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REPORT OF SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE REGIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR THE WIDER CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA

San José, 20 - 24 February 2017

INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting, adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, with its Aichi Biodiversity Targets (decision X/2). The mission of the Strategic Plan is to take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that, by 2020, ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication.

2. The Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting urged Parties and other Governments: (a) to achieve long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of marine resources and coastal habitats; (b) to establish and effectively manage marine protected areas, in order to safeguard marine and coastal biodiversity, marine ecosystem services, and sustainable livelihoods; and (c) to adapt to climate change, through appropriate application of the precautionary approach and the use of integrated marine and coastal area management, marine spatial planning, impact assessment, and other available tools. The Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting emphasized the need for training and capacity-building for developing country Parties through regional workshops that contribute to sharing experiences and knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

3. Recognizing this urgent need, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) came into existence in the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with the support of Japan, and in collaboration with various partners that were willing to provide the necessary expertise, technical and financial resources. The SOI concept was further developed in subsequent meetings, such as the SOI Programme Development Meeting (Kanazawa, Japan, 2-4 August 2011) and SOI High-level Meeting (Yeosu, Republic of Korea, 5 June 2012,) and a high-level side event on SOI held during the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Hyderabad, India, 17 October 2012). The execution of SOI activities is coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

4. SOI focuses on achieving a balance between conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity by applying an action-oriented, holistic and integrated capacity-building framework. SOI is committed to building bridges between biodiversity conservation and resource management sectors.

5. SOI has evolved as a global platform to build partnerships and enhance capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas by:

(a) Achieving a balance between conservation and sustainable use and the promotion of flexible and diverse approaches;

(b) Identifying best practices, facilitating information sharing, and learning from experiences;

(c) Creating partnerships that can provide for targeted capacity-building, training, technical assistance and learning exchange;

(d) Providing for two-way communication among policymakers, scientific communities and local stakeholders;

(e) Facilitating monitoring of progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets on marine and coastal biodiversity;

(f) Facilitating the provision of guidance and guidelines that will help their achievement;

(g) Improving the scientific basis for implementation.

6. Requests from the Conference of the Parties related to training and capacity development for marine activities emanating from its tenth and eleventh meetings, and the imperative to enhance progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, outlined the need to scale up SOI activities. In this regard, the SOI Global Partnership Meeting was held in Seoul on 6 and 7 October 2014 and developed an action plan for the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. The output of this meeting, the SOI Action Plan 2015-2020, was subsequently welcomed by the SOI High-level Meeting, which was held on 16 October 2014 during the high-level segment of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea.

7. The SOI Action Plan 2015-2020 outlines activities in the following areas:

(a) Global partnership meetings;

(b) Regional workshops and learning exchange programme;

(c) Facilitating on-the-ground implementation through national training and exchange;

(d) Local leaders forum;

(e) Training of trainers;

(f) Web-based information sharing and coordination.

8. The Sustainable Ocean Initiative also works to facilitate mainstreaming of biodiversity issues into different sectors, with a particular focus on biodiversity and fisheries. The Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting, in December 2016, focused on the theme of “Mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being.” The Conference of the Parties provided guidance for mainstreaming, specifically with regard to fisheries and biodiversity and recalled previous decisions highlighting the need to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), regional fisheries management organizations and regional seas conventions and action plans with regard to addressing biodiversity considerations in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. The Secretariat has been working closely with FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with the support of the Governments of the Republic of Korea and Japan, and the European Commission, to facilitate cross-sectoral regional-scale dialogue and coordination through the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies on Accelerating Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This global dialogue was noted with appreciation by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 71/257 on oceans and the law of the sea. The global dialogue, which will become a regular forum, facilitates regional bodies in exploring opportunities for strengthening existing collaboration and sharing experiences at the regional scale to enhance implementation. Such approaches and experiences in mainstreaming and cross-sectoral implementation should also be utilized in efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14.

9. Building upon the experiences described above, the Executive Secretary convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Regional Capacity-Building Workshop for the Wider Caribbean and Central America, with financial support from the Government of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and the Government of France, through the French MPA Agency. The workshop was hosted by the

Government of Costa Rica in San José, from 20 to 24 February 2017, and was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica and various other partners, including the Secretariat of the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (the Cartagena Convention) and the UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem Project, and other relevant regional and international organizations and initiatives.

10. The workshop aimed to support enhanced national implementation towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular by strengthening the scientific, technical and managerial capacity of relevant policymakers, managers and scientists from experts in the region in utilizing marine spatial planning as an approach for enhanced cross-sectoral coordination, planning and management. The workshop focused on marine spatial planning but also built on regional experiences in: (a) integrated marine and coastal area management; (b) the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs); (c) the application of impact assessments; such as environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments; (d) the ecosystem approach to fisheries; and (e) incorporation of traditional knowledge in the application of the area-based management tools. It also facilitated scientific, technical and financial partnerships for effective implementation of various management tools and approaches.

11. Participants in the workshop mainly comprised officials and experts in fields related to marine biodiversity conservation, fisheries management and other areas of marine resource planning and management from each of the countries and relevant organizations in the region responsible for addressing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular within the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as well as policies/plans on integrated marine and coastal area management at the national and/or regional levels. As such, the participants are in a position to translate the knowledge and skills gained during the workshop into concrete actions in support of implementation at national and/regional levels.

12. The workshop was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Fernando Mora Rodríguez, Vice Minister of Oceans, Coasts and Wetlands of Costa, and Ms. Lorna Innis, Coordinator of the Caribbean Environment Programme. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) provided technical assistance to the workshop co-chairs, together with Mr. Alberto Pacheco, UN Environment Regional Office for Latina America and the Caribbean.

13. The emphasis of the workshop was on exchange of information and experiences, active learning of skills and tools, and building regional-level networking and partnerships for continuous information-sharing and capacity-building to facilitate progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas. With this in mind, the workshop format featured a mix of theme presentations with question-and-answer sessions, plenary discussion, interactive group exercises, discussions in breakout groups, and participatory forums. The workshop programme is provided in annex I.

14. The workshop was attended by experts from Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panamá, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP), Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems Project (CLME+), Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO), Fundacion para la autonomia y desarrollo de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua (FADCANIC), Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), French Biodiversity Agency, Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indigena (FPCI), Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI) Secretariat, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)-Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, MarViva, Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas (MEPA) Trust, Organization of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA), Organización Latinoamericana para el uso sustentable de la Pesca, as well as resource speakers from Brazil, Instituto

Superior Técnico of the Universidade de Lisboa of Porutugal, Simon Bolivar University of Venezuela, and the University of the West Indies. The full list of participants is provided in annex II.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

15. H.E. Mr. Fernando Mora Rodríguez, Vice Minister of Oceans, Coasts and Wetlands of Costa Rica delivered opening remarks on behalf of the Government of Costa Rica. He welcomed all the participants and expressed his thanks to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for organizing this important regional workshop in his country. He also thanked the Cartagena Convention Secretariat and the Caribbean Environment Programme of the United Nations Environment as well as many other regional collaborating organizations for their cooperation. He appreciated the Governments of Japan and France for providing financial resources for organizing the workshop. He highlighted the firm commitments of his Government to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals. He emphasized that the rich experiences of Costa Rica in conserving biodiversity in harmony with ecotourism could be shared with various participants. He concluded that the cross-sectoral approaches for marine spatial planning would be critical to achieving three pillars of sustainable development in marine and coastal areas.

16. Ms. Jihyun Lee delivered opening remarks on behalf of the Deputy Executive Secretary/Officer-in-Charge of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. David Cooper. She offered sincere thanks to the Government of Costa Rica for hosting this workshop as well as to the Ministry of Environment and Energy for their cooperation and hospitality. She also thanked the Cartagena Convention Secretariat and the Caribbean Environment Programme of the United Nations Environment, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, the North East Pacific Regional Seas Programme, the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems Project (CLME+), and many other collaborators for providing valuable technical inputs to the workshop. She also acknowledged, with great appreciation, the financial contribution of the Government of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and the Government of France, through the French MPA Agency, which supported the organization of the workshop. She noted that biodiversity was an integral part achieving sustainable development in the region and highlighted the outcome of the High-Level Segment of the UN Biodiversity Conference, held in Cancun in December 2016, in which ministers and heads of delegations expressed their commitments, through the adoption of the Cancun Declaration, to work at all levels within governments and across sectors to mainstream biodiversity in sectoral development. She also highlighted the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and stressed the close linkages between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs. She emphasized the importance of building on regional collaboration and initiatives to enhance collective efforts and implementation towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas. In this regard, she noted the collaboration of the CBD Secretariat with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment, with the support of the Governments of the Republic of Korea and Japan, and the European Commission in organizing the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies on Accelerating Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in September 2016. She stressed the need to abandon business-as-usual approaches and to mainstream biodiversity into our development planning, governance and decision-making.

17. Ms. Lorna Innis, Coordinator, Cartagena Convention Secretariat and the Caribbean Environment Programme, delivered an opening statement. She expressed appreciation to the Government of Costa Rica for their hosting of the workshop, noting that Costa Rica was to host the global World Oceans Day celebrations on 8 June 2017 and was currently the President of the UN Environment Assembly. She highlighted the long and successful collaboration between the the Caribbean Environment Programme and the CBD Secretariat to support national implementation to achieve the Aichi Targets. She noted that the degradation of ocean assets would result in major economic losses for the countries and that every projects and programmes committed by States and donors had to be targeted and coordinated in the same direction, to maintain or improve the ocean assets. She also highlighted that the Cartagena Convention

worked very closely with its member States and partners on the development of the Strategic Action programme of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems Project (CLME+), emphsizing that the Global Partnership for the Coordination of the 10-year SAP (2015-2025) would help advance the elements of the Convention, which was the only legally binding agreement on oceans in the region, as well as support the delivery of global agreements, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Aichi Biodivesity Targets.

ITEM 2. WORKSHOP BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

18. Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) briefed the participants on the workshop objectives, scope and expected outputs/outcomes. She also informed the participants of the meeting documents as well as background information documents made available for the workshop, as made available on the CBD meeting website (https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=SOIWS-2016-01).

19. Mr. Fernando Mora Rodríguez (Vice-Minister of Oceans, Coasts and Wetlands for Costa Rica), provided a presentation on national policies and implementation activities in Costa Rica to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals.

20. Mr. Patrick Debels, (CLME+) provided an overview of the regional context of the Wider Caribbean and Central America, with a focus on the regional scale commitments, priorities and governance frameworks and how these related to global-level goals, especially the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, representatives of some of the regional organizations present at the workshop prepared a synopsis, as contained in annex III, of the relevance of the workshop for the region and ongoing regional processes.

21. Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) provided a presentation on the global context for the workshop, discussing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Sustainable Development goals as well as other relevant global processes, and highlighted the interlinakges among these processes as well as implications for implementation.

22. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex IV.

23. Following the presentations, there were self-introductions and a group discussions on the participants' needs and expectations from the workshop. Participants were asked to provide 1-2 key words each regarding their expectations of the workshop. The results of this exercise were synthesized in a "word cloud," which is provided in annex V.

ITEM 3. SHARING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EXPERIENCES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ON ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

24. Under this agenda item, participants from each country and from relevant organizations in the region were invited to share their experiences in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas. Participants from countries were asked to present an initiative/policy/project/process in their country that was supporting cross-sectoral dialogue/planning and/or management, focusing on (a) issues are being addressed, (b) objectives, (c) participants from organizations were asked to address, in their presentations, major regional goals/targets and progress towards them, and tangible activities to support implementation, especially cross-sectoral approaches.

25. Following the presentations, workshop participants were invited to share their views and insights, in plenary and small group discussion, on the identification of common barriers, challenges and opportunities across national and regional contexts. This discussion focused on key needs for integrated

approaches to planning and management that capacity development for marine spatial planning could help to address.

ITEM 4. SETTING AN OVERALL CONTEXT FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY

26. Under this agenda item, workshop participants underwent a series of exercises in subregional groups. These exercises were facilitated by Ms. Maria Partidario (resource speaker). Participants were asked to split into the following subregional groups: Central America (2 subgroups were formed due to the large number of Central American participants), Northern Caribbean and Eastern Caribbean. These subregional delineations did not make reference to any formalized political subregions and did not represent the opinions or perspectives of the Secretariat or the workshop participants on geopolitical subregional delineations.

27. In the subregional groups, participants were asked to assess their progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular for Aichi Targets 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 20. Each participant was given one sticker per Target (which were color coded by region) and asked to do a rapid assessment of their country's progress towards these Targets and indicate this on a large-format table. It was noted that this would not represent any formal assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the region, subregions or countries within them. This was taken rather as an informal and brief exercise conducted using the knowlegde and perspectives of workshop participants for the purpose of discussion. The results of this exercise are shown in annex VI.

28. On the basis of the rapid assessment of progress towards the Aichi Targets, each subregional group was asked to identify long-term goals for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity (item 4.1), identify challenges to meet these goals (item 4.2), identify solutions to address challenges (item 4.2) and identify existing means and capacity to achieve goals (item 4.3). The results of this exercise are shown in annex VI.

ITEM 5. APPLICATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AS A TOOL FOR ADDRESSING VARIOUS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN AN INTEGRATED MANNER

29. Under this agenda item, Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) provided a theme presentation on the elements of marine spatial planning and integrated management.

30. Then, the following theme presentations were provided on the topic of accessing, managing and using scientific information to support marine spatial planning and management:

(a) Mr. David Johnson (Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative) delivered a presentation on approaches to the use of EBSA information to support planning and management;

(b) Mr. Eduardo Klein (resource speaker) delivered a presentation on behalf of Mr. Daniel Dunn (Duke University), who had to cancel his participation, on the topic of science-based approaches to the identification of areas important for biodiversity (including the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas);

(c) Mr. Eduardo Klein (resource speaker) delivered a presentation on tools to access and manage data to support management.

31. Then, a series of panel presentations and discussion was provided on the theme of incorporating traditional ecological knowledge and sociocultural knowledge of coastal communities to support marine spatial planning and management. This was coordinated by Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera (International Collective in Support of Fishworkers). This included the following theme presentations:

(a) Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera (International Collective in Support of Fishworkers) provided an overarching presentation on traditional and sociocultural knowledge;

(b) Mr. Joslyn LeeQuay (Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations) delivered a presentation on the work of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations;

(c) Mr. Jadder Ivan Mendoza Lewis (Fundacion para la autonomia y desarrollo de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua (FADCANIC)) provided a presentation on the forms of indigenous knowledge in the Miskito Territory in Nicaragua and the need for more participative governance schemes;

(d) Mr. Onel Masardule (Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indigena (FPCI)) presented on the traditional knowledge of the Guna people and how it had been used to promote consuetudinary local policies for the conservation of marine resources and ecosystem;

(e) Ms. Ruth Spencer (Antigua and Barbuda) provided a presentation on how traditional knowledge is integrated into planning and management in Antigua;

(f) Mr. Patrick McConney (University of the West Indies) delivered a presentation on womens' knowledge along fisheries value chains and how this could support marine spatial planning and management;

(g) Ms. Ana Paula Prates (Brazil) provided a presentation on the role of local governance and community-based management efforts in Brazil.

32. Mr. David Johnson (Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative) and Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera (International Collective in Support of Fishworkers) then facilitated a breakout group discussion focused on identifying ways in which to bridge scientific and traditional and sociocultural knowledge for marine spatial planning.

33. Then, the following theme presentations were provided on the tools and approaches to support marine spatial planning and management:

(a) Ms. Maria Partidario (resource speaker) delivered a presentation on Strategic Environmental Assessment as a strategic planning framework for achieving sustainable development;

(b) Mr. Patrick McConney (University of the West Indies) provided a presentation on tools for marine protected areas and other area-based conservation measures — SocMon and the Caribbean Protected Areas Gateway (www.socmon.org/);

(c) Mr. Sergio Martinez (OSPESCA) delivered a presentation on the ecosystem approach to fisheries management;

(d) Ms. Maria Partidario (resource speaker) provided a presentation on Environmental Impact Assessment as a tool to mitigate adverse impacts from human activities.

34. A summary of the presentations and discussions under this agenda item are provided in annex VII.

ITEM 6. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION TO SUPPORT CROSS-SECTORAL PLANNING

36. Under this agenda item, participants undertook a simulation exercise, using a hypothetical scenario, in which competing uses and conservation priorities for a given coastal area had to be reconciled using cross-sectoral collaboration and trade-offs among different stakeholders for marine spatial planning. The exercise approach and results are presented in annex IX.

ITEM 7. DEVELOPING STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS FOR INITIATING/ENHANCING THE APPLICATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AT DIFFERENT SCALES

37. Under this agenda item, participants were asked to work either in subregional groups or by country to produce a strategy and/or an action plan ("road map") at the national, subnational or subregional scale or a proposal for a pilot project (subnational scale) to strengthen the implementation of integrated marine and coastal management, through the application of marine spatial planning, building on the workshop discussion under the previous agenda items.

38. The participants from relevant regional organizations have also formulated a regional strategy to facilitate sharing of experiences in support of national implementation.

39. These strategies and action plans are presented in annex VIII.

ITEM 8. CONCLUSION AND CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

40. Under this agenda item, participants discussed opportunities for future collaboration, including in the context of SOI activities, building on the workshop discussions and outputs.

41. Participants then provided their views on the effectiveness of the workshop itself to be considered in future SOI capacity development activities.

42. Brief closing statements were given by Mr. Fernando Mora Rodríguez (Costa Rica), Mr. Alberto Pacheco (UN Environment) and Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat).

43. The workshop closed at 2 p.m. on Friday, 24 February 2017.

Annex I

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Monday, 20 February 2017 (Day 1)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 9.30 a.m.	**Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop** ➢ Representative of the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica ➢ Representative of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity ➢ Representative of the Caribbean Environment Programme *Group photo*
9.30 to 10.30 a.m.	**Agenda item 2. Workshop background, objectives, scope and expected outcomes** Context, objectives, approaches and expected outputs/outcomes of the workshop • Presentation by the CBD Secretariat (15 min) <u>National Context: Costa Rica example</u> *<u>(example of efforts and challenges at the national level for sustainable management of marine ecosystems)</u>* • Presentation by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica (10 min) <u>Regional context: Regional priorities for healthy and productive oceans</u> *(Regional-level priorities and mechanisms, interlinkages and commonalities among these, 'state-of-play', role of regional organizations)* • Presentation by the Caribbean Environment Programme (developed in coordination with other regional organizations) (15 min) <u>Global Context: Sustainable Development Goal 14 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</u> *(Relevant global processes, global-level commitments by governments, interlinkages between SDGs and ABTs)* • Presentation by the CBD Secretariat (10 min) <u>Group discussions</u> Give 10 minutes to each group for introductions, and to discuss the following: • What do you hope to achieve/learn this week?
10.30 to 11 a.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	**Agenda item 3. Sharing national and regional experiences in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and on achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas**

Time	Workshop activities
	3.1 Sharing national experiences Participants from each country will jointly provide one presentation on an initiative/policy/project/process in their country that is supporting cross-sectoral dialogue/planning and/or management. The presentations should address the following: • What issues are being addressed? • What are the objectives? • What are the enabling factors to ensure successful implementation? • What are the main challenges? • What lessons have been learned? • What outcomes have been achieved? Q and A and plenary discussion
12.30 to 2 p.m.	*Lunch*
2 to 3 p.m.	*Agenda item 3.1 (continued)*
3 to 4 p.m.	**3.2 Sharing regional experiences** Short presentations from the selected regional organizations/initiatives will be invited focusing on: • Major regional goals/targets and progress towards them • Tangible activities to support implementation, especially cross-sectoral approaches Q and A and plenary discussion
4 to 4.30 p.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
4.30 to 6 p.m.	*Agenda item 3.2 (continued)*

Tuesday, 21 February 2017 (Day 2)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 10 a.m.	**Agenda item 4. Setting an overall context for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity** **4.1 Identifying long-term goals for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity** INDIVIDUAL/PAIR EXERCISE Each country/organization identifies a long-term goal for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, considering the following: • Need to align with Aichi Biodiversity Targets, existing national goal/strategies • Relevant to participant's area of experience and work mandates • Need to incorporate 3 pillars of sustainable development and cut across sectors • Need to identify how it will be measured

Time	Workshop activities
	Note: The workshop will come back to this goal by the end of the week in the development of strategies. Report back to plenary

10 to 11.30 a.m.
 	
Coffee/tea to be provided
	4.2 Identifying challenges and solutions
	BREAKOUT GROUP EXERCISE
	• Within each group, each person states the critical challenge that they and/or their governments/organizations are facing. Then, the rest of the group is asked whether they have faced similar challenges and what solutions/ approaches helped them to address these challenges, focusing on the following questions:
	  • Why did it work for you? What was needed to make it work?
	  • Would a similar approach address the identified challenge?
	• Facilitator notes the potential solutions, and moves on to the next person and repeats
	• As the group moves through each person's challenges, a list of potential solutions is developed from the group as a whole, from which the group can see a set of solutions that could address multiple challenges
	Plenary discussion

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	**4.3 Identifying existing means and capacity to achieve goals** BREAKOUT GROUP EXERCISE In groups, identify the types of existing means and capacity in the participants' respective countries/organizations that can be used to help achieve goals, especially goal identified in the earlier session. This can include: • Institutional and legal arrangements for implementation • Stakeholder coordination mechanisms • Human resources (e.g., skills, expertise) • Financial resources • Other resources/opportunities
12.30 to 2 p.m.	*Lunch*
2 to 2.15p.m.	**Agenda item 5. Application of marine spatial planning as a tool for addressing various Aichi Biodiversity Targets in an integrated manner** Overall theme presentation on elements of marine spatial planning and integrated management By the CBD Secretariat (15 min)
2.15 to 3.15 p.m.	**5.1 Accessing, managing and using scientific information to support marine spatial planning and management** Theme presentations ➢ Science-based approaches to the identification of areas important for biodiversity (including the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas) ➢ Approaches to the use of EBSA information to support planning and

Time	Workshop activities
	management ➢ Tools to access and manage data to support management Q and A and plenary discussion
3.15 to 3.35 p.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
3.35 to 5 p.m.	**5.2 Incorporating traditional ecological knowledge and sociocultural knowledge of coastal communities to support marine spatial planning and management** ➢ Traditional ecological knowledge ➢ Sociocultural knowledge of coastal communities ➢ Gender considerations in conservation and sustainable use BREAKOUT GROUP DISCUSSION/EXERCISE
5 to 6 p.m.	BREAKOUT GROUP DISCUSSION • What are the biggest knowledge gaps being faced? • What approaches have been successful to address knowledge gaps? • What are most promising emerging opportunities partnerships to address gaps? • How best to link scientific information and traditional and sociocultural knowledge to support planning and management? Plenary discussion

Wednesday, 22 February 2017 (Day 3)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 11a.m.	**5.3 Tools and approaches to support marine spatial planning and management** ➢ Strategic Environmental Assessment as a strategic planning framework for achieving sustainable development ➢ Area-based management tools, including MPAs ➢ Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries ➢ Environmental Impact Assessment as a tool for mitigating adverse impacts of human activities <u>Each speaker addresses the following</u>: • What the main objectives and approaches for the tool/approach? • What are the key enabling factors for successful implementation? • How can it be applied in context of integrated planning and management? • How can it contribute to sustainable development (conservation and sustainable use)? Q and A and plenary discussion
11 to 11.30 a.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
11.30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.	BREAKOUT GROUP DISCUSSION • What are the biggest challenges to effective implementation? • What are successful approaches to link different tools in the context of marine spatial planning?

