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SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE
TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP
Yeosu, Republic of Korea, 18-22 July 2016

REPORT OF THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP

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 (see 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. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties 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 likewise 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) was born 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), 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 to the Convention (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.

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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 in a holistic manner 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, to develop a comprehensive 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 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. Building upon the experiences described above and in line with the SOI Action Plan 2015-2020, the Executive Secretary convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Training of Trainers Workshop, with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea (through the EXPO 2012 Yeosu Korea Foundation and the Korea Maritime Institute), in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, from 18 to 22 July 2016, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea and various SOI partners.

9. The workshop aimed to support experts from national-level agencies of developing country Parties to contribute to enhanced national implementation towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular by strengthening national scientific, technical and managerial capacity on (a) the application of the ecosystem approach and area-based management tools, such as integrated marine and coastal area management and marine spatial planning; (b) enhancing multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination to support planning and management; and

(c) the development and implementation of capacity development activities at the national and subnational level.

10. In particular, the workshop focused on providing experts with the tools, guidelines and information needed to develop and implement successful training programmes on a range of issues in their respective countries at national and/or subnational levels. It focused on (a) key elements of integrated cross-sectoral approaches to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, including integrated coastal management and marine spatial planning, and (b) approaches to training, capacity development and multi-stakeholder engagement. In this way, the workshop aimed to capacitate the participants with knowledge and information in integrated approaches to management and to enhance their skills and understanding on means to impart this information through capacity development activities within their respective countries.

11. The workshop consisted of a combination of lectures, small group discussions, panel discussion, one-to-one sessions and interactive exercises. Participants consisted largely of individuals from national agencies or organizations tasked with ocean and coastal management who are in a position to develop and implement training programmes at the national and/or subnational level, as appropriate. Each participant was asked to develop a strategy and specific approaches for a training programme at the national and/or subnational level, based on the commitments of their respective government and/or institutions to support the development of national/subnational training activities as indicated in their respective nomination letters.

12. The workshop was attended by experts from Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cambodia, Cook Islands Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Kiribati, Mauritius, Mozambique, Senegal, Solomon Islands, St Kitts and Nevis, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, as well as resource speakers from the Mediterranean Network of Marine Protected Area Managers (MedPan), Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Simon Bolivar University and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA). A representative from the Korea Maritime Institute also attended as a local observer. The full list of workshop participants is attached as annex I.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

13. Mr. Sang-Keun Song, Director-General, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea provided an opening statement. He expressed his appreciation to all the delegates of the participating countries for coming to Korea to attend the workshop. He reminded the participants of the theme of the Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea of “The Living Ocean and Coast”, and that, through the Yeosu Declaration, the Republic of Korea showed the international community its strong commitment to the preservation of the marine ecosystem as well as sustainable development. This message of Korea was followed by its promise of financial support for SOI capacity building programs, as stated in the SOI High-level Meeting Pyeongchang Statement that was adopted in Pyeongchang, Korea at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. He recalled the words of Nelson Mandela when he said, “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”, and he emphasized the need for all of us to grow and develop together in a win-win relationship by not only sharing the experiences and knowledge that SOI has accumulated but also sharing our hearts through the SOI Training of Trainers Workshop.

14. Mr. Seung-ok Lee, Vice Mayor of Yeosu City, welcomed the participants to the workshop in the coastal city of Yeosu. He invited the participants to enjoy the natural scenery of Yeosu, and to become promoters of the city of Yeosu and the Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea Foundation.

15. Mr. Pyungshik Shin, Chairman of the Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea Foundation, also welcomed the participants to the workshop and noted that the workshop was a critical opportunity for marine experts from around the world to share experiences in implementing various policies and technologies for ocean conservation and management. He also expressed his hope for the Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea Foundation to become a hub of maritime education through this training programme.

16. Ms. Jihyun Lee delivered opening remarks on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. Mr. Dias extended his sincere appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for hosting and providing financial resources, through the EXPO 2012 Yeosu Korea Foundation, for the organization of the first Training of Trainers Workshop within the framework of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. He expressed his special thanks to the Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries for their collaboration and the Korea Maritime Institute for co-organizing this important workshop, and he thanked the representatives of the National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea as well as the Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation for joining the workshop to share their valuable experiences and expertise together with many other distinguished participants. He also expressed his sincere appreciation to all the participants, who came from 21 different countries around the world, as well as resource speakers, who brought to this workshop their strong commitment to and common vision of the conservation and sustainable use marine biodiversity. He highlighted many challenges faced in achieving global goals for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, which outlined the urgent need for expanded efforts to develop the capacity of Parties and facilitate partnerships among relevant stakeholders to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He noted that addressing this need was the key focus of SOI. Mr. Dias noted the importance of capacity development opportunities that corresponded to each country's own course towards implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in order to meet both their socioeconomic development needs and biodiversity conservation goals. In this regard, he stressed that progress towards sustainable oceans could happen only by developing a global community of committed leaders with shared vision towards the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. He urged the participants in the workshop to demonstrate themselves as potential leaders to further strengthen their countries' existing efforts and help their fellow colleagues through the provision of national capacity-building activities, in order to achieve their ocean development goals, and to communicate what they had learned to their colleagues and stakeholders in their respective countries through national training activities and other means.

ITEM 2. WORKSHOP BACKGROUND, APPROACH AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

17. Mr. Chua Thia-Eng (resource speaker) was designated as the chair of the workshop, based on the recommendation from the CBD Secretariat considering his extensive expertise and long-term experience in integrated ocean and coastal management, in particular long-term capacity development.

18. In order to give the substantive background and focus of the workshop, Mr. Chua Thia-Eng delivered a presentation characterizing major obstacles and capacity needs for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the role of integrated coastal and ocean management (ICM) in addressing the needs. In his presentation, he highlighted the key elements and operational approaches of ICM, building on the recently published CBD Technical Series No. 76: *Integrated Coastal Management for the Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*.

19. Then Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) gave a short presentation providing the CBD context for the workshop, providing an overview of the work on marine and coastal biodiversity under the Convention, including the approach of SOI, and outlining the approach and expected outputs of this workshop. The workshop programme is provided in annex II.

20. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex III.

21. This was followed by a group exercise in which participants discussed their needs and expectations for the workshop. Some of the common elements raised by the participants when discussing their needs for the workshop included enhancing skills in coordination among stakeholders, learning from positive experiences in various countries, understanding elements of management effectiveness, building capacity to develop and institutionalize marine and coastal policies, fostering an interdisciplinary perspective of area-based management approaches, sharing tools and techniques to develop and implement marine spatial planning, and building an understanding of means to convey these skills and

knowledge within their respective countries. The summary of expectations of workshop participants is provided in annex IV.

ITEM 3. IDENTIFYING THE NATIONAL/SUBNATIONAL CONTEXT FOR DEVELOPING TRAINING PROGRAMMES TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

22. Under this agenda item, the workshop focused on sharing experiences regarding national/local implementation. First, participants were invited to provide presentations on their respective national contexts, addressing elements such as the values of marine and coastal biodiversity in each country, key threats to marine and coastal biodiversity, existing policy responses to address key threats and national efforts to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets, priority areas for national capacity development to enhance current national efforts for addressing key threats and effectively achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and important stakeholders for collaboration in developing national capacity development programmes.

23. Participants were then split into breakout session groups organized according to geographic regions to discuss the key challenges and barriers to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in their respective countries, building on the above-mentioned national-level presentations. The common elements of these presentations, in addition to elements discussed during the plenary and breakout group sessions on this topic, are provided in annex V.

Daily morning sessions

24. The second, third, and fourth days of the workshop began with a daily morning session, facilitated by Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat), intended to engage selected participants as panel members in an informal and open-ended moderated group discussion regarding key thematic elements related to integrated marine and coastal management. Prior to the workshop, participants had been presented with the themes of each of the three daily morning sessions and were asked to select which of these daily morning sessions they would like to take part in. The topics of the daily morning sessions were (a) integrated marine and coastal area management, marine protected areas and marine spatial planning; (b) mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries, tourism and other sectors; and (c) supporting tangible implementation building on the outputs of this workshop. Key discussion points of the daily morning sessions are summarized in annex VI.

ITEM 4. KEY ELEMENTS AND PROCESSES OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

25. This agenda item began with a presentation by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng. Speaking from his extensive experience in capacity development, training and education, Mr. Chua addressed key elements for designing, developing and undertaking training activities, including considerations related to objectives, approach, process, and monitoring outcomes.

26. Mr. Julius Francis (WIOMSA) delivered a presentation on experiences in assessing capacity for marine protected areas implementation in the Western Indian Ocean through the use of the Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Areas Professionals (WIO-COMPAS).

27. Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) then gave a presentation outlining the main elements of marine spatial planning, based on the discussions of the CBD Expert Workshop to Provide Consolidated Practical Guidance and a Toolkit for Marine Spatial Planning

28. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex III.

29. Following the presentation, the participants undertook a hypothetical exercise in which they utilized the Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Areas Professionals (WIO-COMPAS) approach to assess capacity at the individual level. An image of the assessment framework used is shown in annex VII.

30. The participants were then organized into a one-to-one sharing session aimed at stimulating short focused discussions among participants on key challenges in addressing capacity needs, sharing experiences and lessons learned, and key factors in the design, development and implementation of successful training programmes. Participants were given five minutes for focused discussion with another participant before rotating to the next participant, so that by the end of the exercise each participant had had a one-to-one discussion with every other participant in the workshop.

ITEM 5. TOOLS, COMMUNICATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

31. Under this item, participants undertook a simulation exercise, led by Mr. Eduardo Klein (resource speaker). In this exercise, participants were presented with a hypothetical scenario in which competing uses and conservation priorities for a given coastal area had to be reconciled using cross-sectoral collaboration for marine spatial planning. The approach and results of the exercise are presented in annex VIII.

32. Following the exercise, a presentation was given by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng focused on various approaches to cross-sectoral planning and management and multi-stakeholder engagement, including cross-sectoral planning approaches, approaches for communicating with different stakeholders (including indigenous peoples and local communities), stakeholder involvement and the incorporation of traditional knowledge.

33. A presentation was delivered by Ms. Maria Purificació Canals Ventin (resource speaker) addressing cross-sectoral planning approaches, communication approaches with different stakeholders as well as indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and facilitating multi-stakeholder involvement in planning and management.

34. Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) gave a short presentation discussing the key elements, considerations and success factors involved in organizing a capacity development workshop, as a useful and adaptable tool for addressing capacity needs in various contexts.

35. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex III.

ITEM 6. DEVELOPING NATIONAL/SUBNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

36. A central objective of the workshop was to provide participants with guidance, information and support, both regarding the substantive elements of integrated planning and management and on key elements of capacity development and training, so that they are able to design a strategy to develop and implement a capacity development initiative within their own country. Participants were further supported in doing so through the guidance of specific resource persons, who were designated to support specific participants based on background, areas of expertise and demonstrated need. The participants were given time during the third and fourth days of the workshop to focus on developing their respective strategies, with the inputs of resource speakers and other participants.

37. Their strategies for developing and implementing a national/subnational training programme in their respective countries were then presented to the plenary on the last day of the workshop in order to receive feedback from the participants, Secretariat representatives and resource speakers. Participants were given an additional week to further develop their proposals. In nominating participants to take part in this workshop, governments also agreed to support the participants, in various ways, to further develop and implement a national or subnational capacity development programme, building on the workshop outcomes. In this context, the participants were encouraged to further develop and implement their proposals with the support of their governments and other organizations, as appropriate, and with the input of the CBD Secretariat.

38. The strategies developed by each of the workshop participants are provided in annex IX.

ITEM 7. CONCLUSION

39. Based on the week's discussions, Mr. Chua and the CBD Secretariat prepared a short synthesis of the key messages of the workshop, which was further discussed in the plenary session. Participants highlighted the importance of the following key factors, among others:

(a) Enabling factors for an integrated management approach, including a common vision, long-term perspective, political will at multiple levels, cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms and ownership by local communities;

(b) Stakeholder engagement and support, including the need to understand the political and socioeconomic context, empowering stakeholders to realize tangible benefits, linking management with issues of interest to stakeholders, tailored messages and effective communication, and good personal relationships;

(c) Approaches for capacity development, including setting clear goals and understanding which actors are best placed to take actions, understanding capacity needs and utilizing existing capacity development resources, and incorporating learning by doing;

(d) Optimizing external support and sustainable financing, including having a policy environment to catalyse funding, mainstreaming capacity development activities into budgets, partnering with the private sector, and utilizing approaches such as environmental trust funds and micro-financing.

40. Participants then discussed opportunities for future collaboration, including in the context of SOI activities, building on the workshop discussions and outputs. Primarily, the participants were expected to use what they had learned and their capacity development strategy to enhance implementation in their respective countries, and to collaborate with the CBD Secretariat and other SOI partners in doing so. Participants were also encouraged to play an active role in subsequent SOI activities, as part of a network of SOI trainers, and to continue to share their experiences with other SOI partners.

