delineate a MPA with three management zones: four IUCN Category Ia reserves (13% of EEZ); two Conservation Zones (21% of EEZ); and three Category IV reserves (remainder of EEZ). Compromises between conservation target achievement and the area required by the MPA are apparent in the final reserve design. The proposed MPA boundaries are expected to change over time as new data become available and as impacts of climate change become more evident.
South Africa	Kerry Sink et al.	National Biodiversity Assessment 2011: Technical Report , Volume 4: Marine and Coastal Component	The marine and coastal component of the National Biodiversity Assessment 2011 is an assessment of the state of biodiversity and ecosystems in South Africa's marine and coastal environment. This report represents a milestone for marine biodiversity in South Africa. Major new contributions include the

			first national marine and coastal habitat classification and national habitat maps for the coast, ocean floor and the open ocean; a comprehensive review of pressures on marine and coastal biodiversity; and the first data driven assessment of ecosystem threat status and protection levels for 136 habitat types. An overview of the state of knowledge of marine taxonomy, a chapter on marine alien and invasive species and a review of marine genetic biodiversity are included for the first time. Knowledge gaps and research priorities are identified and a detailed set of priority actions are distilled to address the key findings of this assessment. The area assessed extends 500 m inshore of the coastline and 200 nautical miles offshore to include the mainland Exclusive Economic Zone, excluding the Prince Edward Islands.
South Africa	Kerry Sink et al.	Offshore Marine Protected Area Project Final Report	The Offshore MPA project covered the national area from the 30 m depth contour to the current 200 nm limit of the EEZ of South Africa. The project aimed to identify focus areas for offshore protection over the next five years. The planning framework included 15 534 planning units of approximately 72 km2 each, as well as data for 557 biodiversity, fisheries and industry features. Biodiversity pattern data including benthic and pelagic habitats, important areas for threatened species and fisheries data (including data to reflect spawning, size structure and bycatch) constituted the biodiversity input data. Spatial data on "costs" (activities not compatible with offshore protection) were used to minimise overlap between proposed focus areas for offshore protection and existing use of the offshore environment by a range of industry sectors. Cost data represented the intensity of industry activity, such as fisheries, mining and petroleum

			activities, in a particular area. Systematic biodiversity planning was conducted using Marxan to identify focus areas for offshore protection with the least impact on existing offshore industries.
South Africa	F.E. Taylor, P.G. Ryan, A.B. Makhado, P.J.N. de Bruyn and H. Weimerskirch	Seasonal distribution and habitat use of marine top predators in the southern Indian Ocean	This report attempts to answer some of the key questions concerning the at-sea distribution of top predators in the south-west Indian Ocean, specifically the identification of preferred habitats utilised by populations from the two island groups and the effects of seasonal and inter-annual climatic changes. By examining these using remote tracking data from a representative suite of top predators from both island groups, the study aims to provide recommendations for the better spatial protection of these species and the ecosystem as a whole.
South Africa	Natasha Vogt (2011) Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of *Baccalaureus Scientiae Honores*, Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University	Spatial comparison of the Maputal and leatherback, *Dermochelys coriacea* and loggerhead, *Caretta caretta*, turtles' internesting movements, and implications for management	Sea turtles globally are under great threat, and their population numbers are decreasing. Loggerheads and leatherbacks, which both make use of iSimangaliso Wetland Park (iSimangaliso) as a nesting ground, are considered endangered and critically endangered respectively. Beach protection of nests and individuals has been implemented in the region in order to protect the turtles during the vulnerable nesting period. Despite the efforts being made the leatherback population has remained stable, whereas the loggerhead population has shown an increase in the population trend. It is therefore necessary to determine if the protection supplied by the protected area is sufficient for both species, by determining the distribution, home ranges and habitat and depth selection. It was found that protection offered by the MPA is insufficient to protect leatherbacks during the nesting period, but shows adequate protection for loggerheads. The MPAs and monitoring should be extended further south to offer adequate protection for leatherbacks, even if it is only during the

			internesting period.
Tanzania	David Obura CORDIO East Africa P.O.BOX 10135 Mombasa, Kenya Tel/fax: 005-41-5486473 dobura@cordio.info	Tanzania - Biodiversity Surveys of Hard Corals (Scleractinia)	The Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP) is located in southern Tanzania, in the center of the East Africa Marine Ecoregion. Coral reefs in the MIMP are restricted to a relatively narrow band fringing the island and reef slopes. Two small conservation reserves were established in 1970, Chole Bay Marine Reserve and Tutia Island Marine Reserve, however no management was implemented. By the late 1990s the Government of Tanzania had established the Mafia Island Marine Park as the first multiple-use marine protected area in Tanzania. Prior to the El Niño and coral bleaching in 1998, coral reefs in Mafia were healthy and robust, with coral cover levels upwards of 50% on most reef areas, and a count of 46 scleractinian genera. However, following widespread bleaching in 1998, coral cover fell by over 50%, with high mortality noted on the sheltered reef area on Kitutia reef but low mortality in Chole Bay. In this study coral species diversity was sampled using timed searches and documentation with an underwater digital camera. The objective of the surveys is to establish an overall picture of the biodiversity and distribution of scleractinian corals in the MIMP.
Tanzania	Dr. Christopher A. Muhando Institute of Marine Sciences (muhando@ims.udsm.ac.tz) And Mr. Chikambi K. Rumisha, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, (ckrumisha@gmail.com)	Distribution and Status of Coastal Habitats and Resources	The most important coastal habitats, such as mangroves, coral reefs, estuaries, important bird areas and turtle nesting sites in Tanzania have been described and mapped. Mapping of seagrass beds is still pending. Fishery is the first parameter to be considered in case of gas and oil spills or any other pollutant along the Tanzania coast. Detailed introduction to fisheries and associated resources has been provided. The location of important fishing grounds have been described and mapped. Fin-fish