Time	Workshop activities
12.30 to 2 p.m.	*Lunch*
2 to 3 p.m.	**5.3 Enabling factors support implementation** BREAKOUT GROUP DISCUSSION • *For each of the main enabling factors (stakeholder engagement, communication/outreach, sustainable financing, etc.), each group will identify the (i) success factors, (ii) main obstacles/challenges, and (iii) positive experiences*
3 to 6 p.m. *Coffee/tea to be provided*	**Agenda item 6. Multi-stakeholder coordination to support cross-sectoral planning** SIMULATION EXERCISE—Cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder consultation for multi-sectoral planning

Thursday, 23 February 2017 (Day 4)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 9.30 a.m.	**Co-chairs Summary/review of main elements of the discussion throughout the week**
9.30 to 10 a.m.	**Agenda item 7. Developing strategies and action plans for initiating/enhancing the application of marine spatial planning at different scales** • Building on previous workshop discussion, each group will produce strategies and action plans to initiate or enhance the application of MSP on a subnational, national, subregional or regional scale. • Should use, as a starting point, the goal and key management issues identified earlier in the week, as well as the assets and opportunities identified in previous sessions
10.30 to 11 a.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Agenda item 7 (*continued*) • Developing strategies and action plans
12.30 to 1.30 p.m.	*Lunch*
1.30 to 3 p.m.	Agenda item 7 (*continued*) • Developing strategies and action plans
3 to 3.30 p.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
3.30 to 5 p.m.	Agenda item 7 (*continued*) • Developing strategies and action plans Plenary discussion • Report on the progress to be provided by each group

Friday, 24 February 2017 (Day 5)

Time	Workshop activities

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 10.30 a.m.	Agenda item 7 *(continued)* • Presentation of strategies/action plans
10.30 to 11a.m.	*Coffee/tea*
11a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Agenda item 7 *(continued)* • Presentation of strategies/action plans
12.30 to 2 p.m.	*Lunch break*
2 to 3.30 p.m.	**Agenda item 8. Conclusion, next steps and closure of the workshop** • Key conclusions • Future collaboration • Evaluation of the workshop

Annex II

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Annex III

RELEVANCE OF THE WORKSHOP FOR THE COUNTRIES IN THE REGION AND ONGOING REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Background

The Wider Caribbean region as defined under the UN Environment's "Regional Seas" Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment, largely coincides with the extension of three of the world's 66 Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs): the Gulf of Mexico LME, the Caribbean LME and the North Brazil Shelf LME (the latter two further jointly referred to as "the CLME+ region"). The geographical mandate of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (FAO-WECAFC) (excluding its marine areas beyond national jurisdiction) also corresponds well with the combined area of these 3 LMEs. The LME programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) now provides the enabling context for better articulation and coordination among marine environment-related national strategies and action plans of individual member States, as well as among the strategies, programmes and action plans of regional intergovernmental organizations with mandates for fisheries and environmental protection. These integration efforts are in full alignment with the concept and best practices of an ecosystem-based management approach to the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources, in support of an agenda for sustainable blue growth.

It is in this context that, with the support of the UNDP/GEF "CLME" (2009-14) and "CLME+" Projects (2015-20), a holistic, integrated 10-year "Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources" (2015-20) has been developed for the CLME+ region, through collaborative efforts in which national, subregional and regional-level representatives from environmental and fisheries governance bodies were fully engaged. To date, the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) has been politically endorsed by 25 countries. The SAP outlines priorities for action as these are shared across the wider region, and provides a formal roadmap for collaborative and coordinated action. The SAP, therefore, constitutes the main vehicle for regional and subregional organizations and their member States, to jointly deliver against regional and global marine-related commitments (including the Aichi Targets and SDGs), at the transboundary level. A key mechanism for delivery under the SAP is the consolidation of a multi-level, nested Regional Governance Framework consisting of the inter-linking of established governance bodies with formal mandates relating to the marine environment, including (but not limited to): UNEP CEP, FAO-WECAFC, IOCARIBE (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO), Organization of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA), Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD), CARICOM (Caribbean Community) Secretariat, Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

The CLME+ SAP further recognizes that the consolidation of an even broader, global "CLME+ SAP Partnership," in which countries, global, regional and subregional organizations representing governments, civil society and the private sector (including donor community and development banks) are engaged, will be instrumental to achieving the goal and objectives of the CLME+ SAP.

Relevance of the Workshop

Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI), with the mission to provide a global platform to build partnerships and enhance capacity to conserve and sustainably use marine and coastal biodiversity in a holistic manner, through its Regional Capacity Building Workshop for the Wider Caribbean and Central America (San Jose de Costa Rica, 20-24 February 2017), provides an excellent regional forum that is supportive of many of the aims and ambitions under the CLME+ SAP, and of the associated institutional work programmes:

As a multi-stakeholder platform, the SOI Workshop provides an excellent opportunity to further increase the broader buy-in, and to further strengthen the foundations on which the CLME+ SAP Partnership is then to be consolidated. The current aim is to formally launch this CLME+ Partnership by the 2017 World Oceans Day. The workshop further provides added value by increasing awareness about the importance of exchange of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned, including regarding cross-sectoral and (where relevant) transboundary planning and coordination, on matters relating, for example, marine spatial planning as a tool towards integrated marine and coastal zone management (marine strategic planning, at and across different geographic scales - local / national / subregional and regional). The ability to track, and exchange information, among sectors and across geographic levels, on baseline, targets and progress of processes, as these relate to progress in areas such as MSP is of great importance to further identify and tailor supportive and collaborative actions via the existing regional integration mechanisms (UNEP CEP, WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA, etc.)

From the perspective of the regional organizations and initiatives, the workshop provides an opportunity to:

- Acquire a better understanding of the status of "marine spatial planning", both overall (regional) as well as at the national level. Very useful in this context would be a rapid assessment/identification of current progress, along a "process timeline" (roadmap) that may consider the following milestones and steps: buy-in into the concept and importance of MSP > capacity building > plan development > plan approval > plan implementation.
- Acquire an overview of the level of national-level understanding, and adoption of the key concepts, of ecosystem-based management and ecossytem approach to fisheries, and of integration of ecosystem goods and services valuation into MSP efforts.
- Provide a specific context for the operationalization and optimization of national-level inter-sectoral coordination and consensus-building mechanisms (including exchange of best practices and lessons learned (there is guidance available on this by UWI Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies under the CLME+).
- Allow for an improved regional-level understanding of the status of national inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms, which will be instrumental in further defining support for these processes through the CLME+ Regional Governance Framework.
- Discuss the inclusion of a solid marine component under existing national biodiversity strategy ad action plans (NBSAPs), and collect inputs that will help regional organizations better define supportive measures for enhanced NBSAP (and potential regional biodiversity strategy and action plan) development.
- Provide an opportunity to validate objectives and priorities set under the NBSAP, across the different sectors engaged in the MSP exercise, and to mainstream NBSAP priorities in MSP.
- Seek how progress in NBSAP and MSP development and implementation processes at national and subregional level, as well as findings from priority-setting exercises, can help defining work programmes of the subregional integration mechanism, as well as those of the associated inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms facilitated through the CLME+ Project (Interim Fisheries Coordination Mechanism: CRFM, OSPESCA, WECAFC; and CLME+ SAP Interim Coordination Mechanism: UNEP CEP, FAO-WECAFC, IOCARIBE of IOC of UNESCO, CARICOM Secretariat, OECS Commission, OSPESCA, CRFM, CCAD).
- The latter, in turn, will enhance the capacity of regional organizations to tailor support for member States for those areas (both geographic, thematic) where support is most needed.
- Financial support provided by the UNDP/GEF Project to regional organizations including (but not limited to) UNEP CEP and WECAFC will enable the development of Regional Action Plans

and associated Investment Plans, as well as a "State of the Marine Ecosystems" reporting mechanism, focusing on the 3 inter-linked priority issues under the SAP: habitat protection and restoration, pollution prevention and reduction, and sustainability of fisheries (with special attention to IUU).

Outputs from the workshop will further prove useful for the definition and implementation of on-the-ground action under the multitude of projects and subprojects managed and coordinated by regional organizations, and executed in CLME+ member States.

Annex IV

SUMMARIES OF PRESENTATIONS UNDER AGENDA ITEM 2: WORKSHOP BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND CONTEXT

Context, objectives, approaches and expected outputs/outcomes of the workshop
Jihyun Lee, CBD Secretariat

Ms. Lee delivered a presentation outlining the context of the workshop and its focus on marine spatial planning as a tool for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. She provided background on the Aichi Targets and highlighted their close interlinkages with the Sustainable Development Goals and in particular SDG 14. She described the CBDs relevant work on marine and coastal biodiversity, including the capacity development activities of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative and the work on facilitating the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs). She discussed the focus of the workshop on building on and facilitating regional scale cooperation and, including previous collaboration for CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of EBSAs in the Wider Caribbean and Western Mid-Atlantic and in the Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific, both held in 2012. She discussed the objectives of the workshop as supporting enhanced national implementation towards achieving the Aichi Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular by strengthening the scientific, technical and managerial capacity of relevant policymakers, managers and scientists from experts in the region in utilizing marine spatial planning as an approach for enhanced cross-sectoral coordination, planning and management. She noted the focus of the workshop on bringing together diverse expertise and experiences through cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary approaches, sharing knowledge, experiences, and lessons-learned and facilitating technical and financial partnerships at national, subregional, and regional scales.

National Context: Gestión en la conservación de la biodiversidad marina y la coordinación interinstitucional en Costa Rica: Atención de los Sitios de Importancia para la Conservación
Fernando Mora Rodríguez, Vice Minister of Oceans, Coasts and Wetlands of Costa Rica

Una de las plataformas que venimos construyendo para mejorar la gestión de los recursos marino costeros ha sido las mesas de dialogo para definir la atención de los sitios de importancia par ala conservación, esto partiendo del análisis de vacíos de conservación de acuerdo a lo establecido en el PWPA y del análisis legal establecido en el país, así como de un proceso de mapeo de los principales actores. El éxito de estos procesos se basan en los siguientes puntos:

- La implementación de los procesos para la atención de los SIC se ven favorecidas con el desarrollo de procesos participativos, flexibles y que respondan a las necesidades del sitio, desde el inicio.
- Legitimidad de los representantes de los diferentes actores, además de asegurarse que estos lleven la información a las bases (Método Acordeón).
- Seguimiento y acompañamiento de entes neutrales durante todo el proceso, con reglas claras y una agenda en común.
- En el proceso se debe considerar tanto la información de generada por las comunidades, conocimiento práctico como la técnica.

Como parte de los resultados de este proceso es los actores adopten acuerdos que sean respetados por todas las partes y estarán fundamentado a partir del conocimiento como de las necesidades de todos.

Regional context and priorities for healthy and productive oceans
Patrick Debels, Regional Coordinator, UNDP/GEF CLME+ Project
Lorna Inniss, Coordinator, UNEP CAR/RCU

Under the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment, the Wider Caribbean Region is defined as the marine environment of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and adjacent areas of the Atlantic Ocean. The geographic scope of the Convention and its three Protocols (SPAW – Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife; LBS – Land-Based Sources of Pollution; and Oil Spills) therefore largely coincides with the area of mandate of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (FAO-WECAFC) (within EEZs) and of the IOCARIBE Sub-Commission of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Several other organizations with a mandate relating to the marine environment, including three different subregional integration mechanisms and their associated subsidiary bodies -OECS, CARICOM (CRFM), and SICA (OSPESCA and CCAD)- are also active within this region. The region, which consists of 25/26 independent countries and 18 overseas territories, therefore provides for a highly complex geopolitical panorama in the light of transboundary marine conservation and sustainable development efforts.

The adoption of the "Large Marine Ecosystem" ("LME") concept by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a means to promote an ecosystem-based management approach for transboundary marine space has now facilitated a process of transboundary and cross-sectoral trust-building and progressive collaboration in the wider Caribbean Region, through, among others, the UNDP/GEF-cofinanced "CLME" (2009-2014) and "CLME+" (2015-2020) Projects. Driven by previously-identified national and regional-level priorities, and with key roles assigned to the aforementioned regional and subregional organizations, these GEF-supported projects became instrumental to the development (2012-13), political endorsement (2013-16) and (now recently initiated) implementation of a 10-year "Strategic Action Programme" (SAP) "for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LME's" (2015-2025). The "CLME+ SAP" aims to deal with the 3 transboundary, inter-related issues of habitat degradation, pollution, and unsustainable fisheries, in a context of climatic variability & change. To date, the "CLME+ SAP", with its objective of "optimizing the contributions to human well-being, socioeconomic development, food security and enhanced livelihoods from goods and services provided by marine ecosystems", has been signed by 34 Ministers representing 25 countries from the region. The SAP provides the countries of the region and its intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) with its main vehicle to deliver against global and regional-level commitments on the marine environment, including the Aichi targets and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (in particular SDG14).

The consolidation of a multi-level, nested Regional Governance Framework for living marine resources governance, and the mobilization of a Global Partnership for the Collaborative and Coordinated implementation of EBM/EAF in the CLME+ region, are two of the main expected outcomes under the CLME+ SAP. On behalf of the CLME+ participating countries, and facilitated by the UNDP/GEF CLME+ Project, eight regional IGO's, namely UNEP CEP, FAO-WECAFC, IOCARIBE (IOC of UNESCO), CARICOM Secretariat, OECS Commission, CRFM, OSPESCA and CCAD will constitute the CLME+ SAP Interim Coordination Mechanism, sitting at the core of this "CLME+ Partnership".

Global Context: Sustainable Development Goal 14 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
Joseph Appiott, CBD Secretariat

Mr. Appiott provided a presentation on the global context for the workshop, in particular with regard to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. He discussed the key aspect of the Aichi Targets with regard to marine and coastal biodiversity. He noted the focus of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the CBD on mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being and the importance of mainstreaming and cross-sectoral approaches to counteract the multiple pressures on marine ecosystems and support marine ecosystems in providing essential services. He

highlighted the importance of biodiversity to sustainable development and stressed the close interlinakges between the SDGs and the Aichi Targets. He also noted the various ongoing global intergovernmental processes with relevance to ocean issues. He stressed that global-level commitments reflect the will of Governments and that only on-ground implementation will facilitate their achievement. He also stressed that individual targets and global goals cannot be achieved in isolation and that actions to achieve the Aichi Targets will also help to achieve the SDGs, and vice versa.

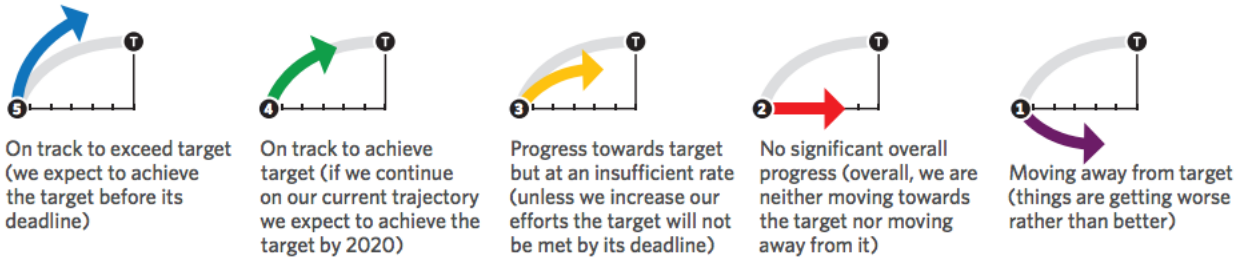
Annex V

WORD CLOUD BASED ON PARTICIPANTS' ARTICULATED NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS FOR THE WORKSHOP

Annex VI

RESULTS OF SUBREGIONAL DISCUSSIONS ON AGENDA ITEM 4: IDENTIFYING LONG-TERM GOALS FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE BIODIVERSITY

Rapid Self-Assessment of Progress Towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Pink ( ) = Northern Caribbean; Green ( ) = Eastern Caribbean; Orange ( ) = Central America

Please note that the above subregional delineations did not make reference to any formalized political subregions and do not represent the opinions or perspectives of the Secretariat or the workshop participants on geopolitical subregional delineations

Please note that the above does not represent any formal assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the region, subregions or countries within them. This was rather an informal and brief exercise conducted using the knowlegde and perspectives of workshop participants for the purpose of discussion.

4.1-4.3 Group outputs on the exercise on identifying long-term goals for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, challenges to meet the stated goals, and what are solutions to address challenges and existing means and capacity to achieve goals

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
CENTROAMERICA (1)			
Integrar de manera eficiente la gestion sostenible y la conservación de los Recursos Marino Costeros en las Políticas de Gobiernos y Estrategias de Desarrollo Nacional y Regional (Integrate, in an efficient manner, the sustainable management of conservation of marine and coastal resources in government policies and national and regional development strategies)	Voluntad política Funcionamiento desarticulado institucional Debilitad técnica y estructural de las agencias e instituciones Criterio pólitico que predomina sobre el criterio técnico Debilidad presupuestaria	Priorizar los temas de conservación en temas marino costeros Establecimiento de Planes Estratégicos Nacionales y Planes de Acción implementados eficientemente Integración interinstitucional Eficiencia administrativa en el manejo de los fondos	Capacitación permanente técnica con enfoque interdiciplinario institucional Incrementar de proyectos pilotos replicables Desarrollo de modelos finacieros de gestión de la Biodiversidad que priorice la implementación de acciones en Areas Marinas y Zona Especiales de Manejo Capacitación y fortalecimiento de las autoridades y técnicos de gobiernos comunitarios y pueblos indígenas
Incorporar el enfoque ecosistémico (mar, tierra y cuenca) e la planificación integral del desarrollo socio económico nacional y regional (Incorporate the ecosystem approach (sea, land, basin) into integrated planning of socioeconomic	Estrategías de enfoces marino costerios requieren que sean de mediano y largo plazo		

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
development at the national and regional level)			
Objetivo 3. Mejorar los esquemas de gobernanza de pesca y biodiversidad marino costera, fortaleciendo la administración tradicional de pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales a través de modelos de co-manejo del recurso (Improve governance schemes for fisheries and biodiversity in marine and coastal areas, strengthening the administration of indigenous peoples and local communities through the models of co-management)	Falta de interés del sector económico en la inversión en zonas marino costeras desde los Sistemas Financieros Nacionales Debilitad técnica y estructural de las agencias e instituciones Aumentar el sentido de apropiación y pertenencia de los recursos en las comunidades para generar el interés de conservarlo y utilizarlo sosteniblemente.	Potenciar e integrar el concimiento tradicional Fortalecimiento y empoderamiento de las comunidades locales y pueblos indígenas Oportunidades de financiamiento a pequeños productores en alternativas que realcen la sostenibilidad y la cadena de valor de los recursos	
CENTROAMERICA (2)			
Reducir el impacto de la contaminación en los ecosistemas marino-costeros de la región centroamericana. (Prevention and adequate management of wastes and	1. Lograr que el tema contaminación sea un asunto de discusión priorizado a nivel nacional y regional y que este sea atendido de manera integrado.	La contaminación es un tema de agenda permanente en el CCAD/SICA., y otras instancias regionales como Ospesca, Cocatram.	Estructura regional y normativa existente.
	2. Lograr la coordinación y cooperación multisectorial (instituciones del estado, sector privado, sociedad civil)	En el marco del Plan de Desarrollo de cada país, insistir en el cumplimiento e implementación de las actividades dirigidas a reducir la contaminación.	