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

ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

42. The workshop closed at 1 p.m. on Friday, 22 July 2016.

43. Following the closure of the workshop, a field trip to nearby Suncheon Bay was organized for the participants by the Korea Maritime Institute.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
CBD Parties

Azerbaijan

1. Ms. Farida Alakbarova
Lead Advisor/Senior Researcher
Azerbaijan Fisheries Research Institute
Ministry of Ecology and Natural
Resources
Baku, Azerbaijan
Email: alakbarovafarida@gmail.com

Brazil

2. Mr. Paulo Roberto Armanini Tagliani
Professor
Oceanography Institute
Federal University of Rio Grande
Brasilia, Brazil
Email: paulotagliani@furg.br

Cambodia

3. Mr. Monyrak Meng
Director
Department of Biodiversity
Ministry of Environment
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Email: mmonyrak@gmail.com

Cook Islands

4. Ms. Jacqueline Evans
Marae Moana Project Manager
Central Policy and Planning Office
Office of the Prime Minister
Rarotonga, Cook Islands
Email:
jacqui.evans@cookislands.gov.ck

Dominican Republic

5. Mr. Enrique Pugibet
Director
Marine Biology Research Center
Universidad Autónoma de Santo
Domingo
Email: epugibet@gmail.com

Guatemala

6. Ms. Ana Silvia Morales
Technical Advisor
National Strategy for Biodiversity
National Council of Protected Areas
Guatemala City, Guatemala
Email: ansilmo@gmail.com

Kiribati

7. Mr. Aaranteiti Kiareti
Fisheries Assistant
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine
Resources Development
Tarawa, Kiribati
Email: teoti09@gmail.com

Mauritius

8. Ms. Mira Hurbungs
Assistant Director of Fisheries
Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine
Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and
Outer Islands
Port Louis, Mauritius
Email: mhurbungs@govmu.org

Mozambique

9. Mr. Alexandre Bartolomeu
Head
Marine and Coastal Environment
Management Unit
National Directorate of Environment
Ministry of Land, Environment and
Rural Development
Maputo, Mozambique
Email: apmb24@yahoo.com.br

apmb24@gmail.com

Saint Kitts and Nevis

10. Ms. Tricia Greaux
Officer
Department of Marine Resources
Ministry of Agriculture, Marine
Resources and Cooperatives
Baseterre, St Kitts and Nevis
Email: triciagreux@gmail.com

Senegal

11. Mr. Samuel Dieme
Deputy Director
National Parks Directorate
Ministry of Environment and
Sustainable Development
Dakar, Senegal
Email: sam_casa@yahoo.fr

Solomon Islands

12. Ms. Agnetha Zima Vave-Karamui
Chief Conservation Officer
Ministry of Environment, Climate

Change, Disaster Management and
Meteorology

Honiara, Solomon Islands

Email: AVave-Karamui@mecm.gov.sb
agnetha.vavekaramui@gmail.com

Tuvalu

13. Mr. Faoliu Teakau
Acting Biodiversity Officer
Environment Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade,
Tourism, Environment and Labour
Funafuti, Tuvalu
Email: fteakau@gmail.com

Vanuatu

14. Mr. Vatumaraga Molisa
IUCN Project Liason Officer
Department of Environmental Protection
and Conservation
Port Vila, Vanuatu
Email: vatumaraga@hotmail.com
molisav@vanuatu.gov.vu

Local Participants

15. Ms. Seulgi Lee
Researcher
Korea Maritime Institute
Seoul
Republic of Korea
Web: <http://www.kmi.re.kr>

Resource Speakers

16. Mr. Thia-Eng Chua
Chair Emeritus
EAS Partnership Council
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
(PEMSEA)
E-Mail: thiaengchua@gmail.com
Web: <http://www.pemsea.org>
- 48, rue Saint-Suffren
Marseille 13006, France
Email: pcanals@tinet.org, pcanals@depana.org
www.medpan.org
17. Ms. Maria Purificació Canals Ventin
President
Réseau des gestionnaires d'aires marines protégées en Méditerranée

18. Mr. Eduardo Klein
Associate Professor
Center for Marine Biodiversity
Universidad Simon Bolivar
Caracas
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Email: eklein@usb.ve
19. Mr. Julius Francis
Executive Secretary
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania
Email: Julius@wiomsa.org

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

20. Ms. Jihyun Lee
Environmental Affairs Officer for Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
Science, Assessment and Monitoring
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W. Suite 800
Montreal H2Y 1N9 Quebec
Canada
Email: jihyun.lee@cbd.int
21. Mr. Joseph Appiott
Associate Programme Officer
Science, Assessment and Monitoring
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W. Suite 800
Montreal H2Y 1N9 Quebec
Canada
Email: joseph.appiott@cbd.int
22. Ms. Johany Martinez Quinto
Programme Assistant
Science, Assessment and Monitoring
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W. Suite 800
Montreal H2Y 1N9 Quebec
Canada
Email: johany.martinez@cbd.int

Annex II

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Monday, 18 July	
9 - 9:30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea • Chairman of the EXPO 2012 Yeosu Korea Foundation • President of the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea • Representative of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity
9:30 – 10 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
10 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 2. Workshop background, objectives, approach and expected outputs</p> <p>2.1 Marine Biodiversity, Aichi Biodiversity Targets and capacity development needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing national and local capacity to meet the challenges in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas and enhancing ocean and coastal governance • Role of training activities in long-term capacity development <p><i>Q and A</i></p>
10:45 – 11:15 a.m.	<p>2.2 CBDs work on marine and coastal biodiversity: Tools to support enhanced conservation and sustainable use towards the Aichi Targets on marine</p> <p>2.3 Workshop approaches and expected outputs</p> <p><i>Q and A</i></p>
11:15 a.m. - 12:10 p.m.	<p>Group exercise :</p> <p>Expectations for the workshop and small group discussion on “<i>Becoming a Trainer</i>”</p>
12:10 – 12:30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 3. Identifying the national/subnational context for developing training programmes towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas</p> <p>3.1 Identifying national/subnational context</p>
12:30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 4 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 3 (continued)</p> <p>Agenda item 3.1 (continued)</p>
4 – 4:30 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>

4:30 – 6:30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 3 (continued)</p> <p>3.2 Breakout group session on identifying key challenges and barriers</p> <p>3.3 Plenary session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting on the results of breakout group session • Priorities for development of future training programmes • Expectations for learning to support the development of training programmes
Tuesday, 19 July 2016	
9 – 10 a.m.	<p>Daily morning session on sharing experiences : integrated marine and coastal area management, marine protected areas and marine spatial planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected participants will be invited for sharing experiences through moderated panel discussion
10 – 10:30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 4. Key elements and processes of capacity development and training activities</p> <p>4.1 Key elements of capacity development to support integrated marine and coastal management</p> <p><i>Theme presentations on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing capacity needs for integrated marine and coastal management • Key elements for designing, developing and undertaking training activities • How to become effective trainers <p><i>Q and A; plenary discussion</i></p>
10:30 – 11 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4 (continued)</p> <p>4.2 One-to-one sharing session</p> <p><i>Participants rotate through one-on-one discussion focusing on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key challenges in addressing capacity needs • Sharing experiences and lessons learned • Key factors to design, develop and implement successful training programmes • Identify priority needs of participants within their respective national/subnational contexts
12:30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>

2 – 3 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4 (continued)</p> <p>4.3 Plenary discussion on the key themes that emerged under item 4.2</p> <p>4.4 Formulate mentor-mentee group based on discussion under item 4.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This mentor-mentee group will work as a team in developing a draft plan for national/subnational training programme throughout the week
3 – 4 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 5. Tools, communication and stakeholder engagement</p> <p>5.1 Simulation exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectoral collaboration for information gathering and analysis • Cross-sectoral collaboration for area-based planning • Use of GIS tools for marine spatial planning <p><i>Q and A; plenary discussion</i></p>
4 – 4:30 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
4:30 – 6:30 p.m.	Agenda item 5.1 (continued)
Wednesday, 20 July 2016	
9 – 10 a.m.	<p>Daily morning session on sharing experiences: Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries, tourism and other sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected participants will be invited for sharing experiences through moderated panel discussion
10 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 5 (continued)</p> <p>5.2 Approaches to cross-sectoral planning and management and multi-stakeholder engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectoral planning approaches • Communication approaches with different stakeholders as well as indigenous peoples and local communities (IP&LCs) • Stakeholder involvement • Science and policy • Incorporation of traditional knowledge
12:30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 6:30 p.m.	<p>Mentoring session on using information and tools to support integrated planning and management, focusing on the needs of individual participants</p> <p>Plenary session on the results and observations from the mentoring session</p>
	<i>Free-flowing coffee/tea break during the session</i>

Thursday, 21 July 2016	
9 – 10 a.m.	Daily morning session on sharing experiences : science and policy, political support and financing for programme development and sustainable operation Selected participants will be invited for sharing experiences through moderated panel discussion
10 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the session</i>	Agenda item 6. Developing national/subnational training programmes towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas 6.1 Mentoring Session/Individual Work Building on previous workshop discussion, small groups or individuals, with the support of the resource persons/mentors, will identify specific strategies and actions to develop and implement a national/subnational training programme in their respective countries and in response to their particular needs
12:30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 6:30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the session</i>	Agenda item 6.1 (<i>continued</i>)
Friday, 22 July 2016	
9 a.m. – 12 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the session</i>	6.2 Presentation of strategies and actions for developing training programme <i>Plenary session</i> Individual participants will be invited to present on their work and receive feedbacks from other participants
12 p.m. – 1 p.m.	Agenda item 7. Conclusion 7.1 Key conclusions 7.2 Future collaboration 7.3 Evaluation of the workshop and feedbacks
1 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 5 p.m.	<i>Field Trip</i>
5 – 5:30 p.m.	Agenda item 8. Closure of the workshop

*Annex III***SUMMARIES OF THEME PRESENTATIONS****CBD's work on marine and coastal biodiversity**

(by Ms. Jihyun Lee, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity)

Ms. Lee introduced the work of the CBD Secretariat on marine and coastal biodiversity, outlining three thematic areas of focus in this regard: (i) tools and guidelines (including for tools such as MPAs, EIAs and marine spatial planning), (ii) addressing impacts of key pressures and threats (such as ocean acidification, underwater noise and marine debris), and (iii) facilitating an improved understanding of the ecological and biological value of the oceans through work in facilitating the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs). She discussed the CBD's focus on marine spatial planning as a useful tool to facilitate the implementation of the ecosystem approach. She discussed how marine spatial planning provides a logical link between the description of EBSAs and planning/management, and how marine spatial planning connects to the three focal areas of the CBD's work on marine and coastal biodiversity by providing a framework by which to understand areas potentially in need of integrated planning/management, understand how areas are affected by human activities and pressures, and select and implement appropriate tools in a coordinated way. She also discussed the CBD's work on EBSAs and how EBSAs are a scientific and technical tool to support States and competent organizations in planning and management. She reviewed the CBD's work in facilitating the description of EBSA through regional workshops, which focus on synthesizing best available scientific information in various ocean regions and supporting scientists from countries and organizations in the region to describe and map areas that meet the EBSA criteria. Ms. Lee also noted the recent publication of CBD Technical Series No. 76, *Integrated Coastal Management for the Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Practical Guidance for Implementation Based on Experience and Lessons Learned from Coastal and Ocean Governance in the Seas of East Asia* (available at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-76-en.pdf>). She also highlighted the key elements of the Action Plan for the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (2015-2020) and how this workshop is a critical part of the implementation of the Action Plan.

Capacity needs for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

(by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng, formerly PEMSEA)

Mr. Chua first reviewed the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and their relevance in marine and coastal areas, and discussed obstacles to the achievement of these Targets, including lack of political will at the national and local levels, inadequate coordination and integration across different government agencies, poor awareness and participation of stakeholders, and lack of financial and human resource capacity. He also discussed how these challenges are exacerbated by large drivers of change such as climate change. He reviewed the key elements of the integrated coastal management (ICM) approach, as outlined in CBD Technical Series No. 76, and the lessons learned from experiences in implementing ICM in South-East Asia. He stressed that the ICM system provides a governance framework (umbrella) that recognizes the interlinkage between ecosystem and human health concerns, and ensures stakeholder consultation and participation throughout the planning and implementation process. He noted that ICM strengthens science-based decision-making by centrally integrating expert input into the planning and management process, and that it enables a systematic approach to monitoring management progress and evaluating performance indicators over time. He also highlighted how ICM should include capacity-building as part of its normal operational practices. He stressed the need to scale up successful ICM practices to broader transboundary large marine ecosystem management. Mr. Chua also touched on the central role of the community in ICM, noting the importance of community awareness and participation in order to build stewardship for the long-term health and sustainability of marine ecosystems and ownership of ICM approaches.

Key elements and processes of capacity development and training activities

(by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng, formerly PEMSEA)

In this presentation, Mr. Chua first noted the three key qualities that a good manager must possess: the abilities to (i) think like a scientist, (ii) work like a manager and (iii) speak like a diplomat, and that capacity development activities for managers should aim to build their skills in these areas. In this regard, he outlined the different thematic areas of focus and disciplines that can be incorporated when aiming to capacitate managers, including communication science, economics, natural science, social science and political science. Mr. Chua also stressed the key elements of effective approaches to capacity development activities, namely the importance of having clear objectives and training targets, understanding the needs of each participant and ensuring they participate actively, having a strong understanding of the subject matter, building on experiences that the participants have, and building technical skills, where appropriate.

Capacity development for MPA: Lessons learnt from the Western Indian Ocean region

(by Mr. Julius Francis, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association)

Mr. Francis presented experiences from the Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Areas Professionals (WIO-COMPAS), as an example of a tool for assessing and understanding capacity for planning, implementation and management of a specific type of management tool. He noted that the WIO-COMPAS aimed to provide a standard framework for assessing, recognizing and defining career paths of MPA staff, and for ensuring that MPA staff have the right skill sets and competences to do their job. He noted that the WIO-COMPAS program was a response to current limited degree of effectiveness and long-term impacts of some capacity development efforts in the region. He stressed that success in converting investment in capacity to improved performance of protected areas has been limited or unclear, and that the pre-entry education that protected area personnel have received as biologists, foresters, geographers, or planners does not often include the range of competencies needed for them to be effective. He also noted that too much of the current capacity development efforts are short term, donor driven, and donor reliant, resulting in capacity development activities that are short term and too limited in scope. He highlighted that the WIO-COMPAS programme as structured around four “E” components of Experience, Examination, Education, and Ethics, and is based on internationally recognized standards of competences for MPA professionals. He described how the programme aims to assess professionals’ performance in these competences, formally recognize and certify MPA professionals whose performance meet the standards, encourage MPA management agencies to base their recruitment and training of MPA personnel on these competency standards, and promote professional growth. He then reviewed the seven core competencies that are assessed as part of the WIO-COMPAS: (i) MPA Governance - Policy, Legislation & Compliance, (ii) Marine Conservation – MPAs & other Approaches, (iii) Communications and Stakeholder Engagement, (iv) Financial Management and Fundraising, (v) Management Operations, (vi) Biophysical and Social Environments, and (vii) Leadership, Ethics and Innovation.

Marine spatial planning: concept, approaches, applications, and lessons learned

(by Mr. Joseph Appiott, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity)

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 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 it is 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.

Tools, communication and stakeholder engagement for marine spatial planning

(by Mr. Eduardo Klein, Simon Bolivar University)

As an introduction to the interactive simulation exercise, noted in paragraph 26 above and in annex VII, Mr. Klein described marine spatial planning as a practical way to create and establish a more rational organization of the use of marine space and the interactions between its uses, to balance demands for development with the need to protect marine ecosystems, and to achieve social and economic objectives in an open and planned way.¹ He reviewed the following key steps of marine spatial planning:

1. Identifying need and establishing authority;
2. Obtaining financial support;
3. Organizing the process through pre-planning;
4. Organizing stakeholder participation;
5. Defining and analysing existing conditions;
6. Defining and analysing future conditions;
7. Preparing and approving the spatial management plan;
8. Implementing and enforcing the spatial management plan;
9. Monitoring and evaluating performance;
10. Adapting the marine spatial management process.

Mr. Klein stressed that marine spatial planning is based on the ecosystem approach (balancing ecological, economic, and social goals and objectives towards sustainable development), integrated across sectors and among levels of government, place-based or area-based, adaptive and capable of learning from experience, strategic and anticipatory and participatory. He also discussed various tools to support marine spatial planning, including MARXAN, and different sources of information, such as the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), Regional Marine Atlases coordinated through the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE), the Ocean Data View website and the CBD work on EBSAs.

Approaches to cross-sectoral planning and management and multi-stakeholder engagement

(by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng, formerly PEMSEA)

Mr. Chua reviewed the core elements and enabling factors of effective cross-sectoral planning and management, emphasizing the importance of a common vision with clear objectives and target outcomes, a framework for collaboration and programme development, and a platform for inter-agency and multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination. He especially stressed the importance of coordinating mechanisms for coordination across agencies and stakeholders as a key enabling tool for cross-sectoral planning and management. He focused as well on the importance of local-level stakeholders, including universities, research institutions, communities, non-governmental organizations, media, the private sector, and local government agencies, and the need to build their capacity in this regard. Mr. Chua also highlighted the experiences and approaches of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments (PNLG), which aims to provide opportunities to government officials, graduate students and national professionals to acquire hands-on working experience on ICM, upgrade project management skills and knowledge on special areas of marine environmental management.