			resources as well as lobsters, octopus, shelled molluscs have been described. The distribution and or sighting of important non-fishery resources has been described and mapped. Information on coastal infrastructure, e.g., fish landing sites and facilities, as well as tourist attractions and/or facilities, have been listed and/or mapped. The location of oil and gas exploration or extraction sites have been described and mapped (to approximate locations). The important ocean currents which influence the coastal waters of Tanzania have been mapped, for both southeast and northeast monsoons. While the main water circulation pattern is fairly known, there is knowledge gap in shallow water circulation patterns, especially the reversing tidal currents. Knowledge on hydrography is extremely important in managing oil spills and other pollution disasters along the Tanzania coast.
NOAA scientific information using the template - Submission #1	John Tomczuk OAR Coral Coordinator NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration and Research Silver Spring, MD 301-734-1009 Main Contact Larry Madin Chief Scientist – Exploring the Inner Space of the Celebes Sea 2007 Senior Scientist and Acting Director of Research Woods Hole Oceanographic	Exploring the Inner Space of the Celebes Sea 2007	Describes expedition to unexplored waters south of the Philippine Islands, in search of the strange — and possibly unknown — fishes, jellyfish, squids, and shrimp that live in the dark deep waters of the Celebes Sea. Surrounded by much shallower ocean waters, the Celebes plunges to over 5,000 meters (m), and in these waters there may well be species that have evolved in isolation from other surrounding waters, waiting to be discovered with modern exploration tools.[1]

[1] The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States of America provided various scientific information from their open-ocean / deep-sea research using the template provided by the CBD Secretariat in the notification (2012-073, dated 16 May 2012), which can be readily used by experts from relevant countries when they find them useful for describing areas meeting EBSA criteria.

	Institution		
NOAA scientific information using the template - Submission #1	John Tomczuk OAR Coral Coordinator NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration and Research Silver Spring, MD 301-734-1009 Main Contacts: Joseph Resing; Response Cruise Chief Scientist; Robert Embley Response Cruise Co-chief Scientist; Steve Hammond PMEL/NOAA VENTS Program Hatfield Marine Science Center Newport, OR 97365 Tel.: (541)867-0183	Northeast Lau Response Cruise	The Northeast Lau Response Cruise (NELRC) in May 2009 visited the sites of two recent eruptions in the northeast Lau Basin, which had been discovered in November 2008 during an expedition on the research vessel R/V Thomas G. Thompson. The response expedition expected to find recent eruption deposits at both sites: the northeast Lau Spreading Center (NELSC) and West Mata. We also hoped that at least one site would still be in eruption, which is what we found at West Mata volcano. The cruise members subsequently spent six days characterizing the volcanic deposits and associated phenomena and providing fundamental new insights on eruptive phenomena in this environment — including the first observations of molten lava actively erupting in the deep ocean at West Mata volcano.[2]
UNESCO-IOC Sub commission for Africa and the Adjacent island States	Ms. Nina Nawanjaya Wambiji, Research Officer, Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute, P.O. Box 81651, Mombasa, Kenya nwambiji@yahoo.com	UNESCO - IOC Sub Commission for Africa - The Kenya Marine Mammal Network newsletter. Issue 1	This network aims to provide the first consistent data on occurrence and abundance of marine mammals along the Kenyan coast collected by sport fishing vessels, diving clubs and NGOs as a platform of opportunity. Also, this project will help to define areas of "High Importance" for marine mammals, which will improve our understanding of these species in this region and on a broader temporal scale. At the same time, this data is extremely important for the marine mammal conservation and management strategies in Kenya and it may be used

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			as a baseline for further studies.
WWF-Madagascar and West Indian Ocean Programme Office (MWIOPO)	Rémi RATSIMBAZAFY WWF Madagascar & West Indian Ocean Programme Office	Ecoregional Analysis and Prioritization Process in the Western Indian Ocean Islands Marine Ecoregion (WIOMER) (presentation)	Programme of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), • Implemented by WWF, • Funded by the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), WWF and Conservation International, • Results subject to intensive consultation under the auspices and direction of the Indian Ocean Commission.