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
contaminants)		Que los Estados organicen o coordinen el desarrollo de alianzas estrategicas o grupos de trabajo para identificar y priorizar las medidas de mitigación a implementar.	
	3. Concientizar acerca del impacto de la contaminación sobre la biodiversidad marino-costera	Definir e implementar herramientas de sensibilización (campañas de divulgación). Definir y Evaluar los impactos	
Desarrollar los modelos de Gobernanza efectivos y eficiente que permitan la conservación y uso sostenible de los ecosistemas marinos (Governance)	1. Lograr que las autoridades del estado que tienen asuntos marinos trabajen de manera coordinada.	Definir una agenda comúny de acuerdo a sus facultades.	Capcidad técnica. Hay una política internacional. Voluntad Política. Reconocimiento constitucional (caso Grupos Indígenas). Apoyo de ONG´s, Municipios. Academia, Sociedad civil.
	2. Identificar y Reconocer la existencia de diferentes Modelos de Gobernaza. En donde haya participación de actores claves (grupo s indígenas, comunidades pesqueras, grupo de mujeres, entre otros).	Intercambio de experiencias existosas y que están bajo implementación en la actualidad.	
	3.Ordenar las diferentes actividades que se desarrollan en nuestros espacios marinos con participación multisectorial.	Promover el desarrollo de acciones que vayan encaminadas a contar con un ordenameinto espacial marino. Creacion de capacidades humanas e institucionales. B) Transferencia de tecnologias	
Manejo eficiente y efectivo de AMP, otros modelos de Gobernanza y el aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos pesqueros. (Effective management of MPAs)	1. Monitoreo del cumplimiento efectivo de los objetivos de conservación y amenazas en las AMPs.	Creacion de capacidades humanas e institucionales. B) Transferencia de tecnologias	Capidadad técnica. Cada país cuenta con su sistema de áreas protegidas: Costa Rica tiene el Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación (SINAC). Nicaragua: Sistema NAcional de Áreas Protegidas (SINAP) Honduras: Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvetsre de Honduras (SINAPH); El Salvador: Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas
	2. Sostenibilidad financiera para el manejo efectivo de las AMPs.	Mejorar la eficiencia en la ejecuciòn y recaudacion de fondos. B) Alianzas estrategicas con sectores clave.	
	3. Consolidaciòn de redes de AMPs ecologicamente representativas e interconectadas	Identificaciòn de vacios de conservacion. B) Consolidacion de corredores biologicos regionales. C)Creacion de esquemas de conservacion de Alta Mar	
	4. Coordinaciòn efectiva intersecotrial y regional	Reactivacion del Programa de Mares Regionales del Pacifico Norte. B)	

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
		Fortalecimiento de lineas de coordinacion y cooperacion.	(SINAP); Guatemala: ONG´s de apoyo. Partciicpación de Sociedad Civil.
EASTERN CARIBBEAN			
Sustainable use of marine resources Benefits livelihoods (both commercial and artisanal)	Overdependence on fishery resources due to limited alternatives	Alternative livelihoods Fisheries regulations	Re-training in ecotourism (e.g. kayaking etc.) Grants to facilitate business establishment, soft loans, seed funding, small business training etc. Use of quotas, real time data, mesh sizes, open and closed seasons, GIS etc.
Sustainable use of marine resources Data Driven (both traditional and Science)	Cultural right of open access fishery Insufficient capacity for data collection	Recognizing local and indigenous rights Sustained public education Regional programmes to improve capacity at government and community level	Zoning for traditional activities – e.g Zoning in MMAs and MPAs for traditional fishing (*See Community participation below*) Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECCMAN), Socio-economic Monitoring (SOCMON), and other funded projects Community involvement in data collection (e.g. SOCMON, REEF CHECK)
Improved governance Participatory and collaborative Management	Lack of and changes in political will without political cycles (shuffles of ministries)	Direct engagement of political directorate (especially where administrations change)	Facilitation skills for stakeholder consultation Mainstreaming biodiversity into plans and policies, translating action into local benefits to

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
			voters and local consistencies. Ministerial retreats – high level capacity building Identification of Community-level champions
	Lack of stakeholder involvement and commitment in management	Cultivate community participation/engagement, stewardship, improved education/awareness, and advocacy	Capacity-building at community level including schools Citizen science and community involvement in data collection Revitalizing Government Extension Services to work with communities and NGOs Establishment of NGOs/ Regional NGO collaboration Adopt-a-Reef programmes Co-management approaches to fisheries and marine resources
	Lack of transparency in decision-making	Transparency in legislation and participation of local stakeholders in decision-making process	Open access to data Principle 10 of the Rio Convention: “advance the implementation of a regional agreement for the full implementation of the rights of access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters.”

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
<u>Reduction of threats</u> Strengthening of institutional arrangements (both legal and financial)	Lack of/Weak legislation (Legislation/policy may exist only in draft form)	Regional support	Use of existing model legislation / Regional guidelines as a base
	Fragmentation of legislation pertinent to multiple threats- leads to overlap and gaps	Coordination through integrated policy with articulated priorities: Physical development Plans	In some coutries, the approach of a stand-alone overarching environment legislation has addressed fractured legislation
	Limited human resources (need for training, additional personnel, technical capacity)	Data and information sharing within countries and region Engaging community to assist	Online platforms for knowledge sharing Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) among stakeholders to coordinate enforcement, data collection Strengthening of fishing organizations Succession planning Regional programmes to improve - Capacity-building (e.g. ECCMAN project – regional NGO capacity building, - AWE – community youth leadership - OPAAL Community involvement in data collection and enforcement monitoring, SOCMON, Reefcheck and AGGRA important tools

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
			Open access to data and centralised data
	Limited financial resources	Pooling of resources among agencies	Establishment of trust funds Public-Private-Partnership Environmental taxes (polluter pays principle) Corporate social responsibility Capacity-building for proposal writing for NGOs and Government stakeholders
NORTHERN CARIBBEAN (Haiti, Bahamas, Jamaica, Cuba, Dominican Republic)			
Enhance coral reefs	Anthropogenic pressures such as agriculture and inappropriate use of fertilizer	1a. Involve the local community as being watchdogs and enforcers (self monitoring) 1b. State-controlled levels of pollution (legislation and enforcement) 1c. Implementing Integrated watershed Management Programme (teaching proper farming methods) 1d. Audis of polluters to ascertain status	Financial resources Technical Resources Human resources
	Rising sea temperatures	2a. Compliance with UNFCCC obligations	
	Pollution (land and sea)	3a. Compliance and enforcement of MARPOL obligations (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships)	
	Ocean acidification	4a. Compliance with UNFCCC obligations	
	Lack of political will	5a. Improve communication between technical experts and politicans (speak in dollars and cents/sense) 5b. Increase of public pressure (due to awareness) will encourage political will	

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
	Increased coastal development	6a. Development and enforcement of land use plans. 6b. Create and enforce appropriate building codes and standards 6c. Increase of coastal public land (undeveloped land)	
	Lack of financial resources	7a. User Fees and enforcement of fines 7b. Legislation changed so that fines, etc. are used for environmental management 7c. Develop a sustainable finance mechanism 7d. Put environmental actions into the national budget	
	Lack of specialized human resources	8a. More capacity-building eg through training and workshops	
	Reduction of herbivore fish in coral reefs	9a. Regulations to prevent fishing of herbivores e.g., parrotfish 9b. enforcement of regulations 9c. education and public awareness on the dangers to the ecosystem by fishing herbivores	
	Increase of tourism pressure	10a. Establish carrying capacity to determine zoning and manage use. 10b.Promote eco-tourism 10c. Provide adequate infrastructure (e.g., mooring and bouys)	
	Deforestation	11a. Reforestation 11b. Watershed management	
	Inappropriate fishing methods and practices (e.g., spearfishing)	12a. Legislation with regulations to prohibit activities such as dynamite and spearfishing. 12b. improved enforcement 12c. Public awareness 12d. Define seasons and size limits for various species.	
	Non-compliance	13a. public education and increased understanding of risks	

Goals	Challenges	Solutions	Means and capacity
		13b. Enforcement, enforcement, enforcement	
	Vessel groundings	14a. Standardized compensation fees and restoration measures 14b. Maritime bonds	
Improve fish stock quality	Controlled overfishing poaching	1. Legislation with regulations 2. Enforcement 3. Capacity-building (human, finance and resource) 4. Public awareness and education 5. Increase of political will	
Increase number of MPAs	Development		

Annex VII

SUMMARIES OF PRESENTATIONS UNDER AGENDA ITEM 5: IDENTIFYING LONG-TERM GOALS FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE BIODIVERSITY

Elements of marine spatial planning and integrated management

By Joseph Appiott, CBD Secretariat

Mr. Appiott outlined the recent work under the CBD on marine spatial planning. He noted that MSP is a tool, not an end in itself, and that is in inherently a people-driven process. He outlined how MSP focuses on the spatial aspects of marine resources and activities, how those resources and activities interact, the values they hold for different stakeholders and how they can be planned/managed spatially to achieve common goals. He also described how MSP is an important tool to facilitate achievement of the Aichi Targets. He then discussed the key elements of marine spatial planning, based on the discussions of the CBD expert workshop on MSP, held in September 2014. He reviewed the main stages of developing, adopting, implementing and reviewing MSP, noting that it is a cyclical and iterative process with a focus on continuous stakeholder engagement and a common understanding of the overarching goals of the process. He noted the governance challenges of MSP, highlighting important enabling factors such as having a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism, and he reviewed different approaches to improving the information base for MSP, including through participatory mapping. He stressed that MSP is a balancing act that must consider the unique nature of conflicts, compatibilities, present and future uses and competing priorities. He noted that there are many different experiences and approaches to look to, but stressed that MSP must be tailored to the unique context in which is it implemented. He further noted that the discussions at the workshop related to spatial mapping of values and cross-sectoral dialogue are an important starting point for MSP.

5.1 Accessing, managing and using scientific information to support marine spatial planning and management

Approaches to the use of EBSA information to support planning and management

David Johnson, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative

David Johnson (GOBI Secretariat) set out approaches to the use of ecologically or biologically significant marine area (EBSA) information to support planning and management. Initially, he highlighted significant evidence of political will in promoting sustainable development globally. Understanding ecological interactions both within food-webs and with the background is essential for maintaining the structure and functioning of ecosystems. This raises scientific challenges and a need to prioritize. The CBD process of describing EBSAs in the context of regional workshops has resulted in 279 EBSA descriptions from 12 regional workshops. A level of consistency has been achieved in the compilation of scientific data and information has been facilitated by the same technical support teams. EBSA information agreed by CBD Parties is made available in the CBD EBSA Repository and Information Sharing Mechanism (available at: https://www.cbd.int/ebsa). In 2016, an expert workshop facilitatd the sharing of experiences and lessons-learned on scientific methodologies and approaches for the description of EBSAs. Questions raised at the workshop included the need for a process to update and refine EBSA descriptions, reclassifying EBSAs into four emerging categories and contrasting EBSA 'scientific workshop' outcomes with more systematic methods. For example, complexity is introduced when considering fixed or dynamic EBSA features. Decision XIII/12 of the Convention addresses these issues. The GOBI-IKI Project is an example of an initiative seeking to add to EBSA data.

Sectoral use of EBSA data by competent international organizations was illustrated with specific examples. These included considerations for prospective seabed mining of Atlantic hydrothermal vents, fisheries management measures proposed by the Sargasso Sea Commission, and the use of EBSA information to inform consideration for areas vulnerable to impacts from international shipping. EBSA

information can also contribute to and inform national and subregional integrated ocean management processes such as EIAs, MPA networks, prioritizing research needs, focusing monitoring control and surveillance, and measures to control recreational craft (e.g., anchoring restrictions and speed limits). Examples from West Africa were shown to illustrate use of EBSA information by national administrations and capacity-building projects.

Science-based approaches to the identification of areas important for biodiversity (including the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas)
Eduardo Klein, Simon Bolivar University

The presentation showed in detail the criteria used to describe EBSAs around the world and how data is evaluated against these criteria. The description of the EBSAs is based on scientific information and thoroughly reviewed by experts. Some considerations have to be taken into account if those criteria are used as a tool for the description of important areas for biodiversity, which include the recognition of the scale, the difference on the habitat extent for pelagic and benthic species, spatial and temporal variability; the precision, accuracy and uncertainty; and taxonomic accuracy and uncertainty.

Next a set of tools that could provide data and information for a MSP process were presented. Those include the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS, http://iobis.org) as a global database of biodiversity registers, with more than 47 millon records from more than 120,000 marine species from 2,000 different datasets. Other initiatives from the region that could provide data and indicators for selected countries were also presented, such as Caribnode (http://caribnode.org/), provides coral health diagnostics for Eastern Caribbean countries, the Caribbean Marine Atlas (http://www.caribbeanmarineatlas.net/), which is working towards the generation of regional indicators maps, and the Ocean Health Index (http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/) proposes a methodology to translate ocean-related data into a health index for 10 different factors. Also highlighted were global initiatives like the Global Ocean Observing System (especially the Biology and Ecology panel (http://goosocean.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=79&Itemid=273)), which is working on a set of variables to address needs related to biodiversity, food security, risk awareness, etc. The Marine Biodiversity Observation Network (MBON, http://geobon.org/working-groups/working-group-5-marine-ecosystem-change/) is also defining variables that could be used to monitoring the living ocean but to answer more scientific related questions. Recently an agreement signed between OBIS-GOOS-MBON provides a framework to monitoring the marine environment in a comprehensive way.

Session on incorporating traditional ecological knowledge and sociocultural knowledge of coastal communities to support marine spatial planning and management

Taditional and sociocultural knowledge
Vivienne Solis Rivera (International Collective in Support of Fishworkers)
In her introductory remarks to the panel, she highlighted that the Convention of Biological Diversity provides three key objectives: conserve, sustainable use and secure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from its use. The CBD recognizes the importance of traditional and sociocultural knowledge as opportunity to advance objectives 2 and 3 of the Convention. She noted that traditional and sociocultural knowledge should not be seen as an obstacle, but as a potential; and not only as a requirement, but as a right; not as a momentary action, but as a process that is linked to values, to the generation of a new relationship that respects the culture of local communities and promote peace. She also stressed the importance of considering marine spatial planning as a space to promote dialogue, respect for the diversity of a region and to recognize a human rights approach in conservation and development.

Work of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations
Joslyn Lee Quay, Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO)
His presentation presented how fishers in the Caribbean are organized through the CNFO and how important this organization is to the sharing and voice of the sector. At the same time, he discussed the value of organization efforts towards a good governance of the fishing territories and more just and equitable schemes of production. He highlighted how good governance has to do with: effective participation, concensus oriented decision-making, equitable and inclusive work and effective and efficent management within others.

Use of traditional knowledge is integrated in planning and management in Antigua
Ruth Spencer, Antigua and Barbuda
She highlighted the importance of the use sharing traditional knowledge, the need of long-term processes with local and indigenous communities and the existence of political instruments that could recognize the needs and rights of this communities. She also mentioned the importance of local knowledge in the case of climatic impacts.

Womens' knowledge along fisheries value chains and how this can support marine spatial planning and management
Patrick McConney, University of the West Indies
He hightlighted the importance of recognizing the differentiated knowledge that women have concerning the use of the coastal and marine resources. Gender consideration needs to be taken into account when talking about traditional knowledge. The presentation emphasized the importance of recognizing the whole value chain where women and youth have very important activities. Marine spatial planning needs to consider this: from the hook to the cook, from the sea to me. The need to consider alternative markets and the strenthen of efforts oriented towards community research.

Role of local governance and community-based management efforts in Brazil
Ana Paula Prates, Brazil
She shared the example of the approach of Brazil to communitary governance through the Marine Extractive Reserves. Brazil has now 26 Extractive Reserves and close to 10 communities requesting this model of governance of the marine territories. Important issues that she highlighted inlude: this model has supported the organization of the small-scale fishers and their co-management of these areas; their knowledge and traditional management experience is being use; and today, Brazil has a National Commission of the extractive reserves which has the objective of consolidation, planning and with this an integration of these efforts to comply with the Aichi Targets.

Traditional knowledge of the Guna people
Onel Masardule, Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indigena (FPCI)
Mr. Masarule presented the value traditional knowledge of the Guna people and how it has been used to promote consuetudinary local policies for the conservation of marine resources and ecosystem. The Guna territory in Panamá has about 52 communities and autonomous rights. The Guna marine territory is ruled by the Ley Fundamental. He shared the idea that indigenous knowledge differs from traditional knowledge and needs to be complementary to the scientific knowledge use in the marine spatial planning efforts.

Indigenous knowledge in the Miskito Territory in Nicaragua the need for more participative governance schemes
Jadder Ivan Mendoza Lewis (Fundacion para la autonomia y desarrollo de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua (FADCANIC))
He said that indigenous people had survived several types of colonialism:
1- The religious one, because it has been a monoteist religión that do not recognizes the huge cultural diversity of the region.

2- The republic, with a vertical power approach top-down against a more horizontal participation base power structure.
3- The economy, that considers those who are out of market as poor.
And the newest type of colonialism that has arrived to the indigenous territories,
4- The environmentalist groups that do not take into consideration the livelihoods in these territories.
He explained the forms of indigenous knowledge in the Miskito Territory in Nicaragua and the way in which traditional authorities apply it towards the improvement of the autonomy of the people that have lived there from the beginning. He hightlighted the need for more participative governance schemes for marine management not only between government and communitites but also supporting collaborative management between communities.

Key points from the breakout group discussions to answer the question:
Which are the ways in which we can bridge the scientific and the traditional and sociocultural knowledge towards marine spatial planning?

Central America Group 1:

- Integrate dialogue tables or commitees that guarantee communities and indigenous people participation and research
- Systematize traditional knowledge
- Improve communication and create the confidence links (build trust) with the community, indigenous peoples groups, and universities and institutions promoting coordinated efforts

Central America Group 2:

- Integrate and empower the sectors that have traditional and sociocultural knowledge in the decision making spaces, securing gender representation
- Governments recognized the importance, at the national and international level, of generating knowledge based on science and traditional knolwedge
- Use methodologies that guarantee the integration of traditional and scientific knowledge in the management of the marine territories

Northern Caribbean:

- Planning process must involve scientists, traditional knowledge experts and social experts/community representatives in the inception/genesis meetings for management plans
- Explain the science behind traditional and sociocultural knowledge to include it in a science-based management plan (i.e., formalizing traditional and sociocultural knowledge)
- Involve the local communities in data collection and monitoring process
- Use sociocultural experts within the communities to translate/communicate the scientific aspects of management plans in a manner that the local community can understand

5.3 Tools and approaches to support marine spatial planning and management

Strategic Environmental Assessment – as a strategic assessment framework for achieving sustainable development
Maria R. Partidário, University of Lisbon

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is presented as a decision support instrument that has the capacity to help countries and regions to achieve strategic visions for the ocean, namely through marine spatial planning (MSP). The concept of SEA is addressed to be clearly distinguished from environmental impact assessment (EIA). While EIA is a systematic and robust instrument to assess proposed development projects, SEA should be seen as a strategic instrument to help find pathways for a sustainable development, this way preventing or avoiding environmental impacts in the future and setting clear guidelines and directions for future development. Key enabling factors for successful

implementation of SEA were addressed, focused mainly on enabling conditions for strategic thinking. The way SEA can be applied in the context of integrated planning and management was also addressed. A systemic approach was proposed as a way to understand how the marine planning system works, showing that SEA can than be used to draw from a common vision, help set strategic objectives, which together with the identification of key environmental and sustainability issues, and of macro-policies, enable the setting of a strategic assessment framework to conduct the SEA. This strategic assessment framework is based on the identification of critical decision factors (CDF) as a tool to ensure strategic focus in the assessment. Examples were used to illustrate the use of this strategic thinking approach to SEA, as developed by Partidario (2012), and lessons were drawn. It was stated that SEA should be seen as an instrument of change to more sustainable patterns of development, as always a work in progress that promotes collaborative, coordinated and constructive actions.

Tools for marine protected areas and other area-based conserva5on measures — SocMon and the Caribbean Protected Areas Gateway
Patrick McConney University of the West Indies

Patrick McConney presented "Tools for marine protected areas and other area-based conservation measures — SocMon and the Caribbean Protected Areas Gateway". He described the global initiative for establishing site level socioeconomic monitoring of coastal and marine resources known as SocMon (www.socmon.org). The Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) at the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Barbados is the subregional technical node for supporting SocMon in the Caribbean islands. The University of Zamrano in Honduras is the node for Central America. SocMon is a people-centred, capacity-building approach to incorporating data and information from socioeconomic monitoring into the improved decision-making and adaptive management expected from marine spatial planning. He also presented the Caribbean Protected Areas Gateway (http://caribbean-rris.biopama.org/), established under the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) that is funded by the European Union. The Gateway is hosted at the UWI by CERMES. This portal, serving marine and terrestrial protected areas, provides open access mainly to geospatial data and information on biodiversity, livelihoods and decision-making, its tag line being "Linking data to better decisions". The Gateway draws information from global, regional and national open databases. The products from the Gateway allow users to construct reports that supporting evidence-based policy-making for MSP.

Environmental Impact Assessment – in support of the implementation of marine spatial planning
Maria R. Partidário, Universidade de Lisboa

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a systematic and robust instrument to identify, predict, evaluate and mitigate the environmental, social and other effects of proposed development projects before decisions are taken and commitments made. EIA was presented as an instrument adopted by all countries in the world with a high degree of success despite some operational difficulties. Above all, EIA can help with the implementation of marine spatial planning (MSP) by assessing the positive and negative impacts of development projects, including major infrastructures that enable the implementation of policies, actions and guidelines of the MSP. The importance of addressing cumulative impact was also addressed, as well as the relevance of public participation throughout the EIA process. An example of offshore wind power was used to illustrate what may be most significant impacts, the adopted mitigation measures and monitoring programme.

CARI'MAM Caribbean marine mammals preservation network: Strengthening regional cooperation for the conservation of marine mammals within the Caribbean region and beyond
Phénia Marras-Aït Razouk, French Biodiversity Agency

The CARI'MAM network is an initiative by the Agoa Sanctuary, which has been recognized since 2012 as a Specially Protected Area under the Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) Protocol to the

Cartagena Convention. CARI'MAM within the Action Plan 2017 – 2020 aims at networking for marine protected areas dedicated to the conservation of marine mammals in the greater Caribbean and beyond. Furthermore, this network also aims at strengthening managerial skills and the development of common tools for management and evaluation. The network also includes a focus on the observation of cetaceans across the Caribbean.

The French MPA Agency / French Biodiversity Agency in charge of managing the Agoa Sanctuary is gathering a broad partnership, relying on the dynamic sister sanctuary partnerships in the Caribbean as the Agoa Sanctuary is already member of the North Atlantic Humpback Whale Sister Sanctuary Programme (NAHW-SSP). An important milestone for the partnership building was the the Marine Mammal Sanctuaries Network Workshop, held in 2015 in Sint-Marteen. This important regional initiative is supported by the SPAW-RAC and contributes to the objectives of the SPAW Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals in the Wider Caribbean (MMAP) adopted in 2008.

Annex VIII

RESULTS OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS UNDER AGENDA ITEM 5 APPLICATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AS A TOOL FOR ADDRESSING VARIOUS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN AN INTEGRATED MANNER

5.3 Effective implementation of tools/approaches
5.3 Implementación efectiva de herraminetas/enfoques

(a) What are the biggest challenges to effective implementation of individual MSP?
(a) ¿Cuáles son los mayores retos para una implementación efectiva de una PEM individual?