¹ Department for Environmental, Food and Rural Affairs. 2008. The Marine and Coastal Access Bill. United Kingdom.

**Approaches to cross-sectoral planning and management and multi-stakeholder engagement:
*Lessons from the Mediterranean on MPA management***

(by Ms. Maria Purificació Canals Ventin, MedPan)

Ms. Canals first provided an introduction to the context of MPAs in the Mediterranean, citing the 170 designated MPAs, 507 Natura 2000 sites, and 4 Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRAs/GFCM), which together cover 4.56 per cent of the total marine area of the Mediterranean. She also stressed, however, that the management of these MPAs is still widely lacking in efficiency, with only 42 per cent of these MPAs having a clear management structure. She noted the lack of enforcement due to factors such as weak financial resources to cover recurring costs and the lack of socioeconomic analyses. She highlighted the importance of multi-stakeholder dialogues and learning from different perspectives and experiences, noting MedPan's work in facilitating an MPA Forum to enhance dialogue/partnerships among all MPA stakeholders (scientists, decision-makers, private sector, managers, civil society, etc.) in order to contribute to support better-informed decisionmaking and implementation. She discussed the key factors of effective communication, highlighting the vastly different perceptions, expectations and attitudes that different stakeholders have. She discussed the different considerations that come into play when engaging different stakeholders, including the importance of understanding the perceptions and background of different stakeholders as well as being aware of how our message is being conveyed (including factors related to the tone of voice and body language). Ms. Canals stressed the importance of personal relationships that are built through long-term engagement. She wrapped up her messages in "three C's": communication, commitment and continuity.

Organizing a capacity development workshop

(by Mr. Joseph Appiott, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity)

Mr. Appiott discussed the main elements and considerations to consider in organizing a capacity development workshop. He started by stressing the importance of having clear objectives for the workshop, and linking these objectives into an overarching vision, goals that articulate what actions are needed to achieve this vision and how the workshop will provide the capacity development recipients with the skills and tools needed to do these actions. He also discussed the considerations that come into play when selecting a target audience, including the importance of identifying which sectors and stakeholder groups need to be engaged and who is in a position now or in the future to help achieve the goals. He also outlined approaches to encouraging participation in the workshop, such as crafting the goals of the workshop under a common vision relevant across stakeholder groups and articulating how the tools acquired through involvement of the workshop will help them to achieve their goals. Mr. Appiott also discussed the importance of understanding the capacity needs of stakeholders by identifying their skills/strengths, understanding the challenges and barriers they face, identifying the most important areas in need of improvement and understanding which type of strengthened capacity will yield greatest impact. He also highlighted considerations in engaging partners in the workshop and the need to engage the right partners to help address areas in which you may be lacking, to build on existing work/initiatives and to show connectivity with other relevant initiatives. He stressed the need to consider the most effective means by which to convey the skills and tools by understanding how the participants are most likely to retain the information, and the importance of using the workshop as an opportunity for participants to share lessons and positive experiences and build personal relationships.

Annex IV

EXPECTATIONS FOR THE WORKSHOP

Followings were the key elements expressed by the workshop participants as their expectations for the workshop:

- Learn about approaches to developing training programmes for different types of stakeholders
- Discuss approaches for supporting management approaches for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs)
- Learn more about ways to enhance implementation of integrated coastal management and marine spatial planning in support of achieving the goals of our national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP)
- Discuss and learn more approach practical approaches and successful experiences
- Learn how to develop and implement a training programme in my home country
- Share my experiences in managing marine biodiversity
- Build partnerships for long-term exchange and networking
- Learn how to become a medium for awareness-building and knowledge-sharing
- Identify strategic ways to build critical mass of managers/experts involved in conserving and managing coastal and marine biodiversity
- Share tools and techniques to implement marine spatial planning (MSP)
- Discuss and learn more about approaches to mobilizing sustainable financing

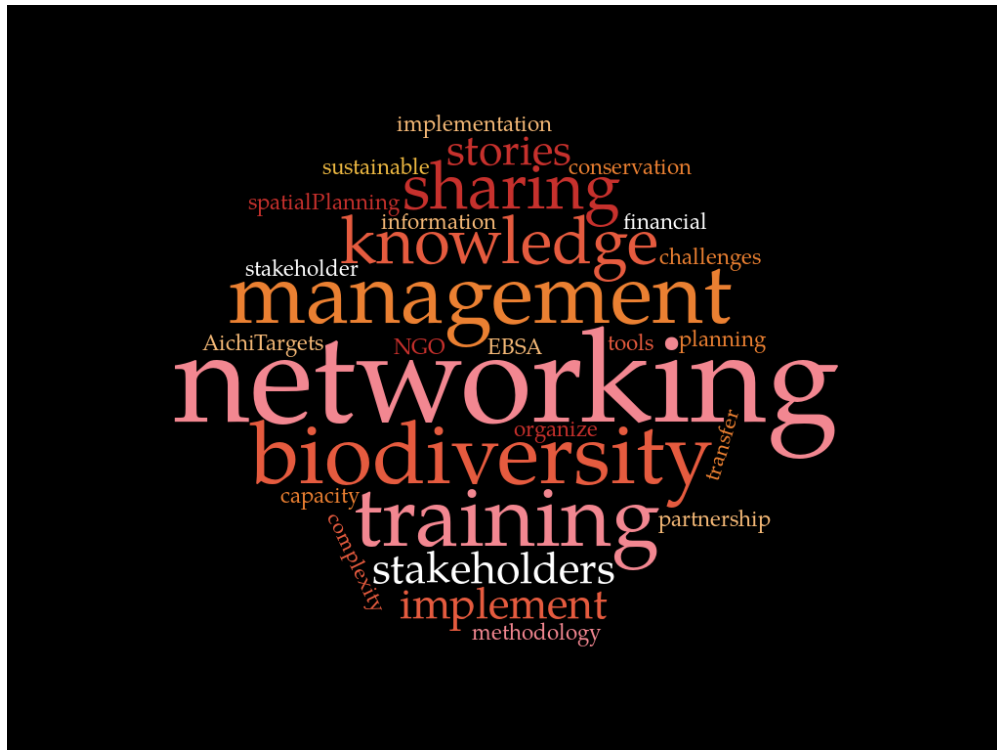


Figure 1. Word cloud created based on breakout group discussions.

*Annex V***KEY POINTS FROM DISCUSSIONS REGARDING PRESSURES ON MARINE BIODIVERSITY, BARRIERS TO PROGRESS AND CAPACITY NEEDS**

Through background presentations, breakout group discussions and moderated plenary discussions, the participants articulated important points related to pressures on marine and coastal biodiversity in their respective countries, challenges faced in conservation and sustainable use and capacity needs to address these threats and challenges. As the participants were from a wide range of countries from around the world, there were a range of experiences discussed with regards to these issues. Despite these contextual differences, however, there were a number of commonalities that emerged in the discussions.

Participants highlighted the following barriers and challenges in improving conservation and sustainable use:

- Inadequate coordination and integration and lack of coordination mechanisms
- Inadequate working environment and financial resources
- Lack of will and awareness of decision makers
- Poor implementation of legislation, policies and strategies
- Disconnect between government agencies and local communities
- Lack of defined roles and responsibilities of NGOs
- Lack of participation of the private sector
- Fragmented approaches based on mandates of government agencies
- Lack of political will due to lack of awareness, communication and information sharing
- Poor transboundary management of impacts on marine ecosystems
- Lack of sustainable financial resources
- Lack of capacity of scientific, technical and managerial capacity of staff

Based on these identified challenges and barriers, participants also highlighted a number of priorities for the development of training programmes and capacity development efforts:

- Project management, awareness-building, communication and conflict resolution
- Ability to better connect and integrate the perspectives of people, communities and levels of government
- Developing a common plan and vision among stakeholders to support management, including, integration, Inter-agency collaboration, negotiation between sectors – Proper Planning
- Building capacity in communities to share experiences with regards to achieving positive biodiversity outcomes and to replicate successful experiences
- Capacity for engaging different stakeholders
- Long-term data collection, monitoring, management and storage, including through centralized knowledge management systems and tools

*Annex VI***SUMMARY OF KEY DISCUSSION POINTS DURING DAILY MORNING SESSIONS*****Integrated marine and coastal area management, marine protected areas and marine spatial planning***

- Conservation/environment is often used as the initial driver/rationale for integrated approaches, but different sectors must be brought to the table and the benefits for these sectors must be made clear
- Lack of data should not stop us to develop integrated coastal management (ICM) programme. Data gathering should be an integral part of the ICM process.
- ICM requires a development of appropriate management framework and governance processes, which can allow science-based policymaking and implementation, effective stakeholder involvement, adaptive management, awareness building and capacity-building, and sustainability.
- ICM increases effectiveness of development and implementation of marine protected areas (MPA) and marine spatial planning (MSP) by providing a common vision, strategic approaches, and an enabling mechanism for cross-sectoral, inter-agency, and multi-stakeholder cooperation, collaboration, and coordination.
- ICM can work more effectively at local level. Local-level implementation can be strengthened by national ocean policy through providing overall direction and guidelines towards sustainability. Coordinating mechanism among different sectors can work effectively as led by local leadership, who is sensitive to local needs for sustainable development.
- Sustainability of an ICM programme can be most effectively secured through allocating national/local budget for continuous operation of ICM programme as well as arranging necessary human and other logistical resources, rather than relying on foreign funding sources. Donor funding can be useful only at the initial stage in creating a “seed” programme. As part of this “seed” programme, efforts should be made to convince national or local governments to allocate national/local budget for ICM programme for long-term sustainability.
- Universities and local scientific institutions can be used to provide scientific advice to ICM projects. This can provide legitimacy and confidence by the local governments
- The tangible benefits must be made clear to the range of stakeholders that need to be involved, and especially the politicians and the local communities
- Creation of a centralized ministry or inter-agency coordination body/mechanism is an important step but this must be operationalized by effective means of coordination and planning processes
 - Sub-committees can be effective means to reduce coordination burden and enhance effectiveness on specific issues
- The creation of an ICM programme through a new institutional arrangement (e.g. ICM programme division or agency) should not be seen as a creation of another sectoral agency, but rather as a complementary mechanism to strengthen existing sectoral efforts for fisheries, tourism, coastal development, pollution control, etc.
- Rotating secretariats or rotating chairs of coordination bodies can serve to distribute the work, capitalize on different sets of resources, networks and expertise and bring different perspectives
- Committee or coordination fatigue is a challenge; People only have a certain amount of time and energy to dedicate to coordination.
 - Can use different mechanisms for making sharing of information easy and effective, such as online thematic information-sharing platforms
- Vesting leadership of the process in certain ministries with more legitimacy among the range of stakeholders can support acceptance, engagement and implementation by range of the stakeholders

- Purpose of the legislation is to reduce policy and legislative conflicts. This vision must be a clear part of the legislation
- Communication is a central part; Those involved must understand the goals and objectives

Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries, tourism and other sectors

- The value of biodiversity and its contributions to different economic sectors should be actively communicated.
- Effective coordination among different sectors heavily relies on the presence of strong political leadership from the top level of the governments at national or local levels.
- Joining enforcement and monitoring in coordination among different sectors can address gaps in capacity, resources and expertise for effective implementation and compliance.
- Coordination among different sectors should be supported by an appropriate governance mechanism and insitutional framework, which are directed by the principles of sustainability encompassing aspects of environment protection, economic prosperity, and social welfare.
- Optimal balance between cost of integration and the need to consult has to be identified. Clear management objectives and expected outputs/outcomes should guide the management and institutional efforts for enhancing coordination among different sectors.
- The value of coordination among different sectors should be demonstrated in terms of sharing resources and expertise and creating synergies to achieve intended management outcomes.
- Management tools such as strategic environmental assessment (SEA) can provide a useful framework for guiding various stakeholders to identify strategic approaches towards sustainability path.
- Building common vision that can be shared by different sectors is a critical step for initiating holistic and integrated approaches for planning and managing the use of marine and coastal resources and the protection of marine and coastal biodiversity. Identifying values of marine and coastal ecosystems and resources can facilitate the development of common and shared vision towards sustainable ocean and coastal development.

Considerations in Enhancing Implementation based on the Activities and Outputs of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Training of Trainers Workshop

- Scientific and technical support should be recognized as an integral part of management processes to ensure the sustainability of the management programme.
- Role of national governments is recognized as facilitator and support for locally based management of marine and coastal resources. It should be noted, however, that certain issues (e.g. transboundary issues, migratory species, large-scale ecosystem conservation, upstream-downstream conflicts, etc.) require national-level coordination, management and implementation.
- People-oriented communication and empowerment of various stakeholders and general publics are key to successful management outcomes, which requires managers to be equipped with interpersonal skills and listening abilities to understand others' concerns and interests.
- It is essential to have in place, and work to develop, a positive enabling environment for implementation, which is built on an understanding of the needs and interests of various stakeholders.

- Marine spatial planning and ICM are valuable tools to minimize conflict and serve as a platform to focus on getting stakeholders together to understand what roles they will play.
- A key barrier to overcome is the difficulty is getting agencies to coordinate in light of their different mandates and priorities that are not often aligned.
- Improved implementation and coordination, including through ICM and MSP, is a step-by-step process that will not be resolved overnight. It is a part of a longer-term process that must include trust-building among different stakeholders.

Annex VII

IMAGE OF FRAMEWORK USED IN MPA CAPACITY ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

WIO-COMPAS LEVEL 2 - Site Management: Self-Assessment

Name:		Organisation:	Date:	Supervisor:	
COMPETENCES and their STANDARDS (points available for each)		Range Statement (example of how to earn full points)	Assessment		
1. MPA Governance (including Policy, Strategy, Legislation and Compliance)		Competence Area 1 Subtotal = 24	Experience	Evidence	Gaps
Thorough Understanding					
1.1.1	Of a range of compliance approaches (4 points)	Demonstrates clear recognition of different approaches to ensuring compliance, and provides at least 4 examples. Also able to identify the varying effectiveness of these in different contexts.			
1.1.2	Of legal enforcement requirements and processes (4)	Demonstrates a comprehensive grasp of all processes associated with enforcing relevant legislation for protection of the marine resources,			
Sound understanding					
1.1.3	Of relevant national legislation and policies pertaining to MPAs (4)	Demonstrates strong understanding of key national legislation as it relates to operations within the MPA. This legislation to cover biodiversity and resource conservation, environmental protection and management, and employment. Can refer to and describe at least 4 pieces of national legislation			
1.1.4	Of the implications for MPA management of weaknesses in policy and legislation (2)	Demonstrates good understanding of the strengths and the weaknesses of current national legislation and policy, and their institutional policies, in relation to their effectiveness in supporting the work of the MPA. Able to give at least 2 examples of what is inappropriate in or missing from the current legislative and policy framework			
Basic Understanding					
1.1.5	Of international legal and policy context for MPAs (2)	Can name at least 2 key international conventions/agreements of direct relevance to the operation of their MPA, with an indication of the implications of these for marine conservation.			
Ability					
1.1.6	To contribute to legal and policy development for their MPA (2)	Provides at least 2 pieces of evidence of contribution to formulation and/or adaptation of institutional policy and/or regulations and bylaws relating to the MPA			
1.1.7	To pursue correct legal processes associated with enforcement activities (4)	Provides at least 4 pieces of evidence to show how they have followed correct procedures from patrolling, engagement with and apprehension of miscreants, collecting and storing evidence, to following prosecution processes and presenting			
1.1.8	To introduce ideas for improving compliance and enforcement (2)	Provides at least 3 pieces of evidence to demonstrate activities they have introduced to strengthen compliance and enforcement activities on the MPA			

*Annex VIII***SUMMARY AND OUTPUTS OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING SIMULATION EXERCISE****Objectives**

Under agenda item 4.5, 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).