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Step in MSP	Name of specific tool/approach	Biggest challenge
Preparation	Stakeholder mapping Town hall meetings/ community consultations	- Building consensus among stakeholders on determining the objectives - Limited participation and attendance by stakeholders
	Data gap analysis through the review of existing data	- Relevant agencies are slow in submitting data/ withholding of necessary data - Availability of reliable data
Development	Hand drawn maps from community/GIS mapping software	- Difficulty in the imputing and analysis of data into spatial software - Conflict between traditional knowledge and scientific data
	Resource economic valuation/assessment	- Verification/ validation of information - Limited capacity of agencies to develop and implement required activities
Adoption	Legislation	- Legislation outdated or in draft
	Organizational assessment	- Limited coordinating mechanism
Implementation	Communication tools-TV, Radio, etc.	- Expensive to keep up-to-date and ongoing - Identification of an agency to keep the data current. - Institutionalising the execution and implementation
	Socioeconomic Monintoring (SocMon), reef check, Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGGRA)	- Limited capacity of communities and partners to implement tool - Ensuring that the data is current, accurate

		- Tools and equipment
Assessment	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score card	- Availability of key stakeholders to complete assessment. - Knowledge base of participants to contribute to assessment
	Evaluation toolbox	- Suitability of selected tool for assessment of outcomes

NORTHERN CARIBBEAN

Step in MSP	Name of specific tool/approach	Biggest challenge
Preparation	Key stakeholder meeting	- Local Participation - Meeting all group interests
Development	Resource expert	- Meeting the communication needs of all interest groups (community, scientists, etc.)
Adoption	Project proposal	- Approval from requisite body
Implementation	Project manager	- Finding appropriate personnel/advocate - Change of administration
Assessment	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score card	- No consistent track of project that is no baseline established. - No independent/objectives evaluation done

CENTROAMERICA (1)

Etapa de la PEM	Nombre de la Herramienta/enfoque	Reto más importantes
Preparación	Conformación de un Comité (participación de sectores) en el marco de la CCAD	Asegurarse que todos los sectores esten representados
	Análisis regional de la normativa existente en relación al OEM	Fortalecimiento del marco legal y político a nivel regional
Desarrollo	Definición de la Distribución espacial de los sitios sujetos a OEM	Repositorio de información biológica,, legal y socioeconómica.
	Confección de una Guía Metodologica regional	Validación Regional
Adopción	Cada país designa la autoridad o comisón de seguimiento al proceso.	Representación de todos los sectores
	Desarrollo del consentimineto previamente	Concejos establecidos e informados y sectores con estructuras

	informado (indigenas) y Validación por otros sectores.	defindas y representativas.
Implementación	Construcción participativa.	Garantizar que la representación de todos los sectores participen en las sesiones de trabajo.
	Definir el mecanismo político legal para la implementación.	Publicación de lineamientos por medio del instrumentos legal defindo por país.
Evaluación	Definir el mecanismo de monitoreo y evaluación	Definir los indicadores adecuados que evaluén el alcance de los objetivos y metas.

CENTROAMERICA (2)

Etapa de la PEM	**Nombre de la Herramienta/enfoque**	**Reto más importantes**
Preparación	Mapeo de actores: Identificar un grupo de actores a nivel intersectorial, iniciar a nivel local	Convocatorias, falta de participación
	Encuestas o entrevistas participativas	Definicion de muestras Veracidad y representatividad de las encuentas Participacion local
Desarrollo	Utilización de herramientas de analisis (FODA, Evaluacion ecologica rapida,Elementos de valor, Diagnistico Situacional, GIS	Personal capacitado, con habilidades adecuadas Mapas actualizados, diponibilidad de información
	Análisis de integracion de datos (Sistema de datos)	Disponibilidad de información
Adopción	Talleres de validación	Tiempo definido para no perder
	Plan de manejo Estructura de la Normativa	Lograr funcionamiento y efectividad de los grupos sectoriales, El cual debera ser un grupo que se apropie y de seguimiento
Implementación	Planes de acción a corto plazo	Identificar las prioridades o necesidades Identificar temporalidad Coordinacion entre el Plan de Manejo y el Plan de acción
	Actores definidos Establecer la estructura de apoyo financero	Componente economico que permita la implementacion del Plan
Evaluación	Evaluacion de la efectividad del Plan de Manejo	Herramienta y análisis efectivo del Plan
	Monitoreo de los indicadores	Definicion de los Indicadores adecuados

(b) What is the biggest challenge to linking your individual MSP tools into a working toolbox?
(b) ¿Cuáles son los mayores retos para incorporar su PSM individual a una "caja de herraminetas" operativa?

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Suite of tools 3-5 at any one, or across several MSP steps	**Successful approach to linking tools into a working toolbox (How to make separate tools fit together well, feed into each other and form a coherent and integrated overall approach?)**
1 SocMon	- Technical Advisory Committee (e.g., Antigua-NGO, Gov't Technical-Meets monthly) - Project Management Committee—Comprised of Permanent Secretaries who are appraised on project implementation activities and recommendations from Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) (e.g., Antigua)) - MoUs among agencies GIS Department to assist in generating maps from various agencies (e.g., Trinidad and Tobago) - Board of Directors- Inter-sectoral (e.g., SMMA, Finance Mechanism- SLU, Antigua, Grenada, etc.) - Community feedback mechanism - Centralised database eg online portals (BIOPAMA—Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme, CLME, etc.)
2. METT scorecard	
3. GIS	
4. Community consultation	

NORTHERN CARIBBEAN

Suite of tools 3-5 at any one, or across several MSP steps	**Successful approach to linking tools into a working toolbox (How to make separate tools fit together well, feed into each other and form a coherent and integrated overall approach?)**
1. Stakeholder meeting	- Establish a formalized steering committee that will be involved in leading the process, composed of representatives from the relevant areas. - Conduct evaluations at various stages of the project process (i.e., at the baseline, middle and end). Once completed, information should be duly disseminated to all relevant stakeholders.
2 Resource Expert	
3 Project proposal	
4 Project Manager	
5 Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)	

CENTROAMERICA (1)

Conjunto de herraminetas 3-5 en una o varias de las etapas de la PEM	Enfoques exitosos para enlazar estas herramientas a una "caja de herramientas" operativa (Cómo hacer que herramientas separadas se relacionen entre ellas y conformen un enfoque integrado y coherente)
1. Mapeo de actores: Identificar un grupo de actores a nivel intersectorial, iniciar a nivel local	Por medio de los Planes de Manejo de Áreas Protegidas
2. Utilización de herramientas de analisis (FODA, Evaluacion ecologica rapida,Elementos de valor, Diagnistico Situacional, GIS,	
3. Plan de manejo Estructura de la Normativa	
4. Planes de acción a corto plazo	
5. Monitoreo de los indicadores	

CENTROAMERICA (2)

Conjunto de herraminetas 3-5 en una o varias de las etapas de la PEM	Enfoques exitosos para enlazar estas herramientas a una "caja de herramientas" operativa (Cómo hacer que herramientas separadas se relacionen entre ellas y conformen un enfoque integrado y coherente)
1. Conformación de un Comité-Análisis regional de la normativa	El comité conformado al inicio del proceso de planeación del OEM, tiene la responsabilidad de alinear cada una de las etapas definidas. Debe ser flexible con reglas claras y los representantes deben bajar la información a su sector (transparencia) y deben existir los espacios que garanticen que se baje la información y se discuta y que esa discusión retroalimente el proceso como tal.
2. Distribución espacial de los sitios – Guía Metodológica	

3. Autoridad o comisión de seguimiento, implementación - Validación	
4. Mecanismo político legal para la implementación.	
5. Mecanismo de monitoreo y evaluación	

5.3.1 Enabling factors support implementation
5.3.1 Factores que facilitan la implementación

(a) **National**: Each country provides an example of a functioning national inter-sectoral consultative mechanism (NIC) that is relevant to marine biodiversity/MSP and offers general perception of how it rates on enabling features
(a) **Nacional**: Cada pais nombra un ejemplo de un MNCI en funcionamiento que ha sido relevante a la biodiversidad marina/PSM y ofrece un valoración general de cómo éste facilita la implementación

[TEMPLATE PROVIDED TO PARTICIPANTS TO COMPLETE FOR EACH COUNTRY]

Country/Pais:						
NIC (name or type) / MNCI (nombre o tipo)::						
Perception of NIC enabling factors (rough rating scale) / Valoración del MNCI como facilitador de la implementación (escala gruesa)	Poor ——— —— Great					
Put an x in the box below the number to give a rating	1	2	3	4	5	DK / NS
Clear mandate (it can either be legal or informal) / Mandato Claro (legal o informal)						
Inter-sectoral (environment, fisheries, tourism, etc.) / Inter-sectorial (ambiente, pesquerías, turismo, etc.)						
Composition (Govt., NGO, private sector, academic) / Composición (Gob., ONG, sector privado, academia)						
Participatory (inclusive, voices heard, seeks members) / Participatorio (inclusivo, atento a opiniones, inclusivo a miembros)						
Transparency (communicates clearly, access to info) / Transparente (comunita claramente,						

acceso a la información)						
Accountability (decision responsibility well known) / Responsabilidad (Responsabilidad de las desiciones bien conocido)						
Responsive (decisions without delay, evidence-based) / Sensible (Decisiones sin retardo, basado en evidencias)						
Sustainably financed (not project dependent, funded) / Sustainably financed (not project dependent, funded)						

(b) Subregional: Each subregion pools the rating of NICs from each country in the subregion for a combined rating. For each feature rated, offer a specific example of a NIC from one or more country that illustrates success (rates high) and share why:
(b) Subregional: Combine su valoración de su ejemplo de MNCI con los MNCI de otros países en su región para obtener una evaluación combinada, Para cada característica valorada proponga un ejemplo específico de un MNCI en uno o mas países que ilustre un caso exitoso (de alta valoración) y comparte el por qué.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Clear mandate	**Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 4.5**
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
TAC, SMMA, ICZM Committee, coastal zone task force, biodiversity working group, local area management authority	Majority of NICs was set up through cabinet conclusions with clear mandate articulated by ToRs for the NIC. Dominica is exceptional in that their Local Management Area Authority was established by law.

Inter-sectoral	**Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 5**
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
Same as above	Both NGO and government are part of the committee. In some situations, other relevant agencies are co-opted, when necessary. Review of projects and programmes is done collectively

Composition	Subregion pooled rating (1-5):
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
Same as Above	All

NORTHERN CARIBBEAN

Clear mandate	Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 4
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
National Implementation Support Partnership	Had an MOU that described mandate, which made it easy to follow

Inter-sectoral	Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 4
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
Marine Protected Area National Agency	Clear mandate of the sector with each member having clear objectives

Composition	Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 4
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
Protected Areas Committee	Cross cutting sectoral representatives within committee

Participatory	Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 5
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP)	Small committee and so allowed for easier participation and ease of accomplishing tasks

Transparency	**Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 3**
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
Marine Protected Area National Agency	No timely updates and information was not disseminated to the local level

Accountability	**Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 4**
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP)	MOU clearly stated with responsibilities outlined for each member organization

Responsive	**Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 3**
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
Protected Areas Committee	No easily measured deliverables

Sustainably financed	**Subregion pooled rating (1-5): 4**
Name/type of successful NIC	**Reason for success of that NIC**
Marine Protected Area National Agency	Government and NGO funded

CENTROAMERICA (1)

Mandato claro	**Valoración Subregional combinada (1-5):**
Nombre/tipo de MNCI exitoso	**Razones por qué ha sido exitoso este MNCI**
5 (Consejo Directivo del Parque Coiba = A) 3 (Fishery Adviser Board = B) 4 (Trifinio = C)	A = Reconocido como Patrimonio de la Humanidad, por los aportes a la conservación de la Biodiversidad Valoración combinada: 3-5

3 (Consejo Cayos Miskitos = D)	

Inter-sectorial	**Valoración Subregional combinada (1-5):**
Nombre/tipo de MNCI exitoso	**Razones por qué ha sido exitoso este MNCI**
5 A 4 B 4 C 5 D	A = Bien representado Valoración combinada: 4-5

Composición	**Valoración Subregional combinada (1-5):**
Nombre/tipo de MNCI exitoso	**Razones por qué ha sido exitoso este MNCI**
5 A 4 B 4 C 4 D	A = La composición es clara aunque el sector pesquero tuvo dificultades iniciales en decidir sus representantes Valoración combinada: 4-5

Participación	**Valoración Subregional combinada (1-5):**
Nombre/tipo de MNCI exitoso	**Razones por qué ha sido exitoso este MNCI**
3 A 3 B 4 C 5 D	D = Participación fluida de todos los actores Valoración combinada: 3-5

Transparencia	**Valoración Subregional combinada (1-5):**
Nombre/tipo de MNCI exitoso	**Razones por qué ha sido exitoso este MNCI**

3 A 3 B 4 C 4 D	C = Mecanismo de validaciómn del manejo es deseable D = Discussions abiertas Valoración combinada: 3-4

Responsabilidad	**Valoración Subregional combinada (1-5):**
Nombre/tipo de MNCI exitoso	**Razones por qué ha sido exitoso este MNCI**
5 A 3 B 3 C 4 D	A = Funciones claras dictadas por la ley Valoración combinada: 3-5

Sensible	**Valoración Subregional combinada (1-5):**
Nombre/tipo de MNCI exitoso	**Razones por qué ha sido exitoso este MNCI**
2 A 3 B 3 C 3 D	B, C, D = decisión fundamentada pero con leve retardo Valoración combinada: 2-3

Financiado de forma sostenible	**Valoración Subregional combinada (1-5):**
Nombre/tipo de MNCI exitoso	**Razones por qué ha sido exitoso este MNCI**
2 A 2 B 3 C 1 D	C = Existe el fondo y el dinero esta disponible Valoración combinada: 1-3

Annex IX

SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING SIMULATION EXERCISE

Objectives

Under agenda item 6, participants undertook a simulation exercise, led by Mr. Eduardo Klein (Simon Bolivar University), in which participants were presented with a hypothetical scenario of competing uses and conservation priorities for a given coastal area must be reconciled using cross-sectoral collaboration for marine spatial planning. In particular, the goals of the exercise are:

1. To demonstrate the use of a GIS as a tool for visualizing geographical information in the context of a Marine Spatial Planning process.
2. To demonstrate approaches to structuring multi-stakeholder discussions to reconcile different uses and priorities regarding marine resources in a spatial context.
3. To encourage participants to make justified trade-offs to maximize achievement of priorities of various stakeholders to the greatest extent possible.
4. To encourage participants to define a set of management actions to support long term conservation and sustainable development of marine biodiversity in the area, in particular taking into account Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Methodology

The exercise focuses on a hypothetical scenario in the southern Caribbean. The exercise was designed with open and free GIS software (http://qgis.org) and all of the data layers are made available for the participants in the form of printed maps and overlay transparencies. The following data layers were made available for the exercise:

- Base layers: Coastline, urban areas polygon, roads, small populated sites, submarine cables, hydrology, bathymetry, shaded relief of the terrain;
- Oil industry: Off shore bidding blocks polygons, offshore production wells, offshore exploration wells, underwater pipelines, oil refineries;
- Maritime transport: Main shipping routes, anchoring areas, ports, shipping density;
- Fisheries: 2014 fishing boat locations, summary of daily visits by quadrants, density model of fishing boats presence;
- Biodiversity: Declared protected areas polygons, priority areas for conservation of marine biodiversity, OBIS marine biodiversity records, locations and cover of mangrove forests, coastal lagoons, seagrass meadows, rocky shores, turtle feeding areas, marine crocodile habitat, cetaceans habitat, bird nesting and feeding areas, large and small pelagic fish habitat, soft bottom benthic communities, hard bottom benthic communities;
- Oceanography: Seasonal maps of sea surface temperature and chlorophyll A concentration

The group work was divided in several working teams. During the first session the participants was grouped in order to represent one of the following types of stakeholder with interest in the area:

- Oil industry
- Artisanal fisheries
- Private tourism industry
- NGO for biodiversity conservation

Each team was allowed to study the available information and discuss the strategy of their respective stakeholder group for use and/or management of the area. Also they were asked to evaluate all the possible trade-offs they are willing to accept during the negotiation with the other sectors. Then, during the second session, one or more participants of each sector participated in a small round table discussion with the representatives of the others sectors. During those discussions, they were tasked with agreeing on the best approaches to spatial management of area and produce a document with the trade-offs and

agreements made. They were also tasked with producing a document with a set of management actions to support long-term conservation and sustainable development of marine biodiversity in the area, in particular taking into account Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Rules

There are some conditions that all groups were required follow in the process of defining the spatial plan and supporting management measures for the area:

- Each of the stakeholders (biodiversity, fisheries, oil industry, maritime transport and ports, tourism) must make decisions that guarantee the continuity of its activities, but at the same time they should be prepared to make some trade-offs.
- Spatial plans for the broader area can utilize any types of management tools/approaches (e.g., MPAs, functional use zoning of marine waters/coastal lands, fishery reserves, reference areas for research and monitoring, EIAs, etc.).
- There must be at least one managed area with a higher level of protection than surrounding areas, in particular considering Aichi Target 11. Groups must decide the ideal shape and size of this managed area. Within this managed area, the following rules apply:
    - The maritime transit of commercial vessels will be allowed through the managed area, but no anchoring inside the area
    - No activity related to the extraction, transport or transformation of oil or gas will be allowed inside the managed area
    - Fishing activities inside the managed area will be allowed but it should be reduced to 25% of the fishing effort related to the actual effort (or 25% of the actual fishing grounds).

DESRIPTION OF THE DATA LAYERS

The exercise setting comprises an area of 21,500 km², located in the Gulf of Venezuela, Southern Caribbean Sea. The data layers are real and obtained from several sources. The case presented in this exercise is purely hypothetical.

Base Layers and Oceanography

These layers comprise the coastline, rivers, roads and populated centers. The footprints of highly populated areas are also provided. The terrestrial and coastal environment is dry and xerophitic with almost no human development to the north of “Los Taques”. The wind is normally from the north-east with a mean velocity of about 6 m/s with frequent gusts of more that 20 m/s. The rivers are intermittent with flowing water only during the short rainy season. The annual precipitation is less than 400mm and the air temperature is between 24-35°C.

The bathymetry is very regular with a depth of 70m in some areas. Major bathymetry lines are shown in the map. A coastal and southward surface current (not shown) is present all year round, transporting sediments and nutrients from the rich upwelling areas. The tidal range is about 30cm but in several places the intertidal zone could be of tens of meters, as the beach profile is very flat. As a proxy descriptor of the upwelling phenomena, seasonal maps of surface chlorophyll concentration are provided.

Urban Infrastructure

Human populated places are generally concentrated near the coast. The main city, “Punto Fijo” has a population of roughly 300,000. The economy of the area is related to the oil industry, fisheries, tourism and goat farming. The tourism sector is not very well-developed, with generally small hotels and few tourist services available, but there is a regional plan for the expansion of the sector in the near future on the northwest coast of the peninsula.

Oil and Gas

The area has two large refineries, which together represent the third largest refinery complex in the world. These refineries employ more than 5000 workers during the peak operating season. They receive crude oil from near Maracaibo Lake fields. There is also very active offshore development of gas and oil. The crude oil is transported by tankers and some products are delivered by pipelines. The refineries have a combined processing capacity of 940,000 barrels of oil per day. For the exercise, there is only one gas field developed offshore ("Perla" field), which is also serviced by a submarine pipeline to a nearshore gas plant.

Shipping

Both commercial and oil-related shipping are present in the area. Roughly 350 vessels per month enter and exit the port of Guaraguao and the maritime terminals of Amuay and Cardon refineries. There is also a shipyard at "Los Taques". The traffic depends greatly on the oil-related activities and in the near future, and, with the new offshore developments, the frequency and number of ships are expected to rise.

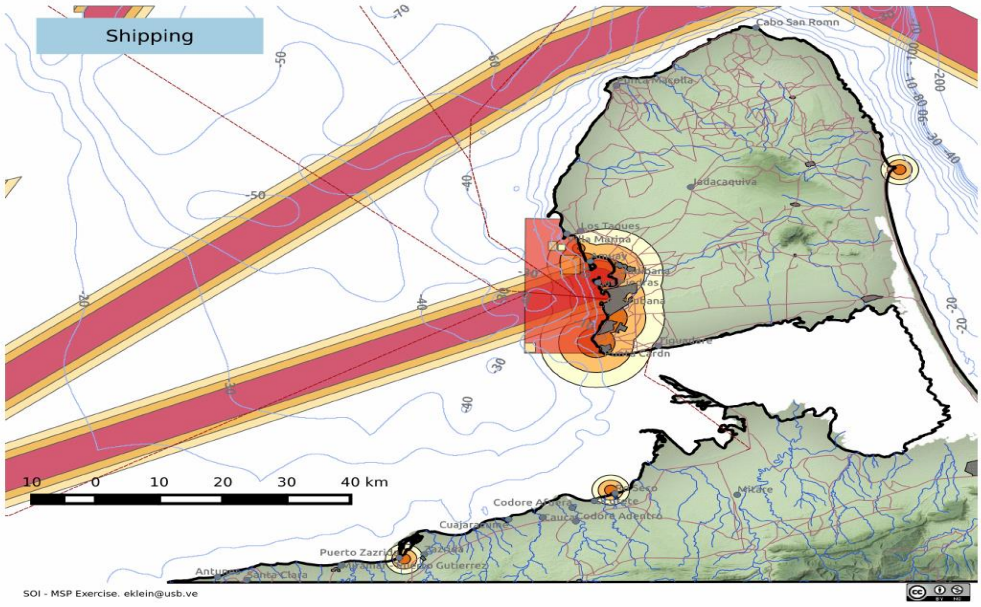


Figure 1. Data layers for shipping in the area, with the shipping lanes indicated.

Fisheries

No commercial fisheries are present in the area. Artisanal fisheries are well developed with roughly 500 registered small fishing boats (5-7 meters long with 3-4 fishermen per boat). The average monthly production per boat is 34 tonnes, but varies depending on the target species. Demersal species and shrimps comprise more than 60% of the landings. Although comprising a small volume, pelagic species have a higher high market price.