DESCRIPTION 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 than 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.

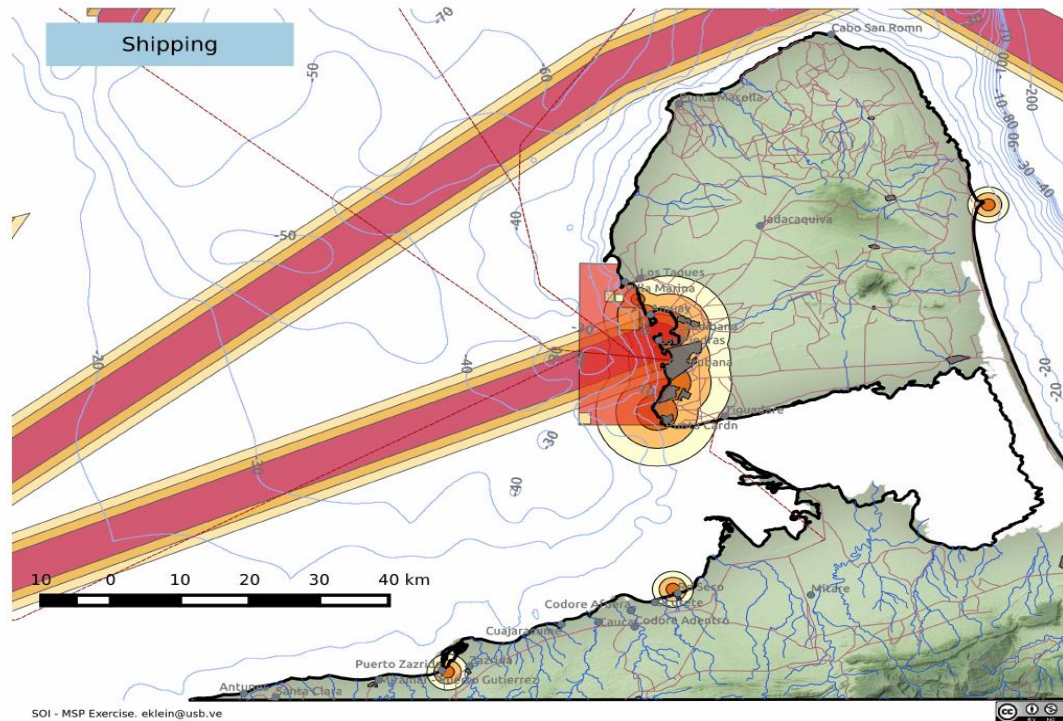


Figure 1. Data layers for shipping in the area, with the shipping lanes indicated.

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.

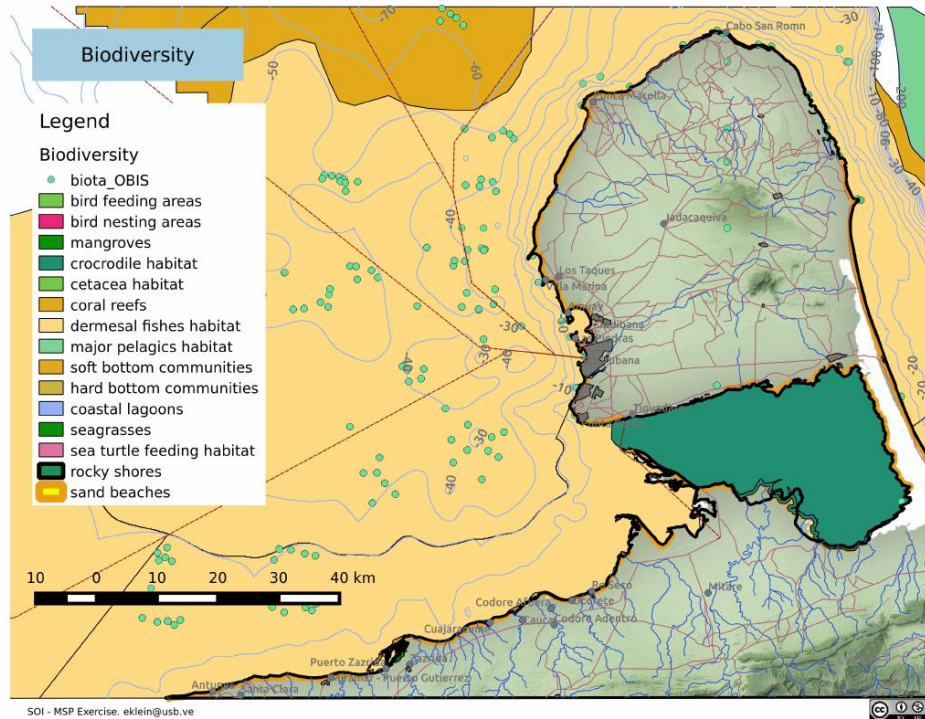


Figure 2. Data layer showing important habitats in the area.

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 to 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 Planning 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, four groups of stakeholders were organized: fishers, oil and gas industry, tourism, and a conservation-focused non-governmental organization (NGO). During the first session, individual stakeholder groups met in a round table in order to study the provided maps and data and to plan their strategy. In the second session, three negotiation tables were formed, composed of one participant from each sector, which then discussed management options for the area and a proposed configuration of a new MPA. By the end of the session, all groups reached agreement on a plan to manage the area, and made several compromises with regards to implementation of the plan.

In general, all of the groups decided to establish an MPA in the south east area of the region, due to its high biodiversity value and low human impact. That would also extend the boundaries of the existing national park.

Among the proposed management approaches, some groups proposed to establish a corridor or a special managed area in order to allow oil industry related activities. The fishers agreed on the reduction of their catch levels in the proposed MPAs, in exchange for a compensation for the reduced income. Also, the fishers came to agreement with the tourism industry to move towards the use of eco-tourism fishery-related activities. However, all groups arrived to different solutions regarding the use of special managed areas for fisheries, including fisheries reserves, areas in which fishing effort would be regulated and compensation measures. In some cases, the oil industry agreed to provide financial support to the fishers for housing, equipment, education and training for the sustainable exploitation of the marine resources. It was agreed that tourism would develop on the north west coast of the peninsula and in the south, including through the construction of eco-friendly hotels and bird observation sites, which would provide means for bird and crocodile observation, accompanied by awareness-building for conservation.

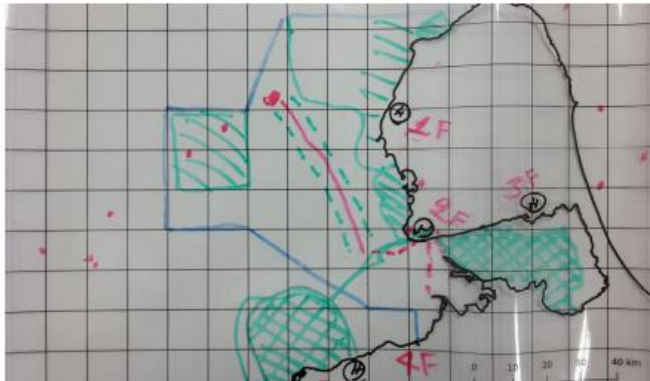
In general, the different sectors had reached the following agreements, most of all were common among the discussion tables:

- New protected areas would be created in the area, extending the existing national park or nominating previously-identified conservation important areas as new MPAs
- The oil industry would move some of their existing infrastructure to allow for the establishment of special marine managed areas
- The oil industry further agreed to provide fishing gears below carrying capacity of the fishing grounds, provide training to fishermen and provide supplemental and alternative livelihoods
- The conservation group would lead the monitoring of the marine environment
- The tourism sector would propose the construction of coastal infrastructure for bird/crocodile observation, as well as environmentally-friendly hotels near the coast. The location and size of the developments will be limited by the findings of a study to determine the carrying capacity of the environment.

All groups noted the difficulty of the negotiations, but after carefully analyzing the information provided, and the future developments plans of each of the sector, they reached a set of sound solutions for the management of the marine area.

Below is one example of the results.

The group agreed:



- To establish 2 No-Take MPAs - one expanded from current Protected area and one from the proposed conservation area (southern part of map)
- Agreed that Fishing communities will initiate management measures along the coast – go offshore for fishing (incentives for boats, fuel,)
- Tourism to be established in close vicinity to 2 MPAs and linked to the northern part
- Tourism to provide livelihood options for communities, job creation etc. e.g. guided tours to reefs, fishing grounds (game fishing)
- Oil company to remain in key oil sites but not

extend inland (measured from current location outwards). Buffer zones to be identified around the pipelines – Potential to development at East side of the land with strict measures to be developed for monitoring of Protected Areas.



The Yesu Agreement

Pipeline moved to northern rednery
 Southern rednery will close
 MPA established east of proposed area
 To keep rednery in north open, fishermen will receive scholarships for their children, incorporate into activities and jobs.

- 5 - Fishermen are going to sort for compensation take a lot of work. ATMS BOATS from boat camp
- 6 - Set up hotel/facility for tourism between Los Taguez & Unta Macolla village
- 7 - set up ecotourism site & lodge in proposed MPA
- 8 - Support fisher livelihood compensate 5 fishing boat

NGO a. buffer zone around pipeline
 Tourism Association

*Annex VIII***DRAFT PROPOSED NATIONAL/SUBNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS**

Please note that these draft proposals were developed by each of the workshop participants during the workshop and were not subjected to further review by their respective governments/agencies/offices

Building Knowledge Capacity and Contribution to Conserve Marine Environment in Azerbaijan

Farida Alakbarova

*Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
Azerbaijan*

Introduction

Azerbaijan became a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2000. After ratifying the Convention, Azerbaijan embarked on a consultative process for the development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the conservation of biological diversity. The “National Strategy on protection and sustainable use of biological diversity in Azerbaijan Republic and Action Plan” was approved by Decree №1368 dated March 24, 2006 of the President of Azerbaijan Republic. This document paved wide-range prospects on several spheres, such as sustainable protection of biological diversity, restoration of resources under exhaustion and determination and conservation of priority ecosystems the territory of the country.

Marine environmental conservation and biodiversity management in Azerbaijan is the responsibility of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan. The Ministry carries out the state management functions designated by laws and other legal acts for marine environmental protection and use of natural resources, and implements the national policy in the these fields.

Objectives

The main aim of the training is to provide insights into the ways that society has agreed to conserve biodiversity.

Goals

- to help protect the biodiversity of the Caspian Sea through enhanced education and action on biodiversity;
- to provide long-term support to formal and non-formal education professionals, bolstering their ability effectively teach about environmental issues;
- to provide opportunities to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect and improve the environment; and
- to provide an opportunity to be actively involved at all levels in creating a sustainable environment.

Scope

Sub-national training workshop

Issues to be addressed

- Overexploitation - recreational and commercial
- Pollution
- Habitat destruction and fragmentation

Sub-national priorities that this will contribute to:

Aside from contributing towards achieving the National Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2020 and implementing the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Policy 2016-2020, the

training programme will provide information resources for skill development in the fields of marine conservation and sustainable development.

Target audience

- ✓ The types of social groups and individuals who might interact in a process leading up to an environmental decision
- ✓ Students
- ✓ Future environmentalists
- ✓ Public representatives
- ✓ Volunteers

Details of the training:

Training provides an in-depth and fundamental understanding of marine environmental science and practice through case study analysis, practical tools training, and environmental policy, practice, and application courses where environmental issues are discussed, debated and examined.

Format for the training

- Workshop
- Presentation
- Discussions
- Breakout sessions

Partners to be engaged

- Relevant interested partners from:
 - Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan
 - Ministry of Education
 - Azerbaijan Fisheries Research Institute
 - State Ecological Training and Education Centre
 - Non-profit environmental organizations
 - Resource people
 - Universities:
 - Baku State University
 - Academy of Public Administration under President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
 - Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University
 - Qafqaz University
 - Gandja state University

Timeframe

2016-2017

Possible Venue

Baku city, Azerbaijan:

- Academy of Public Administration under President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
- Baku State University

Gandja city, Azerbaijan:

- Gandja State University

Promoting ICZM at the Local Scale in Brazil: Pilot Project in Patos Lagoon Estuary

Paulo Roberto Armanini Tagliani

Federal University Of Rio Grande (FURG)

Brazil

Goals and objectives

With a coastline of 9,200km, which extends between latitudes 4⁰ North and 33⁰ South Brazil has a great diversity of coastal types, with different potentials for economic and social development.

Nevertheless, the Brazilian coastal zone has been threatened as a result of a disorderly occupation and improper management of its resources. Occurring along the coast, in varying levels of severity and increased scale, there are a number of disturbances such as oil spills, overfishing, release of domestic and industrial effluents, destruction of critical environments for the functioning of marine ecosystems (such as estuaries, marshes, mangroves, sea grass beds and coral), deforestation for urban settlements and agriculture, and the accumulation of solid waste. Additionally, a lack of infrastructure and basic sanitation, mainly in metropolitan coastal areas, compound these pressures. These changes have been resulted in gradual and continued environmental degradation and reduced carrying capacity and biodiversity, resulting in diffuse economic and social costs.

To face these problems, Brazil was one of the first countries in South America to establish a National Program for Coastal Management, approved in 1988. Since then, Brazil has established an extensive set of public policies, programs and projects with the aim of better managing development of its coastal zone. However, the country has little experience in translating national goals and objectives for the local scale, and consequently has not achieved significant concrete results at the local level, except in selected marine protected areas, such as Atol das Rocas, Fernando de Noronha, APA dos Corais among others.

Given the proven ineffectiveness of current management models generally technocratic character, sectorally oriented, horizontally and vertically disconnected in the institutional administrative and political structure, it is necessary to develop management models able to establish a proper diagnosis of the environmental and institutional framework, draw a prospective scenario and promote the transition to the projected situation.

In the 2005-2007 period, the Rio Grande municipality, in the margins of Patos Lagoon estuary, developed what can be considered the first experience on a local scale of Integrated Coastal Management in Brazil, called South Coast program. Although the program has not had continuity, it has achieved some significant results, such as the Marine and Terrestrial Spatial Plan which remains valid and in use by decisionmakers.

After 10 years of implementation, it is necessary to evaluate the experience and lessons learned and start the second cycle of the process, taking the corrective measures necessary to achieve a permanent process of integrated coastal management. This accumulated experience can then be learned and replicated in other sectors of the Brazilian coast.

In this context, the objective of this initiative is promote training to build local capacities to carry on the second cycle of ICZM in Patos Lagoon Estuary as a pilot project to be furthermore replicated in other coastal areas in Brazil.

Issue(s) to be addressed

The main issues that a Coastal Management Program in Patos Lagoon estuary should focus on include: Habitat recovery; Artisanal fisheries and conflicts with ports; Port-City relationships; Water and atmospheric pollution; Urban sewage; Marine and terrestrial spatial planning (review); Eolian energy expansion. All these issues are related to the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals.

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

Estuaries are considered ecosystem of high productivity and biodiversity.

Locally the ICZM will contribute to address the following national priorities defined by the National Council of Biodiversity (CONABIO) in the context of the following Aichi Targets:

Target 6 - Fisheries

Target 8 - Water pollution control

Target 9 - Control of invasive exotic species

Target 11 - Expanding and implementing protected areas systems

Target audience

Local stakeholders to be involved in the ICZM Process are: Patos Lagoon Fishermen Forum, Brazilian Navy, Rio Grande and São José do Norte City Hall, local NGOs, industrial sector, ports, Ministry of Environment.

Details of the training

The training will be formulated to develop local capacity to work in collaborative and integrated manner. The training will consolidate concepts and issues like global environmental problems, aichi targets, sdgs, integrated coastal management concepts and practices, participatory planning, national policies, governance, marine spatial zoning, and basic ecological concepts as biodiversity, carrying capacity, environmental services; etc.

Format

The training will consist of initial courses to introduce basic concepts, followed by an elaboration of an agenda including a marine and terrestrial spatial planning review. Technical courses will address capacity to carry out specific tasks such as GIS, national environmental legislation and international conventions, among others.

Partners to be engaged

Iberamerican Network for Coastal Management - IBERMAR

Interministerial Commission for Sea Resources – CIRM

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Education

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

This training program will depend of financial support. Possible sources include, at the federal level, the Interministerial Commission of Sea Resources - CIRM and official programs of Support as CNPQ through editals, and at local level, the Municipal Environmental Fund of Rio Grande Municipality.

Conservation of Coral Reef Ecosystem in Kampot Province, Cambodia

*Monyrak Meng
Ministry of Environment
Cambodia*

Goals and objectives

Development of a strategic conservation and co-management plan for the coral reef ecosystem in Kampot Province via trainings on application of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) will be carried out throughout the course in order to build capacity and strengthen governance and ownership of provincial departments and local communities. The process will take about 10 months.

The main outcome of the process is a capacity of sub-national level and communities who take benefits and influence to costal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem in Cambodia being enable to ensure coral reef ecosystem in Kampot province to sustained marine resources utilization of local communities.

Immediate Objective:

The participants in the trainings will learn necessary basic skills and knowledge and share experiences from their responsibilities and livelihood activities among trainees. At the end of the training course, they will be able:

- To minimize the conflict of various stakeholders on management of marine resources;
- To define and agree upon the best management approach/demonstration for coral reef bed in Kampot province;
- To explore various options including restoration of coral reef biodiversity and sustaining marine resources for communities and tourism.

Issue(s) to be addressed

Costal and marine resources and ecosystems, including coral reefs, are being utilized by three villages for income generation and livelihoods, as well as by commercial fishermen, and now they are declining at the alarming rate due to additional new drivers, including tourism and marine aquaculture. Sub-national authorities (provincial departments) and communities do not have the capacity, knowledge and skills to manage those resources in a sustainable manner. This strategic training will engage those beneficiaries and responsible authorities in a series of trainings in order to address the below concerns and problems:

- conflict on the proposed coral reef conservation area,
- competition of fishermen, tourist operators, conservation interests related to marine resources and space,
- reduction of unsustainable utilization of resources,
- mobilization of financial resources to manage the area in a sustainable manner
- capacity in governance of provincial authority and provincial line agencies as well as other stakeholders

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

There are many existing policies, national strategies and legislation in Cambodia that have been developed by competent government agencies and endorsed for implementation to safeguard marine and costal biodiversity and ecosystems to support communities, livelihoods and sustainable economic development. However they are not being translated into implementation at the ground level. Key policies, national strategies and legislation that can contribute to capacity building of key actors at subnational level, communities and local private including:

- NBSAP (National Aichi Target);
- Protected Area Strategy Frameworks: encourage and promote local authorities to set up their protected areas, sustain and restore critical marine and terrestrial ecosystem
- Fishery Strategy Framework: sustain fisheries and other aquatic resources,
- Tourism Strategy: promote ecotourism,

- Protected Area Law, Fisheries Law, Tourist Law,

Target audience

The main target of the training focus on sub-national level and local communities, as well as provincial departments (PDE; PFiA, PDT), fishermen, communities and tour operators.

Details of the training

The participants will undergo training related to a set of necessary skills, tools and knowledge:

Skills

- Negotiation,
- Methods and techniques for economic evaluation of coral reef ecosystem
- Facilitation,
- Planning (MSP),
- Communication,
- Inventory,
- Data collection,
- Reporting,
- Conflict solving

Tools

- Maps - soft and/or hard copy - of coral reef, conservation area, mangrove forest, fishing area, ecotourism, marine aquaculture
- GPS
- Training Materials

Knowledge

- Ecosystems: interrelationship, importance, roles and function
- Marine ecotourism
- Marine aquaculture
- Sustainable marine resources management: harvesting, zoning
- Data analysis
- Community-based research
- Monitoring and evaluation of performance

Format for the training

- Participation process
- Group discussion/exercises
- Role play
- Field visit
- on-the-job training and coaching approach
- in-room training

Partners to be engaged

Experienced and senior government officers are encouraged to act as facilitators and resource persons for the training. However, specific skills and knowledge will be delivered by external resource persons as necessary. Local and International NGOs as well as regional relevant network are invited to participate in the training. Relevant and competent agencies, subnational level, communities, selected NGOs and private firms and groups below are intended to be partners for the training courses.

- **National Level:** MOE, MoT, FiA
- **Sub-national Level:** provincial department, commune council,
- **Communities:** fishermen, marine aquaculture, seaweed cultivator
- **Civil Society:** local NGOs

- **Private:** tour operator, boat operator, seaweed farm

Budget/Timeframe

- \$18,000
- 10 months, 3 trainings, each training is about 3 to 5 days
- 3 days in field

Building an Enabling Environment for the Implementation of Marae Moana, Cook Islands

Jacqueline Evans

Marae Moana Project Manager

Office of the Prime Minister

Cook Islands

Goal

To develop commitment amongst stakeholders towards the successful management of Marae Moana – the Cook Islands Marine Park

Objectives:

Participants will be enabled:

1. To learn how the Marae Moana framework can be useful to them
2. To understand their role within the broader Marae Moana framework
3. To communicate more regularly with each other
4. To implement their actions plans

Issue to be addressed:

The training programme seeks to address the problem of fragmentation, duplication, mediocre commitment and low capacity to manage and implement Marae Moana

Current Cross-Sectoral Institutional Arrangements

The most active cross-sectoral committees at the present time are:

1. Marae Moana Task Force
2. Cook Islands Marine Park Steering Committee
3. National Environment Service Biodiversity Project Steering Committee
4. Cook Islands Biosecurity Committee
5. Cook Islands Climate Change Platform

The membership, method of establishment and role of these cross-sectoral committees are outlined in Appendix A.

Future Institutional Arrangements

Marae Moana Council

The Marae Moana Policy 2016-2020 calls for the establishment of a Marae Moana Council under new legislation which will enable collective decision-making at the policy level. The new legislation will be the Marae Moana Act which is yet to be finalised and passed in Parliament.

The current draft of the Marae Moana Bill specifies that the Marae Moana Council will be comprised of the Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, President of the House of Ariki (traditional paramount chiefs), Chair of the Mayors Association, Chair of the Religious Advisory Council, a representative of NGOs and a representative of the private sector.

Marae Moana Technical Advisory Committee

The Council may establish committees to assist with its work. A Technical Advisory Committee to the Council will need to be established and will likely comprise a combination of the Marae Moana Task Force and the Cook Islands Marine Park Steering Committee. The task of the TAC will be to develop Marae Moana Action Plans and Annual Reports for Council approval. The TAC will also advise the Marae Moana Council on the four-yearly review of the Marae Moana Policy.

Marae Moana Coordination Office

The Marae Moana Coordinator at the Office of the Prime Minister will act as Secretariat for both the Technical Advisory Committee and the Marae Moana Council.

Information Sharing Platforms

Existing cross-sectoral committees will continue to be useful for information sharing. Although the Climate Change Platform is not directly focussed on Marae Moana, it is a useful platform for information sharing because:

1. It has the most diverse membership of agencies and NGOs because it has an open invitation for any agency or NGO to attend
2. It has the broadest membership of agencies and NGOs because Climate Change is a broad, cross-cutting issue
3. Agencies and NGOs may elect to deliver presentations on their work at platform meetings
4. While meetings are half a day long, they only occur every three months thereby reducing meeting fatigue

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

Aside from contributing towards achieving the National Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2020 and implementing the Marae Moana Policy 2016-2020, the training programme will help agencies and organisations implement aspects of their programmes that help to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. These programmes and projects include:

- Business Plans of relevant agencies (Environment, Marine, Seabed Minerals, Tourism, Transport)
- GEF UNDP Ridge to Reef Project
- GEF UNDP Review of NBSAP and production of the 5th National Report to the CBD
- GEF UNDP ABS Project
- Te Ipukarea Society strategic plan

The programme will also support the work of traditional leaders.

Marae Moana Policy Objectives cover the following areas:

1. Enhance Conservation and Ecological Sustainability

2. Improve Integrated Planning & Adaptive Management through greater collaboration

3. Sustainably develop the Cook Islands Marine Resources

4. Marine Tourism Development

5. Maritime Transport & Safety

6. Marine Spatial Planning

7. Transparent Management Processes

8. Socially Responsible Marine & Maritime Development

9. Maritime Cultural Heritage

10. Partnerships

11. Education, Communication, Consultation and Commitment

12. Research and Monitoring

13. Sustainable Financing

Target audience

Agencies and organisations that will participate in this process are all those that will implement the Marae Moana Policy 2016-2020

Government agencies

1. Office of the Prime Minister (Central Policy and Planning Office, Pa Enea Governance Unit, Climate Change Cook Islands)
2. National Environment Service (NBSAP Project, Ridge to Reef Project, ABS Project, Biodiversity Unit, Suwarrow Rangers)
3. Ministry of Marine Resources (Legal and Policy Division, Offshore Fisheries Division, Inshore Fisheries Division, Aquaculture Division)
4. Seabed Minerals Authority (GIS, Legal, Technical)
5. Cook Islands Tourism Corporation (Accreditation Programme, Destination Development)
6. Ministry of Transport (Maritime Transport Division)
7. Natural Heritage
8. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration (Treaties and Conventions)
9. Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (DCD, Statistics, RMD)
10. Maritime Police
11. Infrastructure Cook Islands (solid and liquid waste management)
12. Public Health (sanitation and wastewater management)

Non-Government Organisations

1. Te Ipukarea Society (general environment)
2. Island Sustainability Alliance (POPs)
3. Muri Environment Care (Muri Sanitation)

Traditional Leaders

1. House of Ariki (formal body of traditional paramount chiefs)
2. Koutu Nui (formal body of traditional chiefs)

Private Sector Representatives

1. Dive Operators
2. Tourism Industry Council
3. Muri Beach business community
4. Maritime Cook Islands

Skills and Knowledge to be gained

Participants will gain knowledge of:

1. The Marae Moana Policy 2016-2020
2. Areas where they can assist others and be assisted by others with the implementation of their work plans
3. Gaps in activities
4. Training needs for implementation

Tools to be provided

A draft Marae Moana Action Plan 2017-2021 and a draft Marae Moana Annual Work Plan 2017-2018 will be provided to participants.

Outputs

1. Marae Moana Action Plan 2017-2021
2. Marae Moana Annual Work Plan 2017-2018

The template for these work plans is in Appendix B.

Training Format and Implementation PlanStep 1: Analysis of Business and Project Plans

Agency and organization business plans and project plans will be studied to extract information and populate the draft Marae Moana Action Plans. Actions under these business plans will be allocated to the relevant Marae Moana Policy Objective.

Completion Date: End of July

Step 2: One-on-One Meetings

Meetings will be held with individuals who are directly involved in implementing actions to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The meetings will help the Marae Moana Project Manager to clarify for each existing action partner agencies, steps for implementation, timeline, indicators of achievement, risks, individual training needs, budget and source of funding.

Completion Date: End of August

Step 3: Working group meetings

Working groups will be established to examine existing actions and then identify for each Policy Objective any gaps in the action plans. For each gap, the working group will identify the lead agency, partner agencies, steps for implementation, timeline, indicators of achievement, risks, individual training needs and the budget. Any conflicting timelines between agencies will be highlighted and re-adjustments made. For example, actions by two different agencies will be examined to determine whether the order of their implementation is logical. It's anticipated that only two to three one-hour meetings will be needed for each Policy Objective.

Completion Date: End of October

Step 4: Marae Moana Action Planning workshop

A workshop for Cook Islands stakeholders will be held to confirm at a national level, the Marae Moana Action Plan 2017-2021 and Marae Moana Annual Work Plan 2017-2018.

Completion Date: End of November

Step 5: Marae Moana Partners Workshop

Partners will be invited to identify where they might be able to assist with the implementation of the action plan, including the provision of training. Partners confirmed to be attending include IUCN, Marine Affairs of New Caledonia (Natural Park of the Coral Sea), Phoenix Islands Protected Area, US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument). Other partners include Conservation International, Palau Marine Sanctuary, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Big Ocean Network, SPREP, SPC, FFA, PIFS, UNDP, New Zealand High Commission.

Completion date: End of February 2017

Programa de Entrenamiento para Capacitación en Prácticas Eficaces para Cumplir la Meta 6 De Aichi

Enrique Pugibet Bobea

Centro de Investigaciones de Biología Marina

Facultad Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo

República Dominicana

Introducción

La Biodiversidad o Diversidad Biológica, es la variabilidad entre los organismos vivos y los complejos procesos ecológicos de los cuales forman parte. El Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica (CDB, 2007) la define como: “la variabilidad organismos y ecosistemas, así como las relaciones entre formas de vida y ambientes”.

Las Metas de Aichi para la Diversidad Biológica conforman un conjunto de 20 metas agrupadas en torno a cinco Objetivos Estratégicos, que deberían alcanzarse de aquí al 2020. Forman parte del Plan Estratégico para la Diversidad Biológica 2011-2020, aprobado en 2010 por la 10ª reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes en el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica. La misión del Plan Estratégico es: “... detener la pérdida de diversidad biológica a fin de asegurar que, para 2020, los ecosistemas sean resilientes y sigan suministrando servicios esenciales, asegurando de este modo la variedad de la vida del planeta y contribuyendo al bienestar humano y a la erradicación de la pobreza...”. El Objetivo estratégico B del Plan es reducir las presiones directas sobre la diversidad biológica y promover la utilización sostenible.