Biodiversity

There are many coastal and marine ecosystems in the area. Mangrove forests in the south are very important as nurseries, bird nesting areas and habitats of the endangered coastal crocodile. Some ecosystems are very well represented, such as sandy beaches, but others are quite unique and located in very small patches (coastal lagoons or rocky shores). The information about the biodiversity in open waters is mostly related to benthic organisms, which are predominately detritivorous animals. The dynamics of the water column are governed by a seasonal upwelling process that occurs normally between January and April and provides a good source of nutrients from the bottom waters.

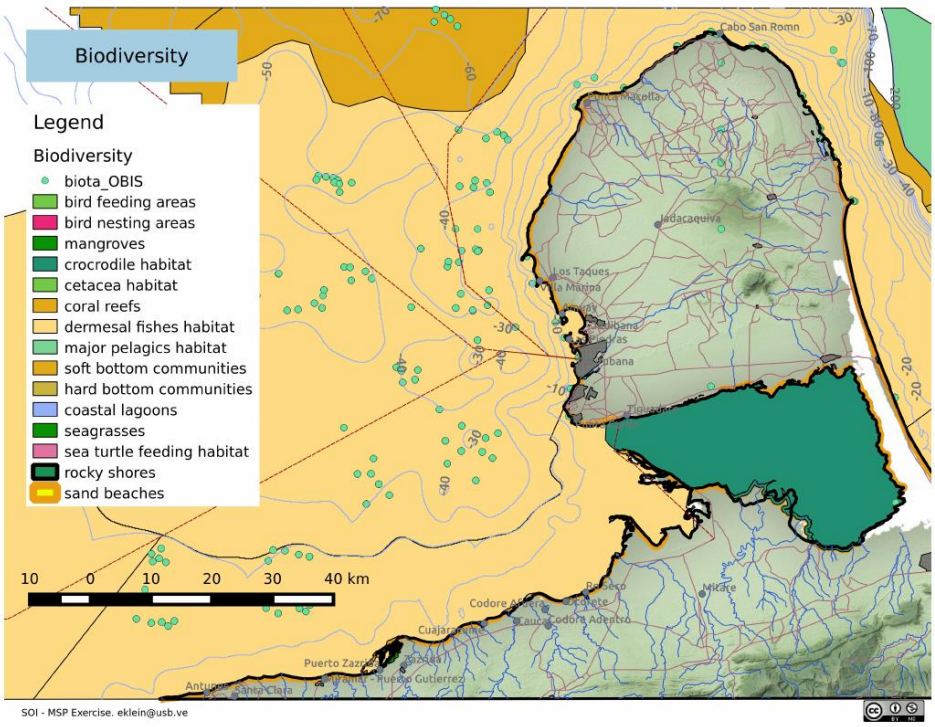


Figure 2. Data layer showing important habitats in the area.

A recent study identified several areas considered important to the conservation of marine biodiversity, due to the ecosystems that it contains and its conservation status. There is a plan to incorporate those areas (or at least parts of them) into the national system of MPAs.

Pressures

Previous studies had identified and categorized six main types of pressures on the marine environment and its biodiversity: Impacts from the oil and gas industry, aquaculture farms, maritime transport, coastal urban development, inland runoff and ports and marinas. Each of the pressures is mapped according the source and a buffer is also provided to measure the extent of the impact. Each of the pressures is classified as low, medium or high intensity. Also, a map of aggregated threats is provided.

All the data layers, information and description of the exercise is available at the Ocean Teacher Global Academy (OTGA, http://oceanteacher.org/) site, under the section of Marine Spatial Panning Courses (http://classroom.oceanteacher.org/course/view.php?id=206).

Results of the simulation exercise

Please note that this is a hypothetical exercise and the deliberations of the various groups and compromises discussed and agreed to are fictional and do not represent the opinions of the Secretariat or the countries with regards to how this actual area should be managed.

During the exercise, seven groups of stakeholders were organized: fishers, oil industry, aquaculture, private sector tourism, traditional land owners, maritime transport, and conservation NGO. During the first session, individual stakeholder groups met in in order to study the provided maps and data, and plan their strategy for the cross-sectoral negotiation. In the second session, six negotiation tables were formed, composed of one participant from each sector, which discussed cross-sectoral management options for the area and the final configuration of a plan for the management of the area. At the end, all work groups

except one, reached a sound agreement to manage the area, and made several compromises to guarantee the long term operations of their activities.

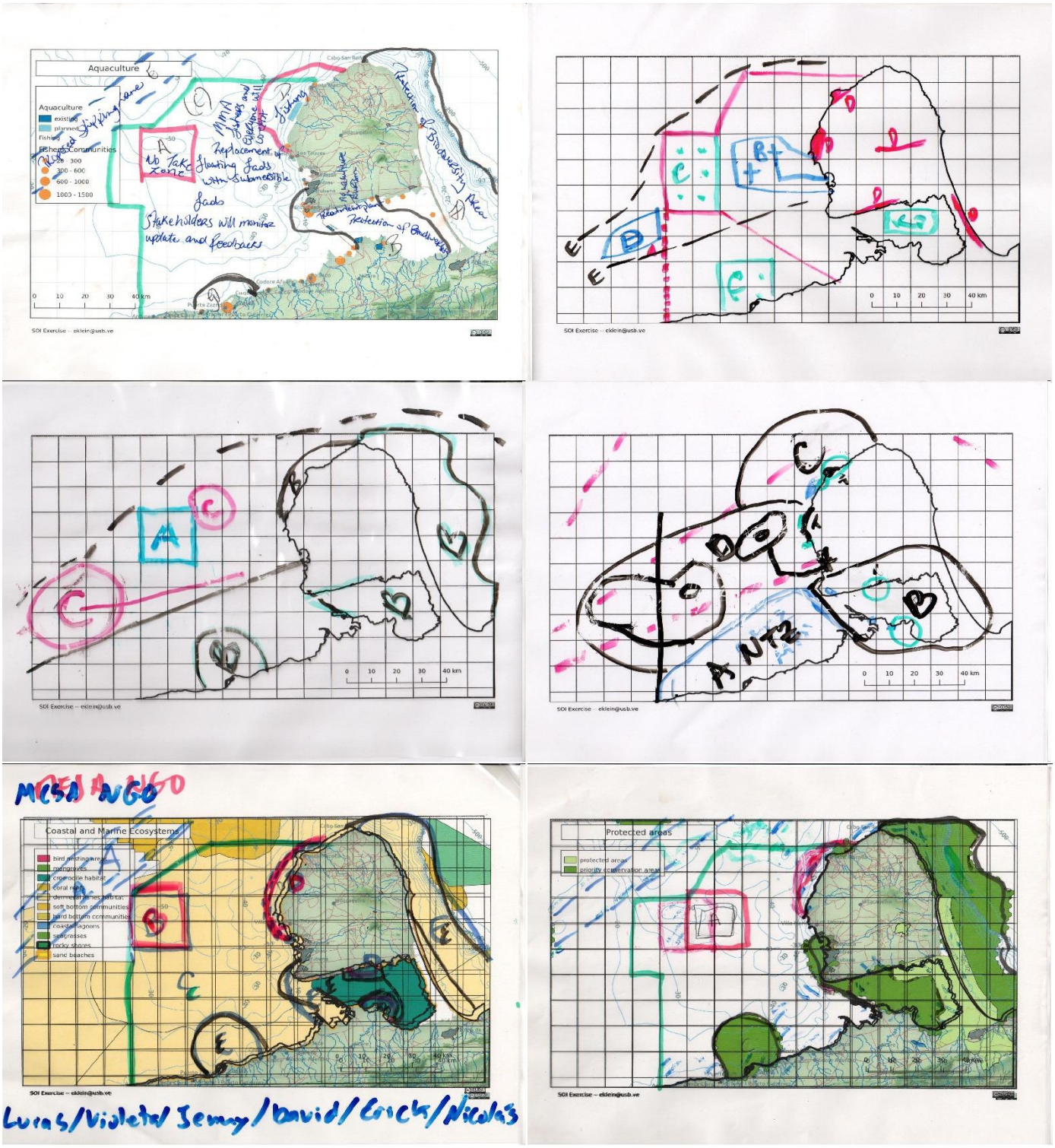
After carefully analyzing the information provided, and the future developments plans of each of the sector, all groups (except for one) reached a set of sound solutions for the management of the marine area. In summary, the different sectors had reached the following agreements, most of all were common among the discussion tables:

- New protected areas would be created in the area, extending the existing national park or nominating already identified conservation important areas as new MPAs
- The marine managed area would be extended to the south to address potential pollution problems and to the east to protect sensitive ecosystems
- The oil industry would provide aid to the fishing communities to support sustainable use of the resources
- The tourism industry would move towards low impact activities, incorporating fishers and local communities in their activities

The below table lists the types of various measures and agreements reached by the groups and the sectors/stakeholder groups of relevance:

Sector / Stakeholder group Affected	**Management Action**
All sectors	Designate an MPA area offshore around the areas of high biodiversity and away of the main threats (Aichi Targets 5,6,11, 12, SDG 14.5)
All sectors	Extend the MMA (marine managed area) further to the south in order to address issues of pollution and protect fish stocks (Aichi 8, 11; SDG 14.1)
Fishers, Transport, Traditional Owners, NGO, Oil and Gas	Establish a multi-sectoral managed area for tourism, fisheries and aquaculture (Aichi 2,5,6,7,11,12,14 SDG 14.1, 14.4, 14.6)
Fishers, Transport, Traditional, NGO, Oil and Gas	Provide a fish processing plant to the local fishing community in order to increase the value of its products (Aichi 4)
Oil and Gas, NGO	Promote a compensatory scheme in case of oil-related accidents that could affect the marine environment (Aichi 8, SDG 14.1)
NGO, Tourism, Fishers	Promote the transition to low impact tourism activities (Aichi 14)
NGO, Tourism	Promote constant awareness programs for communities about coastal and marine ecosystems (Aichi 6)
Oil and Gas, NGO, Transport	Increase protection of biodiversity by moving transport routes to the north
Fishers, Aquaculture	Reduce fishing effort by 25% in other priority areas (Aichi 6,11, SDG 14.11)
Fishers, NGO	Reduction in fishing effort. Fishermen move to alternative livelihoods: aquaculture, ecotourism, recreation (Aichi 6, 10; SDG 14)
Fishers, NGO	Extend the MMA further North and to the East in order to create a biodiversity protection area (SDG 14)
Oil and Gas, Tourism	Promote the use of directional drilling to exploit oil field in sensible areas
Fishers, Aquaculture, Tourism, NGO	Promote eco-tourism fishing
Oil and Gas	Conduct proper EIA studies prior to any new offshore development
Oil and Gas, Tourism	Support the infrastructure for development the eco-tourism industry like the construction of a new airport to provide better services

The maps produced by the groups are as follows:



Annex X

PROPOSED STRATEGIES/ACTION PLANS FOR INITIATING/ENHANCING THE APPLICATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AT DIFFERENT SCALES

1. Integración de los países Centroamericanos para el desarrollo de una estrategia de Planeamiento Espacial Marino

Participantes: Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Belice, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Marviva, Pew, Aida, Coopesolidar R.L.

Objetivo General

1. Desarrollar e implementar una Guía/Directriz validada de Planeamiento Espacial Marino (Belice, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica) para mejorar las estrategias de desarrollo nacional.

Objetivos Específicos

a) Validar una metodología a nivel regional para el planeamiento espacial marino.
b) Integrar y empoderar en el proceso a los actores claves, incluidos lo que manejan el conocimiento tradicional, asegurando la representatividad de género.
c) Reconocer a nivel nacional e internacional la importancia de generar conocimiento a través de la ciencia y de los usos tradicionales.
d) Elaborar la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino utilizando metodologías que permitan la integración del conocimiento científico y tradicional en el manejo de los espacios marinos.
e) Socializar la información y sensibilizar a los sectores interesados.
f) Validar e implementar la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino en cada país.
g) Asegurar la sostenibilidad financiera en la elaboración, implementación, monitoreo y evaluación.

Situación Actual (línea de base)

- CCAD- Estrategia Regional Ambiental Marco 2015-2020
  - *Línea Estratégica*: Bosques, Mares y Biodiversidad
  - *Acciones estratégicas*: Contribuir a los procesos de ordenamiento espacial marino.
- El Salvador y Costa Rica cuentan con Guías de OEM (no oficializadas aun)
- Todos los países del SICA cuentan con legislación de ordenamiento territorial/ zonificación de áreas marino costeras y otras formas de gobernanza marina
- Mapas de ecosistemas y territorios indígenas
- Estrategia Mesoamericana de pueblos indígenas y áreas protegidas
- Documentación y Bases de Datos sobre vacíos de conservación, sitios de importancia para turismo, pesca (incluidos censos pesqueros), transporte, hidrocarburos, amenazas, y otros usos en el mar (regional y nacionales)
- Sistema de Áreas Protegidas en cada país
- Planes de ordenamiento pesquero en cada país
- Mapas de sensibilidad por derrame de hidrocarburos (OMI-MARPOL-COCATRAM)

Productos y Alcances Esperados

a) Acuerdo CCAD oficializando el proceso de elaboración de la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino.
b) Consulta por parte de SICA a otros órganos regionales (CICA, CONFEPESCA, etc.) sobre aprobación de Guía.
c) Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino Regional (metodología y herramientas estandarizadas).
d) Oficialización (legalización) e implementación de la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino por parte de cada país.

e) Socialización de la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino incluyendo a todos los sectores interesados (asegurando la inclusión de género).
f) Convenios de cooperación entre países para el fortalecimiento de capacidades en Planeamiento Espacial Marino e intercambio de tecnologías (metodología y herramientas estandarizadas).
g) Directriz orientadora sobre gobernanza en territorios indígenas marinos y territorios costero marinos.
h) Diagnóstico y repositorio de información social, ambiental, legal y económicos de los espacios marinos.
i) Propuesta de financiamiento presentada a cooperantes (GEF – aguas internacionales).

Acciones/Actividades

Objetivo Específico	Producto	Actividades	Plazo
Validar una metodología a nivel regional para el planeamiento espacial marino	Acuerdo CCAD oficializando el proceso de elaboración de la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino.	Solicitar a través de la Presidencia pro-témpore la inclusión en agenda CCAD de la elaboración de la Guía. Consulta por parte de CCAD, a través del SICA a otros órganos regionales (CICA, CONFEPESCA, etc.) sobre aprobación de la Guía.	I trimestre – año 1
Asegurar la sostenibilidad financiera en la elaboración, implementación, monitoreo y evaluación.	Propuesta de financiamiento presentada a cooperantes (GEF – aguas internacionales).	Elaborar propuestas de financiamiento a nivel regional-nacional para la elaboración e implementación de la Guía.	II trimestre – año 1

Elaborar la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino utilizando metodologías que permitan la integración del conocimiento científico y tradicional en el manejo de los espacios marinos.	Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino Regional (metodología y herramientas estandarizadas).	Establecimiento de Grupo de Trabajo regional (Definición de términos de referencia para consultor/equipo regional para la elaboración de la Guía). Elaboración de la Guía (definición de la metodología y talleres de consulta), asegurando que incluya lo siguiente 1. Diagnóstico del estatus de cada país en la región. 2. Definición de los sitios a planificar. 3. Definición de los actores clave 4. Disposición de información de los sitios 5. Construcción participativa 6. Monitoreo y evaluación 7. Actualización y ajustes	I trimestre - año 2 II trimestre – año 2
Integrar y empoderar en el proceso a los actores claves.	Oficialización (legalización) e implementación de la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino por parte de cada país.	Socialización de la Guía a nivel nacional. Preparación de versiones apropiadas e idiomas tradicionales, cuando se requiera. Convenios de cooperación entre países para el fortalecimiento de capacidades en Planeamiento Espacial Marino e intercambio de tecnologías (metodología y herramientas estandarizadas).	II trimestre – año 3
Socializar y sensibilizar a los sectores interesados	Socialización (divulgación) de la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino incluyendo a todos los sectores interesados (asegurando la inclusión de género).	Directriz orientadora sobre gobernanza en territorios indígenas marinos y territorios costero marinos.	II y III trimestre – año 3
Reconocer a nivel nacional e internacional la importancia de generar conocimiento a través de la ciencia y de los usos tradicionales.	Diagnóstico y repositorio de información social, ambiental, legal y económicos de los espacios marinos.	Generar espacios apropiados para que el conocimiento tradicional sea compartido en referencia a los espacios marinos.	II y III trimestre – año 2 (continuo)

		Incorporar a la academia en procesos de generación de información. Establecimiento de un repositorio (CCAD).	
Implementar la Guía de Planeamiento Espacial Marino en cada país.	Cada país inicia el proceso de ejecución/ implementación de la Guía y evaluación de resultados.	Presentación de avances en la implementación periódicamente. Monitoreo y evaluación del proceso de implementación.	Año 3

Actores Clave Que Deben Ser Involucrados (Y Sus Roles)

- Gobiernos nacionales
- Agencias internacionales
- Organismos regionales SICA
- Sociedad civil
- Sector productivo
- Grupos indígenas

Enlaces 7 Necesidades De Soporte De Los Procesos Supra Nacionales

- Alianzas de coordinación y cooperación entre los Gobiernos
- Convenciones Internacionales: CMS, CIT, CBD, CIATT, OMI, FAO, CONVEMAR, y otros relevantes
- Vinculación con procesos de negociación en Naciones Unidas (Proceso de negociación para la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad en áreas fuera de las jurisdicciones nacionales).
- Programa de Mares Regionales
- Metas Aichi 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20
- Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 14 y reuniones relevantes

2. 2020 Subregional Marine Strategic Action Plan for the North Caribbean

Common Vision/Objectives

Promote Sustainable stewardship of the North Caribbean Marine Environment.

1. To collaborate and better conserve highly migratory species.
2. To coordinate fisheries management and eliminate Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU)
3. To reduce the risk of pollution by hydrocarbons

Alternative Wording: To promote sustainable stewardship of the North Caribbean Marine Environment through the collaboration and improved conservation of highly migratory species, while coordinating fisheries management and elimination of IUU and reducing the risk of pollution through hydrocarbons

Current Situation (*Baseline*)

The Northern Caribbean has a good connectivity of the oceans with common species passing through the transboundary waters. Although the countries have shared interest in the species, there is lack of data and information exchange. The lack of coordination of information hampers the conservation of these species.

In the case of fisheries resources, there are problems regarding management activities, and lack of knowledge of local consumption. There is difficulty on all fronts regarding overfishing, poaching and illegal consumption. One serious issue is the lack of enforcement on territorial waters due to difficulties with capacity and the range.

The region is a highly active shipping and fishing corridor. The constant transportation of hydrocarbons, and the potential for accidents increases the risk of devastating effects on the marine and coastal ecosystems and socioeconomic impacts of the member countries.

Expected Outcomes/Outputs

Highly Migratory Species

1. Public awareness on migratory species
2. Regional Joint monitoring
3. Formulation of a database of migratory species pattern for the north Caribbean
4. Information sharing agreement

Fisheries species

5. Vessel monitoring system for fishing vessels
6. Prior warning of rogue vessels and working with port state control in
7. Monitoring, control and surveillance (MSC) of fisheries resources
8. Enforcing/implementing the port state control agreement

Pollution (hydrocarbons)

9. MARPOL and the agreement of the sea implemented
10. Joint contingency plan for cleanup
    a. Ability to mobilize
    b. Having strategically positioning of resources (eg booms,dispersants and boats)

Actions/Activities

Communicate with different stakeholders, including IP&LCs

Communication strategy dealing with what, who, how and where. The involved countries should have a common communication strategy so the same message is conveyed nationally. However, each country will implement the engagement of local stakeholders

The countries will utilize the focal points and communicate their needs through diplomatic channels. Again this request must be harmonized so that all Northern Caribbean Countries are asking for the same thing.

Facilitate cross-sectoral coordination among authorities
If not existing already, an agency will be assigned as a focal point/body and will be responsible for the co-ordination efforts.

Engage Political Commitment
Remind the governments on their various obligations of Convention(s) on migratory species and regional commitments on the regionals agreements as well as obligations under the CBD in order to convince them to have a regional obligations. The cooperation agreement and sharing of information will show that we are attempting to meet the obligations and then this can lead to more funding which s badly needed

- Each country can engage a communications expert to engage political commitment
- Use regional bodies (e.g., Cartagena Convention) and tools for sharing of tools and expertise
- Draft and agreement (it can go through regional infrastructure)

On ground implementation along with sustainable monitoring and evaluation
Each country will stick to their respective legislation. Draft regional protocols that allow for a group of common indicators to be used for assessment and monitoring. Information gathered can be used for assessment. This must be harmonized in order to contribute to regulate so they can be implemented by the countries but reach a common goal.

Sustainable Finance
Governments will commit through their national means. Funds dedicated to environmental work can be used. In cases where there is no fund, the financial support must be written into the MOU and letters of commitment can be required from government. Solutions can also be found within each sub-strategy, eg there are organizations that may contribute to the data collection for highly migratory species.

Timeframe
Stakeholder consultation and cross-sectoral coordination- year 1
Political support and signing of the agreement –year 2
Implementation, etc.- year 3

Key Stakeholders to Be Involved (*and their roles*)
National (facilitate the national process)
Government: Tourism, Environment, Fisheries Authority, Maritime, Port Authority, Enforcement
National NGOs
National Academia
Researchers
Commercial

Regional Stakeholders (facilitate regional process)
CARICOM
COPACO
Cartagena

International (facilitate regional process)
MARPOL
PNUMA
IUCN
GOBI
PAC/CEP
TNC
UNCBD
FAO
UNCLOS
SOLAS Convention

Linkages With/Needs for Support from Supranational Processes
Earlier in the document it was mentioned that countries would utilize regional bodies to help aide the process at various stages

Marine Spatial Planning
GIS can be used to create a map on information related to migratory species as well as important fisheries species. This will lead to more holistic picture on the area where the subregional activity is taking place, and perhaps a change in the pathways for vessels or fishing areas etc.

MSP can be used to find out if the fishing areas and seasons coincide with the seasons and corridors that the migratory species use. This is an issue that would need to be addressed. Would fishing areas need to be changed, would the fishing type need to be changed?

There is also use for mapping areas more susceptible to poaching because of fisheries biomass or isolation. This type of information can be accessed through local communities and traditional knowledge and needs to be shared among countries for better enforcement.

Stratetic Environmental Assessment
A strategic environmental assessment of this action plan would identify likely trade offs and regional development priorities leading to integrated decision making and allowing for consideration of cumulative impacts. This would have a long-term perspective and bring attention to sustainable livelihoods without putting at risk future potential activities.

3. Eastern Caribbean Collation Action plan for coastal and marine areas

Vision

Sustainable utilization of the coastal and marine resources in the Easter Caribbean sub-region through collaboration and cooperation of stakeholders in integrated management to ensure a fair and equitable share of ecosystem-derived benefits and services

Current Situation

For the purpose of this workshop, the Eastern Caribbean Group comprised representatives from the Small Island States of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica and St. Lucia. These islands share the waters of the Caribbean with its rich and unique biological diversity and fragile habitats. These provide goods, income, recreation, employment and other ecosystem services that support and enhance national socioeconomic development, livelihoods and human well-being for residents on the States.

The biodiversity and ecosystems in the region are facing ongoing and increasing pressure from over-exploitation, pollution, climate change, habitat degradation and other disruptive activities in addition to invasive species. These activities are threatening the livelihoods of the millions of people, in the region, who are dependent on the marine activities for vital ecosystem services.

Furthermore, weak governance, limited human and financial resources, inadequate knowledge, and limited awareness of the value of ecosystem goods and services, are seen as being the root causes of the problems and challenges faced by the marine environment.

Scope

a) Participating countries:
Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica and St. Lucia.

b) Priority areas
- Fisheries
- Pollution
- Tourism
- Maritime Transport
- Governance
- Funds Mobilization

Goals, Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs

1. Fisheries

INTRODUCTION**.** Fishing and associated activities are an integral part of the cultural, social and economic fabric of the Eastern Caribbean States. The people of the Eastern Caribbean Region depend heavily on fisheries for economic and social development. These fisheries resources contribute significantly to food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation, employment and investment opportunities, foreign exchange earnings, development and stability of rural and coastal communities, culture, recreation and tourism.

Sustainable development and conservation of the fisheries and aquatic resources of the region is constrained by a number of factors which are either directly or indirectly related to:

- inadequate human and institutional capacity for planning, management, monitoring, enforcement and evaluation

- inadequate knowledge of the resource systems and the behaviour and needs of those who are dependent on the resources for their survival
- absence of appropriate harvesting and processing technologies
- threats to fish stocks and habitats from overfishing, destructive fishing gear and illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing
- limited range of products
- inadequate marketing and trade arrangements for fish and fishery products

GOAL: To optimize the use of the fisheries resources without overfishing the stocks, destroying the habitats or adversely affecting the other users of the marine space.
Aichi Target: 1, 4, 6, 10 and 11

OBJECTIVES: By 2020 integrated fisheries management plans (including implementation plan) for all major fisheries and recovery strategies for over-exploited stocks will be completed.

OUTCOMES

a. *New knowledge and skills:*
Fishers will be more knowledgeable and skilled in fisheries management, preparing and implementing plans, co-management, effective communication and biodiversity conservation.

b. *New attitude/behaviours:*
Key Stakeholders will:
- participate in resource management activities such as planning, decision making, data collection and monitoring
- practice teamwork, networking and sharing of information and fisheries authorities will practice good governance principles
- comply with fisheries management measure
- share information

c. *New environment:*
- environment that is conducive to integrated management and good governance; and
- reduction of fishing pressure

OUTPUT

a. Establishment and enforcement of appropriate legislation guided by best available knowledge.
b. Optimum benefits to local communities.
c. Fisheries Management and implementation Plans.
d. MSC System to combat IUU fishing.
e. Reduction in the use of unsustainable fishing practices.
f. Increase profitability for fishers through sustainable fisheries and product development.

2. Pollution

INTRODUCTION: The coastal and marine environment of States of the Eastern Caribbean Group is being impacted in varying degrees by pollution from sources such as:

- land-based activities
- marine accident
- inadequate waste management
- ballasting

These may cause serve environmental degradation, such as contamination of living marine resources and ecosystem destruction.

MARPOL Annex V Regulation 5(2): prohibits vessels operating within the Region from discharging any garbage into the sea beyond least 12 nautical miles from the nearest land. However, disposal is permitted at least 3 nautical miles from the nearest land, if the food waste is comminuted or ground so that it is capable of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25 mm.

GOAL: To reduce, prevent and eliminate existing sources of marine pollution.
Aichi target: 8, 14

OBJECTIVES: By 2022, reduce prevent or eliminate, by 12.5%, the level of pollution from the present sources of marine pollution while building awareness among citizens about the sources and dangers of marine pollution.

OUTCOMES

a. New knowledge and skills:
Members of the public will be more aware of the sources and effects of marine pollution

b. New attitude/behaviours:
Members of the public, institutions and agencies will be willing to participate in pollution reduction and elimination campaigns (*recycling, monitoring, clean-ups, funding*).

c. New environment:
A healthy environment that is conducive to biodiversity sustainability.

OUTPUTS

a. National Strategies developed in line with relevant international conventions (e.g., LBS protocol).
b. Establishment and Enforcement of appropriate legislation for all sources of marine pollution.
c. Reduction of pollution from identified point sources.
d. Improved sewage and liquid waste management systems and monitoring processes.
e. More local communities in eco-tourism sector supported.
f. Sustainable waste management protocols.
g. Threats to marine and coastal resources and ecosystems identified and reduced.

3. Tourism

INTRODUCTION: Tourism is a top priority in all the Island States of the Eastern Caribbean. The Caribbean is a very popular destination for tourist from around the world. The coastal and marine resources provide tourists with a wide variety of activities and attractions including water sports, diving, snorkelling or relaxing on the beaches.

Tourism makes significant contributions to the economies of the Island States comprising the Eastern Caribbean Group. It provides, inter alia, foreign currency and bring with it development in infrastructure such as hotels, resorts, public facilities and institutions airports and seaport and roads. These provide employment for thousands (directly or indirectly) at all level of the society.

GOALS: To develop sustainable coastal tourism while minimizing its impacts to coastal resources and other resource users.
Aichi targets: 1, 4, 6,10,11, 14, 20

OBJECTIVES: By 2020 reduce by 25% each known negative impacts of tourism on coastal biodiversity.

OUTCOMES

a. New knowledge and skills:

Tourists, residents and tourism stakeholders are aware of dependence of tourism on the environment and the potential negative impacts of tourism on livelihoods and the coastal biodiversity

b. New attitude/behaviours:
Stakeholders will be willing to collaborate in taking action to safeguard their livelihoods and reduce and eliminate the negative impacts. Approaches will be taken to accommodate nature wherever possible and make sustainable use of natural assets.

c. New environment
    - Enhanced biodiversity
    - An environment of cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders

OUTPUTS

a. a national policy identifying areas appropriate for Tourism activities (as part of a Strategic Environmental Assessment-SEA). Map demarcating user activities.
b. Region wide transition towards more sustainable ecotourism activities.
c. Reduced impacts of destructive factors of tourism on biodiversity
d. Integrated National tourism policy and strategic plan.

4. Maritime Transport

INTRODUCTION: The Eastern Caribbean States depend heavily on the maritime transport as a mode of transport for goods, people (cruise, sport fishing and recreational activities) and cargo throughout the region. However, marine transport poses threats to the marine environment and human health from *inter alia*:

- *Non-native species* may be transported by ships contained in ballast water, attached to ship hulls or as cargo
- *Noise pollution* caused by marine transport can cause disorientation, miscommunication and interrupt feeding in living marine organisms
- *Risk being struck*, causing injury or death to marine mammals and human
- *Exhaust gases* contain greenhouse gases (*carbon dioxide*)
- *Crude oil spill* contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) which are toxic to marine life causing developmental problems, susceptibility to disease, and abnormal reproductive cycles
- *Sewage discharges* contains bacterial and viruses which may contaminate fisheries and cause algal blooms and risks to public health
- *Solid waste* generated on a marine transport includes glass, paper, cardboard, aluminum and steel cans, and plastics which may become marine debris that may threaten marine organisms, humans and coastal communities
- *oil leaks* from engine and machinery can harm fish and wildlife and pose threats to human health

GOAL: To manage Maritime Transport to minimize conflict with other stakeholders and damage to marine biodiversity.
Aichi Target: 2, 8, 9, 10

OBJECTIVES: By 2020 have mechanism in place that will manage maritime transport to prevent conflict with other stakeholders and minimize the impact on biodiversity.

OUTCOMES

a. New knowledge and skills:
    - Stakeholders aware of new maritime lanes and operation procedures
    - Stakeholders are willing to the work together to solve problems

b. New attitude/behaviours:

Stakeholders are willing to comply with operating procedures and management measures, in addition to participating in decision-making.

c. New environment
An environment conducive to conflict resolution.

OUTPUTS

a. Identifying areas appropriate for Maritime Transport and provide adequate facilities (*ports and demarcation*).
b. Control Maritime Transport-related pathways for transfer of Invasive Alien Species.
c. Conflict resolution procedures being practiced.
d. Reduced impacts of the threats from marine transport, on biodiversity.
e. Reduced discharge of waste from marine transport.
f. Maps of maritime transport use.

5. Governance

INTRODUCTION: Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), sovereign States of the Region have the right to exploit their natural resources and are obligated to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment. This forms the legal framework within which regional marine biodiversity is managed. This framework is further shaped by a collection of instruments such a CBD, Cartagena Convention, SPAW Protocol, BPOA, Agenda 21, Fish Stock Agreement and Compliance Agreement.

Across the region biodiversity legislation and governance institutions are weak, and many of the instruments are not fully implemented due the limited capacity and financial resources. There is a need in the region to cooperate and cooperate, build capacity, mobilize resources, strengthen legislation, build institutional and stakeholders' capacity, in addition to establishing linkages.

GOAL: Improve the Governance structures and processes in the subregion, to improve transparency and strengthen stakeholder participation and biodiversity conservation.
Aichi Targets: 2, 4, 13, 14, 18, 20

OBJECTIVES: By 2020 strengthen the institutional arrangements, update the legislation and develop the policies necessary for the management, conservation and sustainable utilization of marine biodiversity.

OUTCOMES

a. *New knowledge and skills:*
Stakeholder will be knowledgeable and skilled in identifying the treats to marine biodiversity and participating in the collection information and decision-making.

b. *New attitude/behaviours:*
Willingness among Stakeholders to collaborate and cooperate in conserving marine biodiversity.

c. *New environment*
An environment of good governance and integrated collaborate management.

OUTPUTS

a. Harmonized biodiversity legislation.
b. Improve operational procedures.
c. National Planning Policy Framework.
d. Improved participation from communities in governances.
e. Reduction in conflicts.

6. Funds Mobilization

GOAL: To build: Local capacity to develop projects and mobilize funds from local and international agencies and monitor the use of these funds.

OBJECTIVES: By 2020 participating States will have secured funding to support at least two priority biodiversity conservation projects.

OUTCOMES

d. *New knowledge and skills:*
Participating States will have the capacity to source funding for biodiversity projects and monitoring the use of these funds.

e. *New attitude/behaviours:*
There will be a focus on conducting biodiversity.

f. *New environment:*
An environment that focuses on conservation of biodiversity.

OUTPUT

- Enhanced biodiversity
- Achievement of some of the Aiche Target
- List of priority biodiversity project for funding

Action and Activities

The present reality in the eastern Caribbean group is: overlapping responsibility for the priority areas listed above, limited human and institutional capacity, inadequate financial resources, ineffective communication among agencies and stakeholders, little or no cooperation and collaboration among agencies and weak legislation and enforcement. The extent to which these realities prevent the achievement sustainable biodiversity varies among and within countries and is dependent on the culture and social construct of the country. Therefore, it will be difficult, in this paper to prescribe detailed action and plans for this group. These details will have to done at the Country level. However, since we share several priorities we present the framework to guide the achievement of the stated objectives.

1. Identify a national biodiversity change agent (champion) to lead/have oversight on biodiversity matters:
    - Coordinate and advise on biodiversity activities
    - Source funding for biodiversity projects
    - Monitor and evaluate project progress
    - Report on biodiversity issues
    - Build awareness of the value of biodiversity
    - Collect and analyse data on biodiversity
    - Review and advise on biodiversity legislation
    - Ensure compliance with agreed international instruments
    - Partner, build linkages and open lines of communication with agencies and stakeholders such as those responsible for: fisheries, law enforcement, tourism, pollution, maritime transport, drafting of legislation, foreign affairs and biodiversity NGO

2. Strengthen to fulfil their national mandate and international obligations under agreed international instruments.

3. Clearly define the boundaries and role of each person (agencies) with responsibilities for biodiversity, in an effort to avoid duplication of effort.

4. Develop and implement (after approval) at the national level a biodiversity strategic plan.

Priority Areas	Action
Fisheries	• Development of Fisheries Management Plans
	• Compile available data and identify data gaps
	• Identify cost effective means to collect data
	• Establishment of a regional and nation MSC System to combat IUU fishing
	• Implementation of mechanisms to reduce risk to fisher folk
	• Reduction in the use of unsustainable fishing practices
	• Update fisheries management Legislation
	• Increased in training and funding to bolster enforcement, data collection and stakeholder participation
	• Early Warning for pending disasters
	• Establish Insurance for fisherfolk noting potential for losses from Climate Change
	• Fisherfolk training and certification on fish processing and handling eg CVQs
Pollution	• Develop and improve sewage and liquid waste management systems
	• Develop National Strategies in line with relevant international conventions e.g. LBS protocol.
	• Establish a Sustainable waste management protocols
	• Establishment and Enforcement of appropriate legislation for all sources of marine pollution
	• Establish monitoring systems including appropriate laboratory services
	• Monitoring/Maintenance of Sewage collection and treatment infrastructure.
	• Facilities to dispose of solid waste are developed which promote recycling
Tourism	• Establish of incentives on tourism development activities geared towards marine conservation
	• Improve the capacity of the relevant institutions to monitor and assess of the impact of tourism development projects on the marine and coastal environment
	• Identify and reduced major threats to marine and coastal ecosystems
	• Involve of local communities in eco-tourism
	• Assessment of ecosystem assets to tourism and identification of beneficiaries
Maritime Transport	• Establish zones for maritime transport and related facilities.
	• Develop and implement legislation to address IAS Transfer with appropriate monitoring, mitigation and control measures established
	• Training for recognition and handling of IAS
	• Seek training and funding to bolster enforcement, monitoring and reporting procedures.
Governance	• Coordinate and enhance sub- regional and national efforts for the conservation of biodiversity of reef and associated habitat across and within sectors
	• Develop and implement initiatives for sustainable livelihoods by building capacity, alternative sources of income generation and creating added value
	• Enhance institutional structure and capacity of subregional and national arrangements for mainstreaming and implementing management and conservation of marine resources
	• establish Framework for development of SEA
	• Transparent EIA process guided by legislation
	• Use of Alternative Management Systems (Co-management, Community-based management)
	• Share responsibility for data collection

	• Harmonize Regional policy on access and benefits sharing
Funds Mobilization	• Identify persons or entity to source funding for projects
	• Identify priority biodiversity projects

Key Stakeholders to be involved (*and their roles*)

Key Stakeholders	Roles
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States	OECS will act as a parent organization to assist with the organizational procedures at a region level and facilitate partnerships with regional and international donor agencies/institutions.
CARICOM	CARICOM will act as a parent organization to assist with the organizational procedures at a region level and facilitate partnerships with regional and international donor agencies/institutions.
Ministries with responsibility for: Fisheries	Ministry of Fisheries will be expected to facilitate communication, education and training among stakeholders. They are expected to participate in consultations with stakeholders to update and create new legislation with a focus on sustainable use of marine biodiversity resources.
Environment	Ministry of Environment (MoE) will be expected to facilitate the coordination within government sectors at a country level. Additionally, the MoE will assist with the national and regional coordination, implementation, and capacity building (skills training, legal implementation, etc).
Tourism	Ministry of Tourism (MoT) will be tasked with conducting with relevant tourism stakeholders and resource users to encourage a region and nation-wide coordination on the implementation of ecotourism activities. The MoT will also be tasked on developing a record of known conflict areas and issues, and participate in the drafting and gazzetting of procedural documents to handle such conflicts. The MoT will be responsible for facilitating the training of community members and marine resource users in ecotourism and other alternative livelihood activities, and promoting this ecotourism product at a regional and international level.
Finance and Economic Development	The Ministries of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) will be tasked with creating financing mechanisms at a national level to ensure the sustainable implementation and future of the MSP plan. The MoFED will be tasked with identifying regional and international funding agencies which can assist with the coordination and implementation of the various activities under this project.
Social and Community Development	The Ministry of Social and Community Development (MoSCD) will be tasked with coordinating NGOs and Community Organizations to ensure that a collaborative effort is made in the design and implementation of the MSP. MoSCD will assist in the creation of updated legislation which empowers local communities and encourages a greater and more sustainable use of marine biodiversity.
Academic Institutions	Academia will be tasked primarily with facilitating the training and increased knowledge capacity of stakeholders and resource users, both in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation techniques, as well as to foster a greater understanding of the ecosystem services provided through the marine environment. Academic institutions such as UWI and CERMES will be tasked with designing educational programs which ensure that the technical capacity is developed and maintained within the region, with the financial support from participating member countries. In some circumstances, academia will also be asked to provide advice on

	technical matters and conduct research on areas of concern.
Maritime Authorities	Maritime Authorities (MA) will be tasked with coordinating activities between national and regional port stakeholders to determine ways to best address conflict resolutions. Additionally, MA will be tasked with the development of procedures, in association with the Ministry of Environment and Fisheries, to develop procedures which reduce the risk of IAS transfer via Cargo, Hull fouling, Ballast water, and other maritime activities.
Legal Fraternity	The Legal Fraternity will be responsible for reviewing and updating legislation which are relevant to the implication of the MSP and sustainable use of marine biodiversity. This process will be supported through consultations with various level stakeholders and community organizations.
Non- Governmental Organizations	NGO will be tasked with facilitating discussions between multi-sector levels (Private companies, government agencies, community groups). NGOs will additionally be expected to facilitate and implement training and capacity building of government and community level stakeholders. NGOs will be expected to take an active role in the process of consultations, drafting of legislation, stakeholder training and capacity building, public awareness and outreach programs, and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the MSP. Additionally, the NGO sector will assist with building partnerships and linkages with regional and international.
Community Based Organizations	Community Based Organizations (CMOs) will be asked to ensure that community members and resources users feel involved and empowered in the process of MSP implementation. This means involvement in the process of drafting and approving legislation, capacity building and skills training, awareness and education activities, and active involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the MSP. CMOs will be tasked with ensuring the voices of all individuals are adequately presented, including women and indigenous people, in all stages of the MSP process.

Linkages With/Needs for support from supranational processes

- Enforcement and Governance training has been conducted in Australia, provided through Australian National Center for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS)
- Initial Ocean Institute (IOI) provides Ocean Governance training yearly through an MoU with CRFM
- Data management and stock assessment training is offered through University of Florida
- Iceland Governments offers training on data collection and analysis, aquaculture, fish handling, stock assessment, and product development
- WECAFC provides consultancy services in stock assessment and training

4. Grenada: A Strategy for the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources and the promotion of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture as key initiatives: *Key focus on issues surrounding coastal erosion and coastal pollution.Timeframe 2017-2027*

Important tools:

National legislation:

Mining Legislation, National Water and Sewage Policy, Solid Waste Management Authority Legislation, Ports Authority Legislation, Environmental Health Legislation, Agriculture Policy, Fisheries policy, Coastal Zone Management Policy, Forestry Policy, "National Strategy for Combating Coastal Erosion" (to be developed under this strategy)

Aichi: Targets 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11,14, 19, 20

SDG Goals:
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG 14 Life Below Water - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Multilateral Environmental Agreements
CCORAL Tool
Stakeholder Mapping
Gap Analysis
EIAs
SEAs

Common Vision/Objectives (*among different sectors/agencies*)

Preservation of marine and coastal biodiversity for the benefits of the local economy including new opportunities for tourism, recreation, cultural and traditional activities including fisheries

Fisheries: - Preservation and enhancement of coastal and marine resources, including mangroves, coral reef and seagrass beds. To look at new opportunities for sustainable aquaculture and fisheries within marine managed areas (MMAs). Look at possibility for new technology and methods for sustainable harvest. Increase in MSC, reduction in IUU fishing.

Forestry: - Preservation and enhancement of coastal and marine resources including near shore terrestrial habitats including mangroves, wetlands, coastal watersheds. Link with terrestrial sources of coastal erosion and pollution through rainfall and run-off.

Agriculture: - Permaculture, Organic farming, sustainable low impact agricultural practices

Tourism: Preserve the health and condition of the marine and coastal resources utilized for recreational tourism, dive tourism and opportunities for eco-tourism (Link with Pure Grenada initiative, 2030 plan, Blue Growth Plan, non-governmental organizations, such as the Grenada Hotel and Tourism Association).

Environment: Biodiversity, climate change, coastal zone management (Link to Coastal Zone Task Force), environmental protection, land-based sources of pollution

Ministry of Works – The location of sustainable sources of aggregates for development. Capacity building for coastal engineering.