Durante la Conferencia de la CDB del 2002 se estableció como meta reducir la pérdida de biodiversidad, las Partes se comprometieron a realizar esfuerzos para medirla y cuantificarla y desarrollar indicadores (Banque Mondiale, 2000., Balmford A, et al 2003., Ayong L., et al, 2004). Al mismo tiempo las Naciones Unidas y la Comisión Europea establecieron sus indicadores (European Commission, 2004). El CDB emplea el término de indicadores de biodiversidad para las mediciones de la biodiversidad, la extensión de los ecosistemas y las acciones para garantizar la conservación. Programas para establecer indicadores de biodiversidad se han desarrollado desde la Conferencia de Rio del 1992.

Un indicador puede definirse como “una medida basada en datos verificables que transmite información más allá de sí mismo”. Esto significa que los indicadores están subordinados al propósito, es decir, la interpretación o el significado que se atribuye a los datos depende del propósito o del tema de interés. Puesto que los indicadores están subordinados al propósito, su desarrollo o selección debería empezar por la identificación del problema o la necesidad de tomar una decisión de la que va a ocuparse el indicador. Describir esta necesidad en forma de “pregunta clave” ayuda a seleccionar y comunicar los indicadores. Los indicadores de biodiversidad pueden ser medidas sencillas o índices más complejos. Por ejemplo, las estimaciones relativas a la población de especies grandes de felinos, en un país puede ser un indicador relativamente sencillo de la integridad o salud de sus ecosistemas terrestres. El Índice Trófico Marino puede ser un indicador, o testigo, de la integridad de los ecosistemas marinos, calculado a partir de los datos de peces capturados y su nivel trófico medio (como herbívoros y carnívoros) en la red trófica.

En reconocimiento de la importancia de las industrias pesqueras en la obtención de los objetivos de la biodiversidad y de las metas más amplias para el desarrollo sostenible, la Conferencia de las Partes (COP) de la Convención sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CBD) trató específicamente a las industrias pesqueras, como parte del plan estratégico para la conservación sostenible de la biodiversidad (2011-2020). Para cumplir con este mandato se estableció la Meta 6 de Aichi, plantea que para el 2020, todas las reservas de peces e invertebrados y plantas acuáticas se gestionarán y cultivarán de manera sostenible, lícita y aplicando enfoques basados en los ecosistemas, de manera tal que se evite la pesca excesiva, se hayan establecido planes y medidas de recuperación para todas las especies agotadas, las actividades pesqueras no tengan impactos perjudiciales importantes en las especies amenazadas y en los ecosistemas

vulnerables, y el impacto de la actividad pesquera en las reservas, especies y ecosistemas se encuentren dentro de límites ecológicos seguros.

En la cuarta edición de la Perspectiva Global de la Biodiversidad 2, publicada en el 2014, se sugirió que se han hecho progresos significativos para resolver algunos componentes de la mayor parte de las Metas de la biodiversidad de Aichi. Sin embargo, los indicadores sugieren que no estamos en el camino para resolver un número de las Metas de Aichi y eso, sin acciones urgentes, el estado de la biodiversidad continuará declinando. Particularmente, la información disponible demuestra que no estamos en el paso para alcanzar la Meta 6 de Aichi antes de 2020. El progreso acelerado hacia el logro de esta Meta, requerirá mejoras en la implementación y mejor capacidad de integración a varios niveles, de la biodiversidad en nuestros planeamientos, gobiernos y toma de decisiones del desarrollo.

En este sentido y como parte de la presente Estrategia para un Programa de Entrenamiento (Sustainable Ocean Initiative, Training of Trainers Workshop) planteamos la propuesta para la mejora de la gobernanza ambiental con la formación, capacitación y sensibilización de sectores de la administración estatal, dando a conocer la Meta 6, lograr avances y éxitos en la promoción y puesta en práctica de herramientas eficaces y verificar, con el logro de los Indicadores de Biodiversidad establecidos, el cumplimiento de la Meta 6 De Aichi.

Meta

Desarrollar un programa para capacitar personal técnico, adiestrado en conocimientos y criterios ambientales, estado, tendencia, ecosistemas y funciones de la biodiversidad marina que constituyen principalmente el recurso de la pesca, que les permitan implementar acciones efectivas, para verificar mediante los indicadores de biodiversidad establecidos y seleccionados, el logro de la Meta 6 de Aichi.

Objetivo

Desarrollar un plan de capacitación de personal para implementar acciones eficaces, para cumplir la Meta 6 de Aichi.

Justificación

Para lograr sistemáticamente el progreso hacia la Meta 6, existe la necesidad de implementar acciones que nos permitan lograr los indicadores de biodiversidad, establecidos sobre una línea base de datos actualizada, cuantificando e identificando los componentes de la diversidad biológica marina litoral, su estado, funcionamiento ecosistémico y los principales servicios y bienes que proporcionan para beneficios de los seres humanos. Es primordial aplicar de manera efectiva los índices o indicadores de biodiversidad establecidos, para responder cuestiones específicas, relativas a la diversidad biológica del país y conocer su cuantía, su estado y evaluar la efectividad de las medidas tomadas para su mantenimiento. Varios de los elementos de la Meta 6 se han tratado de diversas maneras a través del trabajo histórico que ha realizado la FAO, incluyendo aquellos para poner en ejecución el código el Código de Conducta Responsable la Pesca (CCRF) adoptados para fomentar la puesta en práctica de la convención de la O.N.U sobre el Derecho del Mar (UNCLOS) y la adopción de los conceptos de enfoque ecosistémico del el CBD.

Se deben encaminar esfuerzos para mejorar el entendimiento del proceso a seguir en la ejecución acciones que nos den, indicadores de biodiversidad exitosos, incluyendo aspectos como relevancia, disponibilidad de datos, uso de métodos adecuados, estrategia de comunicación y capacidad institucional. Al mismo tiempo identificar por qué unos indicadores pueden ser más exitosos que otros a nivel nacional en términos de uso en los informes y en los procesos de toma de decisiones.

Un indicador exitoso, debe tener las siguientes características:

- Tener validez científica – basado en una teoría de cambio aceptada en lo que significa el indicador + fiabilidad de los datos.

- Está construido con datos de fácil acceso – a lo largo del tiempo (monitoreo).
- Ser verificable.
- Ser consistente con los propósitos y objetivos perseguidos o para los que fue creado. Un indicador mide cómo se progresa o no hacia la meta.
- Ser sensible a los cambios en el tema de interés. Se mantiene su producción y su uso a lo largo del tiempo.
- Debe ser fácilmente comprensible - presentación + conceptos + interpretación.
- Ser pertinente a las necesidades del usuario, sea sociedad en general o tomadores de Decisiones.
- Debe permitir tomar decisiones en la práctica y ser útil para los tomadores de decisiones y usuarios.
- Se debe usar! (para medir el progreso, para alerta temprana, establecimiento de objetivos, la sensibilización, ...). Captar el interés y ser usado ampliamente en el gobierno. Debe ser usado y adoptado.
- Lograr comunicar efectivamente la historia para la cual fue diseñado.
- La suma de varios indicadores exitosos es más exitosa que uno solo. El indicador debe estar contextualizado y no presentarse de manera aislada (hace parte de un juego de indicadores).
- SMART = específico, medible, actualizable, relevante y tiempo-sensible

Contribución

La implementación del programa de capacitación, proveerá a nivel nacional formación y habilidades. Con este entrenamiento se suministrarán insumos importantes y formación de capacidades para el conocimiento de la biodiversidad marina, su estado y usos, útiles para el desarrollo y ajuste de políticas ambientales que garanticen la protección y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad marina.

Dentro de FAO, hay un número de corrientes de divulgación relevantes a la Meta 6 de Aichi, incluyendo estadística de la industria pesquera, que se pueden utilizar para producir informes del estado de la actividad pesquera y de la acuicultura, así como la divulgación sobre la puesta en práctica del CCRF, entre otros. Adicionalmente, en el marco del CBD y de la FAO, existen mecanismos de divulgación de datos y mecanismos claros y coherentes que los países pueden utilizar para la lograr esfuerzos hacia la realización de la Meta 6 de Aichi.

En lo que respecta a los múltiples elementos de la Meta 6 de Aichi, por ejemplo especies blanco y agotadas, así como las amenazas a la estructura y función de los ecosistemas vulnerables, así como identificación de necesidades y las deficiencias que se presentan en términos de capacidad y habilidades, así como las oportunidades que el proceso, al implementar indicadores de biodiversidad como una herramienta, nos proporcionan conocimiento y divulgación de sí mismo, de las especies y del ecosistema. Adicionalmente los indicadores son útiles para establecer los factores y agentes de disturbio, que puedan afectar a los componentes de la diversidad biológica marina, planear las estrategias adecuadas para su restauración y tomar decisiones para la conservación de los recursos naturales que proporcionan ventajas ambientales a la sociedad.

Audiencia

Técnicos de nivel medio del Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Ministerio de Educación Superior, Ciencia y Tecnología, Consejo de Acuicultura y Pesca, Agencia Nacional Marítima y Armada Naval. Agencias que se desempeñen en el área de recursos costeros y marinos.

Detalles del entrenamiento que será ofrecido

Habilidades

- Capacidad para acceso y utilizar, eficientemente los diferentes recursos que la institución ofrece de forma eficiente.
- Habilidad para demostrar técnicas y métodos de estudio que garanticen un buen rendimiento acorde a las exigencias de la institución y del entrenamiento.

- Comprensión a nivel científico de cuestiones de interés de relativas a la biodiversidad marina.
- Comprensión de las fortalezas y debilidades científicas y estadísticas de los datos empleados.
- Habilidades de redacción y comunicación de los resultados a los usuarios designados.

Conocimiento

- Información sobre biodiversidad marina, ecología y pesquería.
- Información de métodos de evaluación y monitoreo y elaboración de fichas técnicas
- Competencia básica en el procesamiento de datos y elaboración de mapas y gráficos con valides científica y estadística.
- Capacidad y aptitudes para trabajar en el mar y en la costa.
- Conocimientos de tecnologías de la información, comunicación, encuestas y estadísticas.
- Conocimientos de manejo de fondos.

Herramientas

- Equipos y programas de cómputo. Servicios de Internet.
- Mapas, equipo campo, materiales de escritorio.
- Biblioteca, documentos especializados de la institución. Servicios de apoyo gabinete.

Formato para el entrenamiento

El entrenamiento estará conformado para identificar y suplir las necesidades en términos de habilidades y capacidades para ayudar en la implementación de acciones que no provean indicadores de biodiversidad marina que sean exitosos, a escala nacional, como un proceso informado de toma de decisiones y de actuación en materia de conservación y de uso sostenible de la biodiversidad, para respaldar la elaboración de políticas, la toma de decisiones y las acciones en relación a la Meta 6 de Aichi

Se identificarán, seleccionarán y se propondrán acciones para la obtención de indicadores de biodiversidad que aporten informaciones sobre la diversidad biológica, su estado, tendencia y funciones ecosistémicas del recurso pequeño marino. Se utilizarán como referencia los indicadores de biodiversidad establecidos por el Convenio de Diversidad Biológica (CDB 2007) y los indicadores de biodiversidad de la Comisión Europea (European Commission, 2004), entre estos el Índice de Cadenas Tróficas Marinas y los indicadores BINU y los Índices de la Lista Roja de la IUCN, PNUMA, WMC, GOOS y los Indicadores SMART), así como los de planteados por Estos índices de riqueza de especies, junto con la distribución y abundancia nos permitirán cuantificar el estado de las comunidades, junto con otras variables tales como diversidad de grupos funcionales, estructura e interacciones, redundancia ecología y resiliencia del ecosistema, McCann, 2000; Loreau et al., 2001.

- Se realizarán conferencias y prácticas en donde demuestren el uso apropiado de los recursos de la institución.
- Talleres de entrenamiento para elaboración de fichas técnicas para monitoreo/evaluación.
- Entrenamiento para identificar por qué unos indicadores son más exitosos que otros, en términos de uso en los informes y en los procesos de toma de decisiones.
- Se planteará el proceso a seguir en la producción de un indicador de biodiversidad exitoso, incluyendo aspectos como relevancia, disponibilidad de datos, uso de métodos adecuados, estrategia de comunicación y capacidad institucional

Se planteará en el entrenamiento que para un indicador sea éxito deber ser:

- Científicamente válido.- los datos empleados deben ser fiables y verificables, e indicar la relación entre el indicador y su finalidad.
- Basado en los datos disponibles, de forma que se puedan producir en el tiempo
- Relativos a cambios en la cuestión de interés (Meta 6 Aichi).
- Fácilmente comprensibles.- conceptualmente como se vincula la medidas con la finalidad en la presentación e interpretación datos.
- Relevante para las necesidades de los usuarios.

- Que sean utilizables para medir, comprender, informar, sensibilizar y alertar tempranamente.

Pasos

- Identificación y consultas a los sectores interesados.
- Identificación de los objetivos y de los propósitos de la acción.
- Determinación de las preguntas claves y uso del indicador.
- Desarrollo de un modelo conceptual.
- Identificación de posibles indicadores.
- Recopilación y revisión de datos.
- Cálculo y conversión de datos en indicadores
- Interpretación y comunicación de los indicadores.
- Revisión y redefinición de los indicadores con los sectores interesados.
- Desarrollo de sistemas de seguimiento y elaboración de informes.

Instituciones Colaboradoras

- Universidades
- Instituciones gubernamentales afines
- Agencias de conservación/ educación marina
- ONG

Presupuesto e implicaciones financieras

US\$ 30,000

Fondos dirigidos al pago personal facilitadores (Internacionales y nacionales), pagos por bienes y servicios, local y viajes de campo para trabajos/entrenamiento prácticos.