Private Sector: Link to Tourism, Link to development and sustainable use of building materials, reduction of pollution, the need for recycling

NGOs/CBOs/Local Communities: Link to livelihoods (use of mangroves, removal of sand and aggregates on a small scale), preservation of marine and coastal biodiversity

Land Use: will be responsible for creating, updating and maintaining MSP. Focal point for land based sources of pollution

Current Situation (*baseline*)
- Coastal erosion ongoing island wide
- Current removal of sand and aggregates is not based on scientific data
- Uncontrolled coastal development and planning - links to coastal pollution
- Coastal engineering not based on scientific data and technical expertise lacking
- Fisheries co-management in an early stage – no legislation yet
- Ecosystem approach to fisheries being delayed
- Closed seasons and size limits in place
- Enforcement is limited
- Mari-culture projects ongoing
- Aquaculture in an early stage
- Aquaponics in pilot stage
- FADs are in operation
- Need stronger fisherfolk organizations

- Challenges with treatment of waste and waste water
- Land based sources of pollution – agriculture sector an example
- No recycling facilities on island
- Influx of Sargassum

- Inadequate capacity and expertise
- Inadequate enforcement and monitoring
- Majority of land in Grenada is privately owned (Land policy in development)
- EBA Projects and climate change projects and initiatives are not necessarily linked
- Ongoing destruction of coastal ecosystems

Expected Outcomes/Outputs
- The Strategy for the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources should be approved, mainstreamed and implemented.
- A GIS Marine Spatial Plan linked to an open-access database will be created. The intention is for the MSP to inform development, mining activities and also highlight where areas need to have some intervention such as EBA or Coastal Engineering or where MPAs or MMAs might assist in management. The MSP can also highlight pollution sources and activities which might address these e.g. Waste to Energy Projects or need for Sewage treatment etc. The development of this MSP will also involve community consultations and inputs from local communities on the historical baselines, location of resources and user patterns. The MSP will be updated every 3 years (with renewed public and multi-sector consultations). The MSP will include:

Zoning for:

- Areas of severe coastal erosion, where certain types of development may exacerbate erosion, and areas of accretion (based on ongoing monitoring and studies)
- Areas which have the potential for high impact on the coast in terms of water quality including:
  - Agriculture areas
  - Marina and yachting development
  - Industrial Activities
  - Coastal development including waste water disposal
  - Pollution hotspots
- Activities which are or have the potential to impact the health of coastal and marine ecosystems
- The MSP will also take into account marine and coastal biodiversity (Linkages with UKHO, GCCA and CROP, ICCAS projects for marine LIDAR, benthic data and marine ecosystems). Satellite mapping can show areas of sargassum
- Based on the Biodiversity, areas which may be suitable for development of mariculture, aquaculture, MMAs, MPAs, Fish Sanctuaries, FADs, offshore fishing
- Mapping of EBA, Eco-DRR, DRR and Climate Change and livelihood projects which are ongoing in coastal areas

- The creation of an approved National Strategy to address Coastal Erosion. This would have a long term goal of reducing the reliance on coastal resources for building material. The timeline could involve the gradual shifting to alternative sources

Governance

- A National focal point for GIS should be established and approved, capacity building should take place for GIS and database management
- A Centralized database needed for water quality, beach profiling, marine and coastal biodiversity including mangrove, coral and seagrass bed coverage, and coordination on data collection
- Mobilize NIC (Coastal Zone Task Force) in implementation of data collection and dissemination
- Mainstreaming of this strategy into all EBA, Climate Change and Development projects and plans
- The MSP and Strategy should be linked to the goals of other National Initiatives such as the Blue Growth master Plan, The National Development 2030 and the National Physical Development Plan

Actions/Activities

• Engage political commitment

- Use of a tool such as the CCORAL tool to mainstream this strategy into the different sectors.
- Incorporate this strategy into the EIA process. Use of tool at High level including PS and Ministers for awareness
- Look at the possibility of conducting SEAs for our development plans including Blue Growth to take into account regional collaborations and how this strategy could fit in.

• Facilitate cross-sectoral coordination among authorities

- Multisectoral and community consultations during the development of the strategy.
- Utilize GAP analysis and stakeholder mapping
- Make the link to livelihoods and ecosystem services – possibility of conducting future ecosystem valuations
- Mobilize CZTF as a key multi-sectoral group

- Allow coordination with Academia, Private Sector, increased collaboration with NGOs and local communities
- Link with National Climate Change Committee
- Link with National Sustainable Development Council
- Link with NGO meetings and stakeholders
- Link with Private Sector Groups such as GHTA, Fisherfolk Associations,
- Solid Waste Management Board
- National Water and Sewerage
- Fisheries Advisory Committee
- Link with Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique (look at how strategy can be tailored to their needs)

• Facilitate on-ground implementation

- The National Strategy should be widely published (Gazette, Newspaper, Online, Social Media)
- The MSP should be a publicly available platform
- Town Hall meetings for awareness
- Physical Planning Authority, GIDC and GTA need to be key players. The strategy could inform guidelines for EIAs, coastal development, community consultation and/or planning legislation (long term goal)(SEAs)
- Connect MSP with other planning instruments- including MPA man tools
- All future projects should take into account this strategy – including EBA, Climate Change and DRR and Eco-DRR projects

Coastal Erosion

The institution of an integrated coastal shoreline monitoring programme. To include the following:

- Beach Profiling data collection
- Conducting a Sediment Transport Study
- Conducting a Sediment Budget Study

- Creation of a plan for phasing out of utilization of beach aggregates and the identification of alternatives. Should include cost benefit analysis and socioeconomic data

- All shoreline mining activities or proposals should be reviewed by the NIC

- Awareness for local stakeholders, enforcement and government and private sector about the negative impacts of using beach material and about coastal deforestation

- Work with Forestry division to create mangrove and other coastal vegetation nurseries and a plan for coastal re-vegetation
- Linkages with regional project such as ACS Sandy Shoreline Project
- Build capacity for coastal engineering in the NIC to be able to use the beach profiling, STS and Sand Budget data to recommend projects for coastal restoration

Coastal Pollution:

- Water Quality monitoring programme island wide (all projects such have this as a component) to identify hotspots
- Establish recycling facility for plastics

- Build on initial pilots of waste to energy projects including Biogas for Farmers and industry, waste to protein (reprocessing of fish and agriculture waste into feed). Sargassum as a fertilizer and as a potential biogas source
- Education programme for farmers for sustainable use of artificial pesticides and fertilizer (e.g point application of fertilizers). Training programme for farmers in permaculture, organic methods and composting based on initial pilots
- Creation of project proposal for the installation of treatment facilities and more efficient sewage networks including sewer networks for rural areas
- Mobilize Sargasssum Task Force and use regional cooperation to addressing Sargassum problem.

Fisheries and Aquaculture:

- Training and strengthening of fisherfolk organizations to become officially registered and sustainable. This will provide opportunities for them to submit proposals for funding.
- The creation of a National Fisherfolk organization which will act as an umbrella group. This will have regional links to other regional fisher folk organizations. Links with regional groups such as CNFO/ CERMES for training and capacity-building.
- Create legislation for co-management of fisheries resources. Expand current pilot project on co-management to other parishes. Involve community in monitoring and community reporting.
- Implement Port State Measure to combat IUU fishing
- Training programs on aquaponics, mariculture and aquaculture especially for rural areas and fisherfolk. This will assist in removing pressure from the marine resources (especially demersals).
- Training in marketing strategies and new product development for products of mariculture and aquaculture.
- Training in SPS for improving/maintaining quality assurance of marine products and improving postharvest methods.
- Promote sustainable use of FADS, training and materials to be disseminated.
- Review closed seasons and size limits already in place based on data and local user information and take into account changes in climate.
- More education programs about ecosystem services for fisherfollk. This will link with community enforce and co-management.

• Communicate with different stakeholders, including Indigeonous Peoples & Local Communities

- Widespread and also targeted consultation with CBOs, Private sector, NGOs and fisherfolk communities and organizations
- Regular use of social media, newspaper, radio, TV, flyers
- Use existing committees including NCCC, Fisheries Advisory Committee etc.

• Ensure sustainable implementation/monitoring/evaluation

- Ensure monitoring programmes are continued and that the data is available to the public. Community should be involved in data collection where possible.
- Central database should be continually updated and accessible (transparency legislation)
- Continued consultation and education necessary

- For review of MSP every 3 years stakeholders should meet again to give feedback on what worked well and what needs improvement
- Monitoring tools such as METT

• Ensure sustainable financing)
Develop National Trust Fund to access resources
Government should budget for certain activities under the strategy
Private Sector partnerships
Tools such as the National Adaptation Plan which has some overlap should be mobilized to attract funding
Other sources of funding such as Eco-DRR, DRRR, Climate Change, Regional Partnership
Intergovernmental and regional partnerships
Blue Economy
Public Private Partnerships
Utilizing environmental tax
Deposit schemes for plastic and/or recycling
Need to have accountability and transparency

Timeframe
2017 – 2027

3 months
Stakeholder consultations
Stakeholder mapping completed

1 year
Draft of strategy and initial database created

18 months
Strategy completed, Draft MSP completed

21 months
Consultations on MSP

24 months
First version of MSP completed

30 months
MSP and strategy mainstreaming into different sectors

Key Stakeholders To Be Involved (*and their roles*)

Fisheries: - To look at new opportunities for sustainable aquaculture and fisheries within MMAs. Look at possibility for new technology and methods for sustainable harvest. Increase in MSC, reduction in IUU fishing. Coordinating the meetings with Fisherfolk organizations. Responsible for data collection on fish stock, catch and effort, fishing methods, mariculture, aquaculture, aquapoincs, monitoring MCS, training of fisherfolk, management of fisheries resources also with reliance on co-management.

Forestry: - Responsible for mangrove and coastal and watershed restoration and maintenance of terrestrial biodiversity. Link with terrestrial sources of coastal erosion and pollution through rainfall and run-off. Responsible for training and data collection.

Agriculture: - Responsible for educating farmers, responsible for linking farmers with alternative solutions such as biogas and permaculture and organic farming.

Tourism: Responsible for data on tourism, dive tourism and opportunities for eco-tourism. Linking with the private sector.

Environment: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Coastal Zone Management, Environmental Protection,

Ministry of Works – responsible for mining activities and engineering. Important players in selecting which areas are suitable and where engineering can take place.

Private Sector: Link to Tourism, Link to Development and sustainable use of building materials, reduction of pollution, the need for recycling. Important players advocating for recycling.

NGOs/CBOs/Local Communities: Important stakeholders for local user patterns, local drivers of economy based on use of coastal resources, important stakeholders for capturing historical data

Land Use: will be responsible for creating, updating and maintaining MSP. Strategy should allow for them to be made the national focal point for all GIS . LBS focal point.

Linkages With/Needs For Support From Supranational Processes
OECS
ACS
CLME+ SAP
Aichi
SDG
CNFO
CERMES
CRFM
CBD
CDB
5Cs
GEF
CARIFICO
ECMMANN
OBIS
Caribnode
FAO

5. Implementation of a Marine Protected Area in the Three Bays (Northeast of Haiti)

General Objective
To reduce the threats on the natural resources through conservation and management

Specific Objectives
To ensure the sustainability of fishing activities;
To promote mangrove protection;
To protect threatened species and habitats;
To enhance the livelihoods and well-being of local communities

(This vision is to be accepted by all stakeholders in the community: Fishers—new fishing techniques will be adopted by fishers, such as fishing on FADs; Charcoal producers—Alternative activities will be taking place; Mayors; Local NGOs; Industrial parks—Water treatment facilities will be put in place; Salt producers—moving to other areas and activities)

Current Situation (*Baseline*)

- ✓ The area has 500,000 inhabitants on 75,000 hectares
- ✓ The area is subdivided in 16,677 ha of terrestrial habitats, 4,264 hectares of mangroves, 412 hectares of fresh water, and 10,657 hectares of shallow water, 43,386 hectare in 30 meters depth, 3,000 fishers and 47,000 Charcoal producers, 400 salt producers, and 57,500 informal workers
- ✓ There is no convenient public infrastructure for fishers and no fisheries data collection system
- ✓ 95 bird species have been found, 22 of which are non-reproducing migratory birds
- ✓ 301 marine species have been also registered (TNC)

Expected Outcomes/Outputs

- ✓ Fishing practices are sustainable and well monitored
- ✓ Fisheries employment and income are optimized
- ✓ Mangrove cutting and charcoal production are reduced
- ✓ Alternative to charcoal energy is identified and developed
- ✓ Charcoal production is diversified
- ✓ Informal employment sector is regularized

Actions/Activities

Engage political commitment

- ✓ The steering committee of the National Agency of Protected Area must discuss with the territorial management inter-ministerial committee, local authorities, local NGOs and other stakeholders on the elaboration of action and management plans and submits this plan to the stakeholders for validation (Governance).

Facilitate cross-sectoral coordination among authorities

- ✓ National Agency Protected Area (NAPA): it identifies the conservation and management objects with the agreement of local stakeholders
- ✓ Territory management inter-ministerial committee: It ensures the well cross sectoral coordination by approving the submitted plan by the NAPA and elaborates the presidential order declaring the area is under protected
- ✓ Creation of an advisory committee composed of:
    - Locally elected officials
    - Representatives from the local public administration:
        - Ministry of Environment
        - Ministry of Agriculture and fisheries
        - Ministry of Tourism and Industry
        - Ministry of Culture
        - Ministry of Justice
        - Ministry of National Education
    - Representatives from all professional activity sectors:
        - Fisheries
        - Charcoal production
        - Salt production
        - Industry sector
        - Tourism
        - Local organization
        - etc.
    - Representatives of users:
        - Underwater fishing

        - Diving
        - Yachting
        - Fish and salt consumers
        - etc.
    - Representatives from NGOs
    - Experts
        - Environmentalists
        - Jurists
        - Socioeconomists
- ✓ Define a meeting planning (meetings on a quarterly basis) and mobilize financial resource

Facilitate on-ground implementation

- ✓ Awareness-building campaign on sustainable development (3 pillars: Social, Economic and Environment) and promoting human rights (i.e., Artisanal fisheries directives, FAO,2015):
    - Schools and universities
    - Churches
    - Town hall (local festivities)
    - Base community organization
    - Media
    - Social network
    - etc.
- ✓ Scientific and technical programmes for social, economic and environmental improvement of activity sectors

Communicate with different stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs)

- ✓ To ensure:
    - The legitimacy of representatives from advisory committee
    - Information-sharing (top-down and bottom-up) between the advisory committee and related stakeholders by:
        - Training the representatives on their role as representatives and leading the meeting
        - Giving them financial and technical equipment for organizing the meeting in the local communities
- ✓ To develop of collective awareness by using the common media (radio), involving the local human resources (Pastors, priest, mayors, local elected, artist, etc.) and taking advantage of the local festivities

Ensure sustainable implementation/monitoring/evaluation

- ✓ To demonstrate transparency
- ✓ To establish a baseline of the situation at three levels: social, economic and environmental
- ✓ To ensure the monitoring of interventions related to the conservation and management objectives identified in the MPA action plan
- ✓ To define social, economic and environmental indicators of conservation and management objects and to track their evolution
- ✓ To implement data collection systems for the monitoring of the above indicators
- ✓ To analyze the data and share the results to publicly once per year

Ensure sustainable financing)

- ✓ Government must coordinate the funding sources and their optimized utilization and makes sure that the goals are achieved for encouraging donors to finance projects
- ✓ To encourage the co-financing of activity management plan by the beneficiaries

- ✓ To establish a tax mechanism for instance:
  - on the industrial activities having negative externalities
  - on the tourism for the welcome improvement in the MPA sites
  - Etc…
- ✓ To communicate the obtained results to international donors in order to encourage them to sustainably contribute to park project
- ✓ To establish a majority NGO Board Trust Fund for getting funds from Green Climate Change Agency and other funding agencies

Timeframe

Actions	Stakeholder	Period
Executive order	Government	-
Creation of the advisory committee	NAPA	Months 1-3
Creation of the management unit on the ground	NAPA	Months 1-3
Elaboration of the management plan	NAPA/TNC/Advisory committee	Month 2-7
Establishment of the economic, social environmental baseline	NAPA with experts from different fields	Months 1-9
Awareness campaign of the local population	NAPA/Management unit	All year
Capacity building of the representatives and consultation launch by sector	Representatives with the management unit and NAPA support	All year
Implementation of the first actions of the management plan	Management unit and stakeholders	Months 10-12
Presentation of realized activities during the first year to advisory committee	Advisory committee	Month 12

Key Stakeholders to be Involved (*and their roles*)

Stakeholders	**Roles**
NAPA	Protect the biodiversity and coordinate the national protected area systems
Management unit	Implement the management plan on the ground
Advisory committee	Ensure the representation of stakeholders and defend their interests
Fishers	Participate in resource management (providing effort and catch data) and applying the fishing management measures (mesh size, capture size, etc.)
Charcoal producers	Participate in viable alternative-activity seeking and apply the management measures elaborated after stakeholder consultation for the NAPA
Salt producers	Participate to the discussion on the salt production and valorization improvement based on better environmental practices
Tourism sector	Promote ecotourism through service-enhancing and equipment (Hotel, restaurant, beaches, cruise ship and local ship)
Industry	Participate in employment diversification and cooperate to the environmental impact reduction of industrial activities.

Linkages With/Needs for support from supranational processes
TNC: Technical support
IDB: Funding support
CBD: Funding support
GEF: Funding support
UNDP: Technical support
CRFM: Scientific support for fisheries management

Aichi Targets expected to be achieved
Target 6: fisheries sustainable management
Target 11: Contribute to achieving 10% of MPA and 17% terrestrial protected area;
Target 12: Pressure reduction on the threatened species

6. Estrategia para la planificación espacial marina de la "Zona Especial de Manejo Marino Costero de la Zona Sur de la Península de Azuero (ZEMMC). Ejercicio conceptual, República de Panamá.
Onel Masardule (FPCI); Haydee Medina (MiAmbiente) y Lucas Pacheco (ARAP).

Alcance geográfico: Zona Marino – Costera del Sur de Azuero; Provincia de Los Santos.

Visión: Tener una zona especial de manejo marino costero, que integre efectivamente la conservación biodiversidad y uso sostenible de los recursos con el desarrollo socio-económico y turístico del área.

Objetivos:

- Para el año 2020, las actividades humanas en el área de la ZEMMC, se realizan de forma ordenada e integradas dentro de una planificación espacial marina que permite salvaguardar el equilibrio de la biodiversidad, la belleza natural y la productividad biológica y económica del área.
- Lograr la reducción de las presiones humanas que afectan la posibilidad de lograr un desarrollo de la actividad pesquera y el turismo.
- Fortalecer las estructuras sociales, políticas e institucionales para que permitan asegurar la coordinación participativa de todos sectores envueltos en el manejo del área de la ZEMMC.

Situación actual (*línea de base*):
Mediante la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 095 de 18 de agosto de 2010, se declaró a la Zona Sur de la Península de Azuero como una Zona Especial de Manejo Marino Costero, la cual posee una extensión aproximada de 3,589 km^2. Sin embargo, a pesar de contar con el marco legal que la sustenta, a la fecha no se ha podido cumplir con los procesos que permitan la implementación y ordenación espacial integrada de los recursos marino costero en el área.

La ZEMMC de la Sur de Azuero, es un área de gran importancia para la conservación de la biodiversidad pues posee ecosistemas marinos costeros como arrecifes coralinos, manglares, sitios de anidación de tortugas marinas como la tortuga Golfina *Lepidochelys olivacea* (Eschscholtz, 1829) entre otras y es parte de la ruta de migración para la crianza de las poblaciones ballenas jorobadas *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781) del pacífico, que migran desde el hemisferio Norte y Sur.
La ZEMMC del sur de Azuero, se encuentra en el área conocida como el arco seco debido a la baja precipitación. La misma integra y conecta tres importantes áreas protegidas (La Marinera, Isla Cañas, Pablo Barrios e Isla Iguana) que poseen una alta diversidad biológica. La ZEMMC aparte de tener un valor científico y de conservación, tienen un valor turístico muy importante donde también se aprecian atractivos culturales y actividades programadas durante el año que generan una alta migración de turistas a la región.

Debido a las características de desarrollo (tabla 1), esta zona es receptora de presiones de múltiples, sin embargo las más reconocibles son la presión de la frontera agropecuaria que genera sedimentación, contaminación por pesticidas, herbicidas y fertilizantes. También se reconoce la presión de la explotación de los recursos pesqueros en el área. En la ZEMMC del sur de Azuero existe un total aproximado de 700 embarcaciones pesqueras ribereñas que desarrollan pesquerías multiespecíficas durante todo el año. Los pescadores se encuentran agrupados en aproximadamente 10 asociaciones pero igual existen muchos pescadores independientes. Una nueva fuente de presiones actualmente la constituye el sector del desarrollo inmobiliario en la costa (turismo de sol y playa) que no siempre se desarrolla de forma ordenada y requiere desarrollar estrategias planificación adecuadas.

Tabla 1	Darién	Veraguas	Herrera	Los Santos	Bocas del Toro	Chiriquí	Coclé	Colón	Panamá
Agricultura, ganadería	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Pesca	X	X	X	X			X		
Minas y Canteras									X
Industrias							X	X	
Electricidad, gas y agua					X	X			
Construcción									X
Comercio								X	
Hoteles y restaurantes							X		
Transporte, Almacenamiento y comunicación								X	
Intermediación financiera									X
Actividades inmobiliarias									X
Enseñanza privada									
Servicio social y salud privada			X						X
Actividades sociales y personales			X	X					

Fuente INEC, en Atlas PNUD (2015)

Productos esperados:

- Diagnóstico de vacios y delimitación de competencias de las autoridades locales y nacionales a través del establecimiento del Comité Zonal y de una Plataforma de Coordinación Inter-institucional tal como lo señala la normativa vigente.
- Revisión y aprobación del Plan de Manejo de las áreas protegidas contenidas dentro de la ZEMMC y la implementación del plan de manejo de la ZEMMC con un plan de manejo espacial consensuado.
- Creación de una zona de pesca responsable y sostenible, fundamentada a través de la planificación marina espacial de la ZEMMC.
- Fortalecimiento de las cooperativas y asociaciones pesqueras para aumentar el valor de la producción pesquera, buscando nuevos mercados para productos pesqueros provenientes de pesquerías responsables.
- Desarrollo de actividades turísticas responsable y sostenible que sean cónsonas con la biodiversidad del área incluyendo la participación comunitaria (ecoturismo, proyectos de agroturismo, avistamiento de cetáceos y tortugas marinas).
- Diseño e implementación de un programa local de manejo responsable de los desechos (basura marina y micro plásticos) y disminución de redes fantasmas.
- Desarrollar la red de monitoreo, conservación y reducción de amenazas a las poblaciones de tortugas marinas en playas de anidación a través de la participación de los grupos comunitarios (reducción de contaminación lumínica).