Training Program to Enable the Efficient Practices to Accomplish Aichi Target 6

	Goal and Objectives	Issues to be addressed	Priorities that this contributes to	Target Audience	Details of training	Format for the training	Partners to be engaged
<p><i>Training Program to Enable the Efficient Practices to Accomplish Aichi Target 6</i></p>	<p>Goal</p> <p>Develop a training program to train technical personnel at national level in the capacity to implement and use efficient practices, that contribute with information on the biodiversity, its state, tendency and ecosystems functions of marine species which will allow the implementation of Aichi Target 6.</p> <p>Objective</p> <p>Develop strategy for capacity building for qualified personnel, to implement actions that contribute to the execution of Aichi Target 6.</p> <p>Outcome:</p> <p>Technicians trained to be able to use technical tools and to implement Aichi Target 6</p>	<p>Necessity</p> <p>To measure, to implement actions that provide efficient biodiversity indicators.</p> <p>To quantify, to qualified and to identify components of marine biological diversity, its state, ecosystem operation and main services that are provide by fishery resource.</p> <p>Identified treats and disturbance agents, that can affect the components of the marine biological diversity,</p> <p>To understand, to measure and to monitor impacts and restoration plans and conservation efforts for marine natural resources.</p>	<p>National</p> <p>Develop.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Contribution: It will provide at a National level important output and formation.</p> <p>Also adjustment for environmental policies that guarantee the protection and sustainable use of the biodiversity.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy/Dev</p> <p>Ministry Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Higher Education</p> <p>Department Fisheries</p> <p>Navy</p>	<p>Abilities</p> <p>Capacity to use, efficiently different resources that the institution offers.</p> <p>Understanding questions related to the marine biodiversity.</p> <p>Scientific and statistical understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the used data.</p> <p>Writing and communication abilities</p> <p>Knowledge</p> <p>Marine biodiversity, ecology and fisheries</p> <p>Information on evaluation and monitoring methods</p> <p>Basic competition in data processing, map and graphics elaboration.</p> <p>Capacity and aptitudes to work in the sea and the coast.</p> <p>Knowledge of information technologies, communication, surveys and statistics.</p> <p>Tools</p> <p>Equipment and calculation programs.</p> <p>Maps, Field equipment/ materials.</p> <p>Library, specialized documents, Support services.</p> <p>Terrestrial and marine vehicles</p>	<p>The training is planed to help in the implementation of indicators for marine biodiversity that can be successful on national scale.</p> <p>A process is designed to address the performance and decision making in the matter of conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity, which they can be used to endorse the elaboration of policies and the decision making in relation to Target 6</p> <p>Lectures, conferences and practice at a class room/field</p> <p>Appropriate use of institution resources</p> <p>Training for elaboration and use of technical sheets</p> <p>Training to identify appropriated indicators at a local level</p> <p>Maps, GIS, GPS, Computers Taxonomy ID's</p> <p>Analysis of fisheries and environment data</p>	<p>University</p> <p>Local/ international Marine Conservation NGOs</p> <p>Budget and financial implications</p> <p>US\$ 50,000</p> <p>Directed to personal compensation, goods and services payments, facilities costs and field trips</p>

Training of Local Fishermen and Monterrico Reserve Staff for Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Ana Silvia Morales

National Council of Protected Areas

Guatemala

Goals and objectives

General Goal

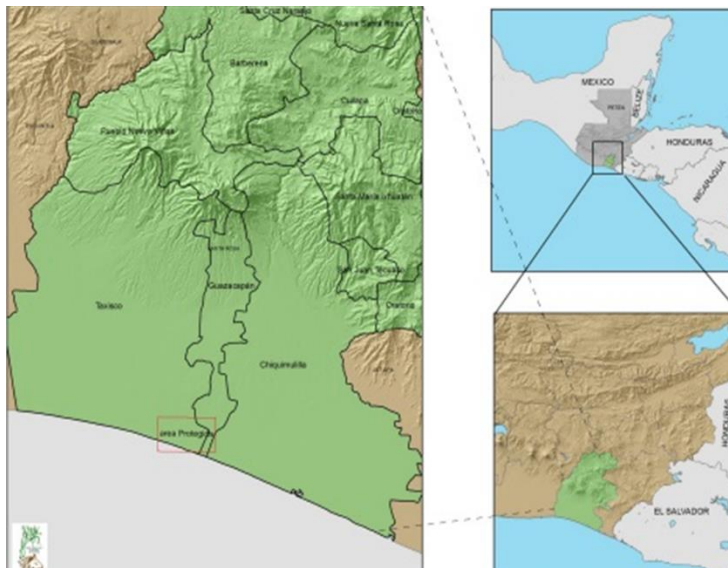
- Reduce pressure on coastal and marine biodiversity through reducing bycatch and fish discard within the estuaries of the MMUNR.

Specific Goals

- Create awareness in traditional fishermen about the importance of having sustainable fishing practices within the estuaries of the MMUNR.
- Increase capacity in the protected area staff for elaboration of management plans.

Issues to be addressed

The Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve (MMUNR) is a coastal- marine protected area located in the Pacific Coast of Guatemala.



Location of the MMUNR in Guatemala

This area was created in 1977, is comprised mainly of natural estuarine systems and coastal and marine ecosystems, and since its creation has been administrated for the University of San Carlos of Guatemala, having a very permissive category since historically it has been populated.

The MMUNR provides a series of ecosystem services on which local communities depend on, such as tourism, coastal protection, firewood, charcoal and construction materials from mangroves, fishing, etc. Unfortunately, there has been a recent upsurge of unsustainable fishing practices through inappropriate fishing gear. This type of fishing gear with a very small mesh size is used for catching shrimps, but usually having great impacts to the ecosystem through bycatch.



Unsustainable fishing gear by catch



Fish discard in the estuary

National /sub – national priorities that this will contribute to

This training strategy will respond to the national priorities stated by the National Strategy on Biodiversity and Action Plan of Guatemala on which could be identified:

- Develop mechanisms of integral valuation of biodiversity.
- Develop a training program defined by priorities identified in biodiversity and ecosystem services management.
- Develop and implement strategies of conservation in situ for elements of biodiversity identified as threatened or in extinction risk.

This training also will contribute to the implementation of the Policy for the Integrated Management of Marine-Coastal Zones of Guatemala, which includes among its strategic actions:

- Create, develop and promote constant communication mechanisms between authorities and local communities.
- Improve actions for protection and conservation of coastal and marine natural resources.

Target audience

Protected area staff, local communities and fishermen of the MMUNR.

Details of the training

Two main components of the training have been identified, based on FAO guidelines:

- Training on understanding of ecological processes. How unsustainable practices affect fishing resources.
- Training on reducing the negative impacts of fishing on the environment through technological and community-based management solutions including bycatch management and reduction of discards.

It is necessary to specify that although both components will address protected area staff and local fishermen, the topics will be addressed separately and with the approach needed for each target group identified.

Training for the Protected Area Staff

This training is focused in developing capacity for guiding fishing management within the area in order to reduce negative impacts from bycatch and fish discard. The aim is that they could provide the dialogue necessary for working jointly in developing a participatory fishing management plan.

Training Framework

- Identification of current bycatch and discard problem(s)
- Review of the social and economic context, drivers and objectives that are associated with by catch and discard problems.
- Listing and justifying quantifiable and verifiable short-term and long-term management objectives.

Communication strategies

- Communication skills addressing local communities with the aim of including fishermen as full partners in developing, testing and evaluating the performance of mitigation measures

Enforcement

- Legal context (including management plan of protected area)
- Enforcement of current fishing and management regulations (warnings and fines)
- Surveillance patrolling
- Modifications of fishing gears and practices in order to minimize bycatch.

Motivation Strategies and participatory processes

- Motivate or promote the live release of bycatch.
- Promotion and increased public awareness of actions in local communities that successfully mitigate bycatch and discard problems in the fishery.

Training for Fishermen and local communities

This training will require a previous exploration phase, in order to know fishermen context (socio - economic, educational, organizational). This stage intends to understand fishermen needs for the training approach to be applied.

Training Framework

- Identification of current bycatch and discard problem(s).
- Review of the social and economic context, drivers and objectives that are associated with bycatch and discard problems.
- Listing and justifying quantifiable and verifiable short-term and long-term management objectives.

Legal Framework

- Fisheries regulations and regulation included in the protected area management plan.

Training in fishing gears

- Training in fishing gears and live bycatch release.
- Sustainable fishing gear supply (providing sustainable fishing gears as a trade off with the unsustainable fishing gears).

Format of the training

Three workshop modules per target audience, and 1 workshop for both target groups. Field trips and practical exercises included.

Follow up to be established within protected area coordinator attributions.

Partners to be engaged

UNDP, CECON, CONAP, DIPESCA, FAO

Financial implications

The activities proposed fit within the framework of the GEF Project “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Pacific Coast of Guatemala”, thus funding will be requested to the institutions in charge.

Potential additional support by FAO.

Setting up and Identifying Marine Areas of Significant Importance

Aranteiti Kiareti

Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources Development (MFMRD)

Kiribati

Goals and objectives

To have staff from Fisheries Division, Environment & Conservation Division, Lands Management Division as well as the community/fishermen, build capacity on setting up and identifying marine areas of significant importance for conservation and sustainable of the marine biodiversity

Issue(s) to be addressed

- It will address the problem of limited capacity on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) at a national level.
- It will also promote the integration and collaboration of efforts on the conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

- NBSAP (Marine/Coastal) in coordination with Aichi Targets
- Fisheries Act
- Environment Act
- Local Government/Island Council bye-laws
- Community accordance

Target audience

- The training will target staff from Fisheries Division, Environment and Conservation Division and Lands Management Division,
- Chairperson from communities with protected areas as well as other communities with interest in setting up protected/managed areas
- Fishermen/Guides

Details of the training

- First, introduce and incorporate the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to get all participants on a common ground.
 - Marine and coastal resources are the common ground and how to integrate it to include geographical boundaries in an attempt to achieve conservation and sustainability using ICM basic approach
- The training will use the marine spatial planning (MSP) framework to focus on spatial aspects of marine resources and activities, how the resources and activities interact, what values these resources hold for different stakeholders and how they can be planned/managed spatially to achieve common goals.
- Train the participant on the techniques for the storing (Geonode) and combining (GIS) of data from different stakeholders as well as information from locals and fishermen.
 - With data made readily available from the different stakeholders, Fisheries Division (FD), Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) and Lands Management Division (LMD) as well as the information from the locals/fishermen and the Chairperson from communities with protected areas, Geonode will be used for storing all data and made available freely for all stakeholders.
 - Will also explain the importance and benefits of cross-sectoral data sharing

- Train the participant on the application of the criteria for identifying Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)
 - Training will integrate and link the EBSA criteria with local knowledge so that the locals will also feel empowered in the identification of EBSAs

Format for the training

- Workshops would be used for the training as the environment promotes and provides opportunity for networking amongst participants and facilitators.
- Workshops would be structured in Modular fashion
 - The modules will target each of the components of the training of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), Data and Information sharing (GIS) as well as application of the criteria for identifying Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)
 - With poor internet connectivity, any virtual training is not possible

Partners to be engaged

There would be local and regional as well as international partners to work with in developing and implementing the training:

- Local partners
 - Fisheries Division
 - Environment and Conservation Division
 - National GIS User group
- Regional partners
 - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
 - Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
- International partner
 - Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

The training programme will be funded by the respective ministries involved in developing and implementing it. They will co-finance the training and will also seek in-kind donations from regional and international partners engaging in the programme.

Will also seek contributions from possible donors such as NZ Aid, AusAid, USAid, Taiwanese Government, Japanese Government as well as the Korean Government

A budget of about, AUD \$6000.00 could cover the expenses on catering for the training

The timeframe of the training/workshop would be carried out in modules. Each week will target each component of the module with combining together several components where necessary.

Sustainable Management of the Marine Parks in Mauritius

Mira Hurbungs

*Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands
Mauritius*

Responsible Ministry:

Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resource, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands

Division: Marine Conservation Division (Fisheries)

Partners:

Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management
National Parks and Reserve Service (Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security),
Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
Mauritius Oceanography Institute
University of Mauritius
NGOs
The Rodrigues Regional Assembly
Indian Ocean Commission
Australian High Commission

Context of the project

Mauritius forms part of the Western Indian Ocean Islands and is one of the 25 internationally recognized biodiversity hotspots. To help protect and conserve its rich but threatened biodiversity, 8 marine protected areas - 2 marine parks and 6 fishing reserves, have been proclaimed. However, there has been no action for the implementation of a management plan, more so sustainable management, although management plans for the 2 marine parks have been drafted. Presently, a core staff of the ministry, comprising scientific and technical cadre and officers of the Fisheries Protection Service is responsible for the day to day management of the parks and their services; however, the officers have not been trained in the actual management of the parks. The need for capacity building is strongly felt in this particular filed.

Goals and objectives of the workshop

The training programme being proposed aims to empower officers of this Ministry and other stakeholders in sustainable management and conservation of the rich but threatened biodiversity of our marine parks, thus addressing the need to properly and sustainably manage marine protected areas by qualified personnel. The output would be the implementation of the management plan and mainstreaming the sustainable use of the ecosystem services with operations and policies of the various ministries and stakeholders.

Blue Bay Marine Park will be the site for the pilot project to implement the knowledge acquired for sustainable management of marine parks, given it is a full-fledged marine park with the permit system in place for permissible activities, physical demarcation of the various zones, with enforcement officers posted on a shift system on a 24h basis at the park centre.

Issues to be addressed

- (a) Reviewing the management plans (prepared by an expert assigned by the UNDP under the UNDP GEF Government of Mauritius “ Partnership in marine protected areas in Mauritius and Rodrigues” Project)
- (b) Implementation of the reviewed and approved management plans
- (c) Blue Bay Marine Park as the pilot site for implementation
- (d) Adoption of the above issues by the stakeholders

- (e) The “after” workshop – What’s next? A common platform to address all issues for the good management of the marine parks ; Revival of the “ Steering Committee Meeting for the Management of Marine Protected Areas”

Content of the training would also include revisiting the zonation/ permissible activities/ permit systems/ fees applicable/ requests for conducting new activities as well existing ones.

Target Audience

Scientific and technical staff of the ministry and other stakeholders (Ministries and partners as listed above).

National priorities

Review the management plans

Information paper submitted to Cabinet and approved

Implementation of the reviewed and approved management plans

Details of the training

Designed for scientific and technical staff of the ministry and Scientific and technical staff of the ministry and other stakeholders (Ministries and partners as listed above).

Trainees will be provided working documents along with a copy of the management plans.

The training will be delivered by an expert on management of MPAs/ MPs who will be recruited by the ministry. The expert will also provide a list of other working documents such as manuals, reports for reference to be made available online prior to the meeting to allow officers to familiarize with the programme.

At the end of the training, trainees will be able to sustainably manage the selected pilot in collaboration with other colleagues, assess its success, identify gaps and improve on managerial skills.

Format for the training

A first consultative meeting will be held at the Ministry’s level to apprise all those concerned of the terms of reference of the training course.

A 1 day inception workshop will be hosted by the Ministry, with the participation of representatives of the various ministries, university, NGOs including the Indian Ocean Commission and the Australian High Commission.

The training will be held at Blue Bay in the Blue Bay Marine Park Centre which is located adjacent to the beach front of the pilot site, thus easily accessible for field work and site visit during the training.

During the training, trainees would be given a group assignment focused on the skills learned during the training. Their ideas and suggestions would be taken on-board as recommendations. The expert would be requested to carry out continuous assessment of the trainees for a further period (to be determined in his ToR) after the training through e learning – online refresher process. (The trainees would take up an exercise by completing and submitting a questionnaire online and assessed accordingly). A ToR for an expert in the required field would be drafted.

At the end of the programme there would be consultation with the expert to decide on the way forward to implement the management plan for the Balaclava Marine Park, and, to think about the way forward for other marine protected areas (ie the fishing reserves).

The ToR of the expert would also include the submission of a report with clear cut recommendations, and any gaps identified, and the way forward.

Partners to be engaged

The institutional context of the training covers the mandates of various ministries. The programme would be led by the Ministry of Ocean Economy. The Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach management, the National Parks and Reserve Service (Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security), the Mauritius Oceanography Institute, Ministry of Tourism and Leisure, also have mandates which concern management of the environment, biodiversity, wetlands, protected areas, among others. Given that Rodrigues has designated marine protected areas, the Rodrigues Regional assembly will also be involved. The Indian Ocean Commission as well as the Australian High Commission may be approached for participation as key stakeholders.

Financial resources

The Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resource, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands would fund the programme and the participation of one representative from Rodrigues (an officer from the South East Marine Protected Area). The Indian Ocean Commission, the Australian High Commission may be approached for assistance.