- Elaboración de un programa de recuperación de las zonas bajas de las cuencas y restauración de áreas de manglares y arrecifes coralinos vulnerables.
- Fortalecimientos de actividades silvo-pastoriles que promuevan de la recuperación de los terrenos degradados por la acción de la ganadería y agricultura no sostenible.
- Promover el desarrollo de cultivos alternativos que promuevan la producción de alimentos libres agroquímicos.
- Regular la actividad en sitios de interés turístico en función de su capacidad de carga del área.
- Establecimiento de un acuerdo de las autoridades locales y nacionales que permitan el financiamiento e implementación de la estrategia en el tema de conservación de la biodiversidad y uso sostenible de los recursos del área.

Acciones / Actividades

- Creación del Comité Zonal y de la Plataforma de Coordinación Interinstitucional y programar reuniones periódicas que integren la participación y retroalimentación de la información entre las instituciones y la comunidad.
- Realizar un diagnóstico del área que incluya una evaluación ecológica rápida y evaluación rural participativa para obtener una línea base actualizada de la situación en la región.
- Realización de talleres y capacitaciones a los pescadores del área que permita el conocimiento de las normas y mejorar sus prácticas de pesca que realcen el valor agregado a sus productos y buscar mercados para su venta.
- Capacitación a boteros y tour-operadores en prácticas de turismo sostenible, así como capacitación comunitaria para guías eco-turísticas respectando las buenas prácticas de turismo sostenible.
- Diseñar y ejecutar un plan de manejo de los desechos e implementarlo en colaboración con los diferentes actores de la comunidad y buscar mercado para la compra de los desechos

Cronograma

Objetivo	Tiempo de Entrega	Pasos necesarios
- Conformación del Comité Zonal y de la Plataforma de Coordinación Institucional	3 meses	-Reunión preliminar -Revisión de documentos -Aprobación de los reglamentos del comité.
- Realizar un diagnóstico del área que incluya un evaluación ecológica rápida y evaluación rural participativa para obtener una línea base actualizada de la situación en la región.	6 meses	-Preparar TDR, contratación de Consultoría -Revisión y aprobación de los resultados.
- Realización de talleres y capacitaciones a los pescadores del área que permita el conocimiento de las normas y mejorar sus prácticas de pesca que realcen el valor agregado a sus productos y buscar mercados para su venta.	1 año	-Preparación de material y contratación del facilitador -Convocatoria con la comunidad y realización de talleres -Identificar nuevos mercados que estén interesados en pesca sostenible. -Lograr la conección para la distribución y venta de los productos.
- Capacitación a boteros y tour-	1 año	-Preparación y contratación de

operadores en prácticas de turismo sostenible, así como capacitación comunitaria para guías ecoturísticas respectando las buenas prácticas de turismo sostenible.		facilitador -Convocatoria con la comunidad -Lograr obtener certificación de los participantes
- Diseñar y ejecutar un plan de manejo de los desechos e implementarlo en colaboración con los diferentes actores de la comunidad y buscar mercado para la compra de los desechos	6 meses a 3 años	-Contratación del personal y evaluación de la región -Diseño del programa -Aprobación -Fase de divulgación e implementación.

Actores clave y sus roles:

Autoridades del Gobierno local:

3 municipios, Gobernación, Representantes de Corregimientos- su rol es velar por el cumplimento de las normativas de sus competencias, contribuir con la implementación de las iniciativas a través de la inclusión de las actividades y de programas que sean financiados por los fondos de descentralización, mediador y voceros de las necesidades de los diferentes sectores.

Instituciones gubernamentales que requieren una participación integrada y coordinada:

Velar por el seguimiento y cumplimiento de las normativas de sus competencias que garanticen la buena coordinación y eficiencia en la implementación de acciones para lograr el desarrollo sostenible de la región. Incorporar en sus planes operativos y presupuestarios, las actividades que involucren las actividades ambientales y socio-económicas que garanticen la implementación, eficiencia y coordinación efectivas en las instituciones involucradas.

ARAP: Recopilación y análisis de información pesquera, coordinar con MiAmbiente la formulación de las medidas de ordenación pesquera basada en la mejor información disponible y fiscalización de las mismas.

MIAMBIENTE: Diseño, elaborar, aprobación e implementar los planes de manejo de las áreas marinas protegidas contenidas dentro de la zona especial de manejo, tomando en cuenta las recomendaciones de la ARAP. Garantizar el estado de conservación de los recursos marinos costeros a través de la evaluación continua del recurso. Impulsar medidas de conservación tomando en cuenta las prioridades ambientales sin dejar de lado las necesidades socio-económicas de la comunidad.

MIDA: Promover e incentivar actividades agropecuarias que cumplan parámetros de calidad ambiental (control de pesticidas y fertilizantes) sin estas comprometan la seguridad y la salud de los ecosistemas marino-costeros.

ATP: Contribuir a identificar las oportunidades para un desarrollo sostenible en lo económico, ambiental, social y cultural de las actividades turísticas de la región, con la participación comunitaria y de otros actores.

AMP: Administrar, promover, regular, proyectar y ejecutar las estrategias, normas, planes y programas que están relacionando con el funcionamiento del sector marítimo. Salvaguardar los intereses nacionales en los espacios marítimos y aguas interiores dentro del marco de la estrategia marítima nacional.

SALUD: Garantizar a la población de la región, el acceso a atención integral, a través de servicios públicos de salud, con las condiciones necesarias para la producción de la salud. Asegurar y garantizar la supervisión y vigilancia de calidad de alimentos y otros productos para consumo humano, así como los

establecimientos y naves que se dedican al procesamiento y distribución y custodia de los mismos de acuerdo a las normas y reglamentos y códigos sanitarios nacionales e internacionales vigentes para que la población adquiera y consuma productos seguros e inocuos.

MICI: Coordinar, dirigir y controlar las actividades que hace posible el desarrollo y expansión de comercio, la industria, las actividades financieras, la investigación, aprovechamiento de los recursos minerales en el país.

ANATI: Dirigir, regular y asegurar el cumplimiento y aplicación de la política nacional de tierras, respetando los derechos de propiedad y la posesión de buena fe, mediante la regularización de catastro nacional, lográndola modernización de la administración y los servicios de tierra, garantizando la seguridad jurídica y el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida en Panamá rural y urbano.

POLICÍA NACIONAL Y SENAN: apoyar a las instituciones en el cumplimiento de las normativas y velar por la seguridad de los pescadores y de la población en general antes las actividades ilícitas de trasiego de drogas.

PROPIETARIOS DE TIERRAS: Asegurar que el desarrollo de la propiedad privada cumpla las normativas que regulan las actividades dentro de la zona especial de manejo marino costero. Asumir responsabilidad ante los impactos que se ocasionan sus actividades privadas en el área. Ordenar las actividades productivas y económicas siendo acordes a un desarrollo sostenible y amigable con los recursos y biodiversidad del área.

DESARROLLO INMOBILIARIOS: Proveer infraestructura y servicios de calidad aplicando medidas y prácticas amigables con el ambiente, que garanticen la conservación de la biodiversidad y el desarrollo socio-económico de las comunidades del área. Respetar la servidumbre y derecho de acceso público a la playa, así como el desarrollo de infraestructuras principalmente en áreas vulnerables a las interacciones con tortugas marinas.

COMUNIDADES DE PESCADORES: Velar por los intereses de sus miembros y contribuir en fortalecer las acciones que se realicen dentro del área. Asumir compromisos de mejorar sus métodos de pesca que contribuyan a lograr una pesca sostenible. Cumplir con las reglamentaciones, vedas, artes de pesca y áreas permitidas de pesca que aseguren un aprovechamiento óptimo del recurso.

CÁMARA DE TURISMO: Agrupar los intereses de los diferentes sectores que forman las actividades turísticas de la región de manera que sus necesidades, responsabilidades y compromisos sean transmitidos de manera eficiente. Promover en implementar de manera enérgica prácticas de turismo responsable amigables con el ambiente en cada uno de sus sectores.

GRUPOS COMUNITARIOS AMBIENTALES: Organizar a los miembros de las comunidades para apoyar el desarrollo de acciones de conservación en colaboración con las autoridades competentes. Fortalecer sus capacidades organizativas y cumplimiento de acciones que reales que contribuyan a la conservación., sentimiento de pertenencia y empoderamiento con respecto a los recursos naturales que poseen en el área.

ACADEMIA E INVESTIGACIÓN: Proveer información científica relevante para el área que promueva actividades alternativas como acuicultura y apoye con la generación de conocimientos de las especies de interés del ZEEMC.

GRUPOS TURÍSTICOS: Contribuir con la promoción y desarrollo turístico del área manteniendo prácticas de turismo responsable que aporten a la conservación y el desarrollo de la región. Velar porque los turistas y locales comprendan la importancia y el valor que tiene contar con ecosistemas naturales. Incrementar la participación de negocios locales para el desarrollo de las actividades socio económica de las comunidades y aportar a las iniciativas de conservación de los recursos marinos costeros.

Enlaces y necesidades de soporte de los procesos supra nacionales:
Las siguientes organizaciones podrían aportar para ayudar a desarrollar la planificación estratégica FAO, IATTC, OSPESCA, PNUD, PNUMA, Universidades e Institutos de investigación, ONGs, Peace Corps.
Se identifican que la planificación aportaría al cumplimiento de las metas AICHI: Goal A (1,2,3,4); Goal B (5,6,7,8, 10); Goal C (11, 12, 13); Goal D (14, 15); Goal E (17, 18, 19, 20).
Con respecto a los ODS, con el cumplimiento de las metas AICHI se podría catalizar el avance en el cumplimiento de los ODS (1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 y 17).

7. Implementation of an ICZM Policy for Trinidad and Tobago- Pilot project for the development of a Marine Spatial Plan for the Gulf of Paria

Submitted by Rahanna Juman, Institute of Marine Affairs; Lara Ferreira, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries; and Joslyn Lee Quay, CNFO

Overarching Vision:
Our marine resources are healthy and sustainably managed through an integrated, ecosystem-based mechanism that facilitates participatory management and decision-making based on best available scientific and local knowledge that leads to an improved quality of life for existing and future generations.

Goal:
To develop a Marine Spatial Plan for the Gulf of Paria that enables an integrated approach to marine resource management aimed at maintaining and where necessary, enhancing ecosystem services, while facilitating economic development through rational decision-making and planning.

Objectives:

1. To maintain, and where necessary rehabilitate coastal ecosystems in the Gulf of Paria by managing socioeconomic activities, and their impacts.
2. To plan and manage development in the Gulf of Paria coast so as to avoid increasing the incidence and severity of natural hazards and to avoid exposure of people, property and economic activities to significant risk from dynamic coastal process and impacts from climate change (e.g. coastal flooding).
3. To implement an integrated, ecosystem-based management approach through participatory governance.

Current Situation

Trinidad and Tobago's economy has always been supported by coastal and marine resources, primarily oil and gas, tourism and fisheries. For the past 10 years, the industrial sector has accounted for more than 50% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) while the service sector (including tourism and shipping) accounted for about 40% GDP, but more than 60% of the labour force. The fishing sector, although contributing much less to GDP, cannot be underestimated as it provides a source of livelihood, subsistence and nutrition, especially to some of the more vulnerable in society. Much of the economic activities are concentrated along the Gulf of Paria coast and this has ultimately lead to conflict between the oil and gas sector, shipping and fisherfolk while coastal communities have continued to express concerns about the loss of beach property and access, due to coastal development to facilitate industrial, tourism and housing expansion. The Gulf of Paria is divided/shared between Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. Management of this space would require also bilateral talks with Venezuela on fishing, oil exploration and habitat conservation.

Marine resources have been, and are being affected by the range of natural and human pressures to which they are subjected. Pollution of coastal waters has proven to be an ongoing and pervasive problem both from land-based and marine sources (including influence of the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers). In parts of the Gulf of Paria along Trinidad's west coast the problem is particularly acute. However, country-wide, areas with elevated parameters such as total suspended solids, hydrocarbons, nutrients, faecal coliform and heavy metals have been identified. This pollution problem has been found to be mainly land-based; where run off and effluent from terrestrial sources and activities have negatively impacted coastal sediment and water quality. Health and safety standards at several bathing beaches in Trinidad and Tobago have been compromised and some shellfish species are now unsafe for human consumption. Coastal water pollution has also partially influenced the observed decline of important ecosystems such as coral reefs and seagrass beds.

Waning health and loss of *Thalassia* dominated seagrass beds in the Gulf of Paria, have been linked to poor water quality from land-based pollution (nutrients and sediments). Loss of seagrass beds would result in loss of their ecosystem services such as coastal protection and habitat for fish and other marine species. There is an urgent need to manage, and in some areas, rehabilitate our seagrass community to ensure that they continue to provide a safe haven for rich biodiversity, and protect our coastline.

At the same time, mangroves forests have been shown to be undergoing degradation and habitat loss, not so much because of pollution, but through land-use change and development. Loss of mangrove forest will increase threat to human safety and increase damage to shorelines from coastal hazards such as erosion, flooding, and storm waves and surges. It will decrease coastal water quality, reduce biodiversity, eliminate fish and crustacean nursery habitat, adversely affect adjacent coastal habitats, and eliminate a major resource for human communities that traditionally rely on mangroves for numerous products and services. Furthermore, mangrove destruction can release large quantities of stored carbon and exacerbate global warming trends. The range of essential ecosystem services these ecological communities provide cannot be overstated. Thus, reasserted efforts must be made to alleviate negative pressures on them and boost their resilience.

Increased ecological resilience i.e. the capacity of an ecosystem to respond to perturbations by resisting damage and recovering quickly, is especially needed in the face of climate change and its associated hazards. The threats posed by climate change may become particularly evident when it comes to coastal erosion, which is already impacting beaches along the Gulf of Paria. Accelerated erosion in the future as a result of climate change and sea level rise has the potential to put critical coastal infrastructure and coastal communities at further risk. The ongoing long term coastal monitoring program, which needs to be strengthened, is essential for continued identification of at risk areas, and the designing and implementation of effective ecosystem-based solutions. This would inform development planning on the coast.

Within the context of the "blue economy" there is also the imperative need to safeguard Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries resources – a source of livelihood and nutrition for some of this country's most marginalised groups and communities. Several species of commercially important fish have been found to be fully exploited or overexploited. However, legislation needed to rectify the virtually open access nature of this country's fisheries and modernise fisheries practices to make them more sustainable, is in draft form and needs to be urgently laid in Parliament. Fish and shellfish nursery habitats such as mangrove swamps and seagrass beds also need to be conserved and/ or restored to ensure food security.

Updating relevant policy and legislation to enhance the coastal and marine governance framework, making it more effective in the context of Trinidad and Tobago's current and projected future reality, is essential to treat with the issues highlighted. Effective implementation of formulated plans and policies also hinge on the adequate resourcing of management and regulatory agencies and ensuring that these bodies, in partnership with civil society, genuinely co-ordinate actions and activities across sectors, space and time. Monitoring and evaluation of management interventions are also critical to facilitate adaptive management in an uncertain future.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) explicitly seeks this. The adoption of an ICZM Policy and the mainstreaming into practice of well-established ICZM principles would aid Trinidad and Tobago to sustainably use and develop its ocean and coastal resources while protecting the integrity of critical ecosystems and the services they provide. A draft ICZM Policy Framework has been developed by a multi-sectoral steering committee and submitted to Cabinet for approval in 2016. In order to implement the national ICZM policy, the Institute of Marine Affairs has started working on a subnational (local) ICZM Plan and Marine Spatial Plan for the northwest peninsula of Trinidad which is the northern part of the Gulf of Paria. This project is an expansion on the smaller northwest peninsula project to the entire Gulf of Paria.

Due to the fact that the Gulf of Paria is shared with Venezuela, a Marine Spatial Plan for the Gulf should ideally be developed jointly with Venezuela. Management of this space would require bilateral talks with Venezuela on fishing, oil exploration and habitat conservation. Opportunities should therefore be sought to pursue such an activity with the government of Venezuela.

Expected Outcomes/Outputs

1. Marine Spatial Plan for the Gulf of Paria
2. A coordinating mechanism (Task Force) for overseeing implementation of MSP
3. Centralized Gulf of Paria GIS Database for decision-making with all relevant stakeholder providing input and having access.

Action Plan for Developing a Marine Spatial Plan for the Gulf of Paria

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS
To maintain, and where necessary rehabilitate coastal ecosystems in the Gulf of Paria by managing socioeconomic activities, and their impacts.	1. Conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment of current developmental plans and policies 2. Valuate coastal assets in the GoP 3. Map natural resources, economic and cultural activities using Participatory GIS 4. Zoning of areas for multi-use, limited use and no take areas 5. Develop and implement fisheries management plans 6. Implement water and fish/shellfish quality monitoring programme in pollution hot spots. 7. Introduce best available technology for pollution reduction at industrials plants, and install appropriate sanitation systems in coastal communities and the yachting and shipping sectors, inclusive of cruise ships. 8. Restore biodiversity hot spots through protection and rehabilitation efforts.	MoPD-(EMA, IMA, TCPD), Regional Corporations, Fisheries Division, MoEEI, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Health, WASA, SWMCOL, Maritime Services Division, PLIPDECO, Coast Guard, Fishing Association, NGOs and CBOs, Academia
To plan and manage development in the Gulf of Paria so as to avoid increasing the incidence and severity of natural hazards and to avoid exposure of people, property and economic activities to significant risk from dynamic coastal process and impacts from climate change (e.g. coastal flooding).	1. Enforce existing laws that protect and maintain dynamic coastal features (beaches, sand bars, mangroves) that act as a buffer against natural coastal processes and hazards. 2. Conduct coastal vulnerability and risk assessments and mainstream appropriate preventative and adaptive measures into planning policies and decision-making processes 3. Develop a holistic programme for risk resilient coastal zone protection.	TCPD, Regional Corporations, CPU, Drainage Division, ODPM, Meteorological Services, Fisheries Division, EMA and IMA
To implement integrated, ecosystem based management approach through participatory governance.	1. Appoint a multi-sectoral task force to oversee development and implementation of MSP 2. Develop custom-made awareness raising programmes for politicians, decision makers and the citizenry 3. Build partnerships with local communities and private sector through sustainable livelihood demonstration projects eg. mariculture, conservation and research. 4. Build capacity and skill sets of local communities to be engaged in participatory governance 5. Build technical capacity of technocrats- in communication, facilitation, socioeconomic and adaptive management	IMA, EMA, TCPD, Fisheries Division, CPU, Regional Corporations, MoSD, Ministry of Community Development, MoT, MOEEI, Chamber of Commerce, Energy Chamber, Fishing Association, NGOs, CBOs

Timeframe

Output/outcome	Targets	Time
An integrated, ecosystem based management approach through participatory governance.	Appointment of multi-sectoral committee	3 months
	Public awareness programme using a variety of media	6 months
	Capacity-building/training sessions for stakeholders	1 year
	2 Partnership demonstration projects for alternative livelihoods	2 years
Centralized Gulf of Paria GIS Database for decision-making with all relevant stakeholder providing input and having access	P-GIS Maps developed	2 years
	Hire consultants to conduct SEA and Economic valuation	6 months
	SEA/ Economic Valuation	2 years
	Data agreements/ MOU among stakeholders to update and maintain central database	2.5 years
	Risk resilient coastal zone protection programme	3 years
Marine Spatial Plan for the Gulf of Paria	Zones (multiple use, limited use, no take) agreed on by stakeholders	2 years
	Zoning implemented	3 years
	At least 3 measures implemented to arrest pollution	3 years
	Protection and rehabilitation of 2 biodiversity hotspots	3 years
	2 fisheries management plans approved	2 years
	Monitoring programmes (water, sediment and biota) implemented	1 year

Key Stakeholders To Be Involved (*and their roles*)

STAKEHOLDER	ROLES
Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD)	Decision-making, implementation
Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)	Funding, Advisory, training
Ministry of Community Development (MoCD)	Funding, Advisory, training
Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MOEEI)	Provide data, decision-making, implementation
Ministry of Tourism	Provide data, decision-making
Maritime Services Division	Provide data, decision-making, implementation
Regional Corporations (Local government)	Decision-making, implementation
Town and Country Planning (TCPD)	Provide data, decision-making, implementation

Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	Regulatory, monitoring, decision-making
Fisheries Division	Provide data, monitoring, regulatory, decision making
Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA)	Research and monitoring, advisory, training
Meteorological Services	Provide data, training
Coastal Protection Unit (CPU)	Provide data, implementation, decision-making
Academia	Provide data, advisory, training
PLIPDECO	Implementation, regulatory
Fishing association, Community based organization, non-government organization	Provide data, decision-making
Ministry of Health	Monitoring, implementation
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	Provide data, implementation

Linkages With/Needs for Support from supranational processes

Supranational Processes	Linkages
Bilateral Agreement with Venezuela on Oil Spill Contingency Plan (BOSCP); Dispersant Use Policy between Trinidad and Tobago an d Venezuela	The BOSCP of mid 2016 is an update of the original 1989 agreement with respect to coastal and marine environmental pollution by hydrocarbon spills in order to settle the notification procedures of any accident, tactics for combatting spillages and measures for mitigating the effects of pollution derived from such incidents. The Policy provides guidelines on use of dispersants for a transboundary Oil Pollution Event.
Cartagena Convention – LBS, SPAW and Oil Spill Protocol	Supports reduction in oil, ship based and land-based pollution Protected areas/ species
CLME+SAP	Promotes ecosystem-based fisheries management Implementation/strengthening of local, national (NIC) and regional governance arrangements
CMA 2 +	Mapping of marine resources and biodiversity hotspots
FAO/GEF Project "Sustainable Management of Bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean Trawl Fisheries" (REBYC-II LAC)	Technical and financial support for the reduction of bycatch and discards in trawl fisheries
CBD – Aichi	Target 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10, 11, 14, 15
SDGs 1,6,13,14	Poverty reduction, clean water, climate change and life below water