Strategy for National Training Programme to Implement the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Alexandre Bartolomeu

Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development

Mozambique

Context

Mozambique has recently approved marine protected areas in nearly all the most known Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in 9 of the 21 of the East Africa Marine Ecoregions (EAMES). Each MPA is managed based on the “management plan” approved by the Government. In general, out (1) of the Mozambique Coastal Environmental Strategic Evaluation (SEA) and (2) the - Mozambique National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), both under national domestication, is ongoing the Environmental Impact Assessment studies (EIA) process in each developing projects.

In order to address the challenges related to the management of the EAMES/EBSA, in the context of new developments in the oil and gas industry, tourism industry and fisheries demand, it is necessary to put in place the marine spatial planning (MSP) tools, which will lead to a more effective EIA process among the beneficiaries and affected stakeholders.

1. Goals and Objectives

In general, the training workshop programme will be designed and aligned with the creation of the capacities to implement the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the national level.

Goals

To minimize the coastal and marine resources conflict use and to ensure the sustainable use.

Objectives

- Develop a training program to train technical personnel at the national level in the capacity to implement and to use biodiversity indicators that contribute information on biodiversity, its state, trends and ecosystems functions of marine and coastal species which will support the achievement of the Aichi Targets.
- Develop a strategy for capacity building for qualified personnel to implement and to use biodiversity indicators that contribute to the execution of Aichi.

2. Issue(s) to be addressed

The participants will be enabled:

- To learn how the national framework can be useful to them;
- To understand their role within the broader national framework;
- To recognize that marine and coastal biodiversity conservation and management requires an integrated and collective approach;
- To improve their knowledge and skills for drafting management plans, collecting data, analyzing, monitoring and evaluating;
- To enhance their skills on communication, participation and inclusion of the local community on the management of conservation area;
- To understand, measure and monitor impacts and restoration plans as well as conservation efforts for marine natural resources; and
- To promote the integration and collaboration of the efforts on the conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment

3. National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute

In general, this will contribute to the following national priorities defined by the National Council of Biodiversity in a context of the Aichi Targets:

- Target 6: Fisheries
- Target 8: Water pollution control
- Target 9: Control of invasive exotic species
- Target 11: Expanding and implementing protected areas systems

In particular, to:

- Link the marine and coastal biodiversity with the sectorial activities under the NBSAP;
- Develop eco-tourism based on the coral reef site management;
- Minimize impact of habitat degradation and the impact of invasive species; and
- Sustainable fisheries management, coral reefs monitoring and reduced pressure on threatened species practices.

4. Target audience

The national stakeholders involved in the ICZM Process to be also introduced to the MSP tool, selected from Mozambique's coastal provinces: public sector (national, provincial and local level), ONG's and Civil Society Bodies, such:

- *Environment e Conservation Division staff;*
- *Lands Management Division staff; and*
- *Tourism Division Staff; and*
- *Oil and Gas Division Staff; and*
- *Transport Division Staff.*

5. Details of the training

The training will aim to develop the local capacity to work in a collaborative and integrated manner, and to internalize concepts and issues like:

- *Communication skills;*
- *Management plan guidelines;*
- *National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan;*
- *Mozambique national biodiversity strategy and action plan (2015-2035);*
- *Mapping tool;*
- *Zoning tool;*
- *Public participation processes;*
- *Budget preparation and implementation plan;*
- *Fundraising/donor;*
- *Social economic benefits;*
- *Monitoring and Evaluation; and*
- *Networking platform.*

6. Format for the training

The one week training (full-time) will consist of initial courses to introduce basic concepts, conducted through:

- *Ice breaker;*
- *Plenary discussion;*
- *Hand- on practices;*
- *Presentation;*

- *Panel discussion;*
- *Simulation games;*
- *Field trip;*
- *Follow up session after the training; e*
- *Networking exchanges among managers.*

▪ **Abilities**

- Capacity to efficiently use different resources that the institution offers;
- Understanding questions related to the marine biodiversity; and
- Writing and communication abilities.

▪ **Knowledge**

- Marine biodiversity, ecology and fisheries;
- Information on evaluation and monitoring methods;
- Basic competency in data processing, map and graphics elaboration;
- Capacity and aptitudes to work in the sea and the coast; and
- Knowledge of information technologies, communication, surveys and statistics.

▪ **Tools**

- Terrestrial and marine vehicles;
- Equipment and calculation programs;
- Maps, GIS, GPS, Computers, equipment field, materials;
- Library, specialized documents, support services; and
- Taxonomy ID's and analysis of fisheries and environment data.

7. Partners to be engaged

For the development and implementation of the training workshop there are proposed to evolve the public, private, universities and the ONG's.

8. Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

The MITADER will be the fund resource mobilization responsible, seeking from the national allocation, conservation institutions and ONGs (WWF, IUCN and EWT) & UN Agencies (SCBD, UNEP and GEF), and Private Companies (Oil companies and Tourism operators).

- **Budget: USD 15.000 - USD 20.000**
- Directed to personal resources contracts, goods and services payments, facilities and air travel costs and field trips.

Strategy for National Training Programme for St. Kitts and Nevis

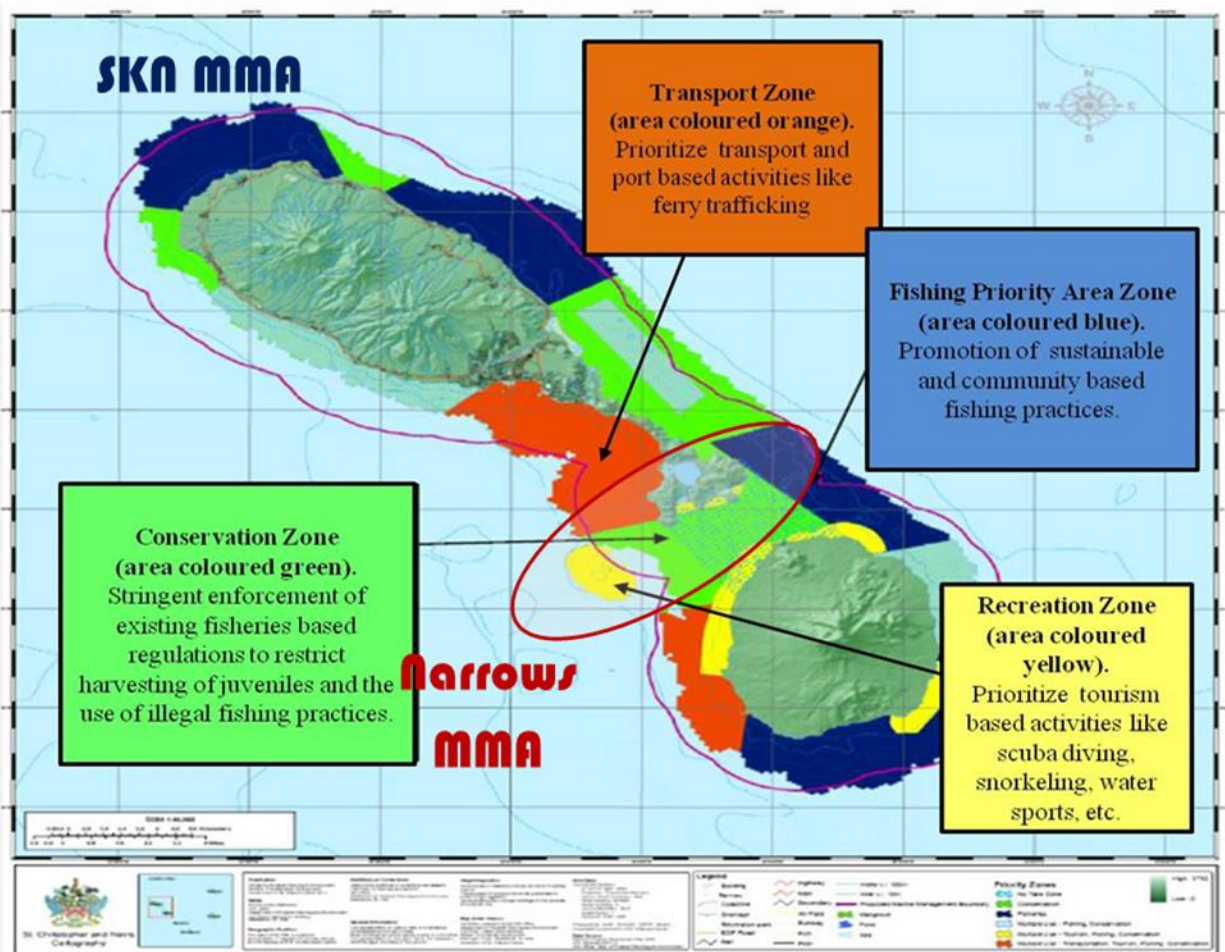
Tricia Greaux

Department of Marine Resources

St. Kitts and Nevis

Goals and objectives

The goal is develop a marine spatial planning training at the national level for the federation of St.Kitts and Nevis. This training will take place in two phases. The First 1st Phase (FP) will use the Narrows Marine Management Area (NMMA) as the Case Study and Second 2nd Phase (SP) will incooperate appropriate application to SKN MMA. During the FP, participants will be trained to review the zoning in the NMMA as proposed in the Marine Zoning St.Kitts and Nevis 2010 report. The ultimate objective will be designing a broad scale plan for the proposed 2 mile radius St.Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area (SKN MMA).



Issue(s) to be addressed

There are proposed zones identified in the Marine Zoning St.Kitts and Nevis 2010 report that exists within the 2 mile radius SKN MMA as well as in the NMMA. However, it has been 6 years since this report was published, and activities, uses and users of both areas have evolved especially within the NMMA.

Do the proposed boundaries still remain relevant for conserving biodiversity?

A review is to be done of the original zones as established by the Marine Zoning St.Kitts and Nevis report utilizing newly trained skills such as;

- Learning about best practices in MSP and applying them to NMMA/ SKN MMA
- NMMA/ SKN MMA SWAT Framework development
- Exposing participants to data, information, GIS and Geo tools to be used to do MSP in the NMMA / SKN MMA

National priorities that this will contribute to

There are a number of National priorities that include

SKN Aichi Targets Goal 2 grouping	SKN Aichi Targets Goal 3 grouping
Minimize impacts of Habitat Degradation	Protected Areas establishment
Sustainable Agriculture	Reduced pressure on threatened species
Coral Reefs Monitoring	
Sustainable Fisheries Management	
Minimize impact of Invasive Species	
Soil and water pollution reduction	

Target Audiences

Stakeholder	Rationale
Local NGOs	Entity that should not be directly subjected to Government influence. Can provide administrative support for external donors/funding
Water Services Department (St.Kitts and Nevis (2 representatives) or Federal entity)	Integral to the Ridge to Reef and Ecosystem Based Approach
Department of Agriculture (St.Kitts and Nevis (2 representatives) or Federal entity)	Integral to the Ridge to Reef and Ecosystem Based Approach
Department of Marine Resources	Department mandated with management of the Federal marine environment and key implementation and legislative player
Department of Fisheries Nevis	Collaborator with responsibility in Fisheries Zone
Department of Environment (Federal entity)	Integral to the Ridge to Reef and Ecosystem Based Approach
Fisherfolk representative (National Fisherfolk Organization and Fisher Cooperatives)	Key stakeholder as the area directly supports the livelihood in Fisheries Zone

Diver representative (Scuba Diver Operators)	Key stakeholder as the area who directly support the livelihood in Recreation Zone
Maritime Affairs	Collaborator with responsibility in Transport Zone
St.Kitts Air and Sea Port Authority (SCASPA) and	Key user - Collaborator with responsibility in Transport Zone
Nevis Air and Sea Port Authority (NASPA)	Key user - Collaborator with responsibility in Transport Zone
Department of Tourism	Key user - Collaborator with responsibility in Recreation Zone
Coast Guard	Key marine based enforcement agency.

Details of the training

Proposed areas of focus of the St.Kitts and Nevis national level marine spatial planning training;

- Concepts, policies and international experiences and best practices on MSP [MSP success stories will guidelines for local application] (1 day)
- Introduction to the ecosystem of the NMMA/ SKN MMA [Marine ecological overview of the focus areas and site visits.] (2 days)
- SWOT framework for describing the coastal and marine environment in the NMMA/ SKN MMA [Identifying the strengths, weakness, opportunity and threats of the areas of focus] (1 day)
- Introduction and local application of MSP step by step approach [Explanation and application of the MSP 10 step approach] (5 days)
- How to engage stakeholders into the MSP process [Practical communication strategy implementation will be exchanged as participants will share experiences and learn new techniques] (2 days)
- Data, information, GIS and Geo tools to be used to do MSP [Knowledge sharing and use of Geonodes as well as tools like QGIS will be demonstrated] (5 days)
- Introduction to compliance and enforcement within a MMA [Compliance and Enforcement training is critical for the proper functioning of a MMA. This training, once implemented can be used to reduce the conflict between users. This will also include field training.] (3 days)
- How to conduct performance monitoring and evaluation [This allows for the assessment of the process and outputs by applying appropriate standards and indicators] (2 days)

Format for the training

First 1st Phase with NMMA as Case Study and Second 2nd Phase application to SKN MMA

The First 1st Phase (FP) training will utilize the NMMA as the case study and area of focus. It will be conducted during a 21 day intense training workshop during this time participants will be engaged in class room/workshop settings and field work. The courses covered within the FP training that participants will explore are outlined in the '*Details of Training*' section of this report.

The First 1st Phase training will draw on local experts from the Department of Physical Planning (St.Kitts) and the Department of Physical Planning Natural Resources and Environment (Nevis). Also, it will apply input from sources of academia including the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (St.Kitts and Nevis), University of the West Indies – Center for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) and University of the Virgin Islands. Additionally, online platforms will be used as resource tools, for example e- training available on www.oceanteaching.org.

During the Second 2nd Phase (SP), participants will be recruited to apply lessons and techniques learnt from the FP training to design a broad scale plan for the St.Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area.

Partners to be engaged

Local entities with the institutional capacity and knowledge [GIS Officers] will assist to develop and implement the training, these are namely; the Department of Physical Planning (St.Kitts) and the Department of Physical Planning Natural Resources and Environment (Nevis). Academic agencies will also be included in these trainings including Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (St.Kitts and Nevis), University of the West Indies – Center for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) and University of the Virgin Islands.

Elaboration D'un Plan D'action de la Reserve De Kalissaye

Samuel Dieme

Direction des Parcs Nationaux

Sénégal

Introduction

LA RESERVE ORNITHOLOGIQUE DE KALISSAYE (R.O.K.) EST CREEE PAR DECRET N° 78-809 DU 28 JUILLET 1978.

Elle est sous la tutelle de la Direction des Parcs Nationaux, elle-même rattachée au Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable.

La réserve de Kalissaye est située au Sénégal, dans la région de Ziguinchor, département de Bignona. Plusieurs acteurs interviennent dans ce site allant des structures étatiques aux ONG et associations locales en passant par les organisations internationales.

La réserve fournit beaucoup de services aux différentes populations des villages qui l'entourent. Le programme de formation permettra aux différents acteurs de partager leurs expériences, d'identifier ensemble les problèmes de la réserve et de proposer des solutions consensuelles à mettre en œuvre individuellement et collectivement afin d'atteindre les objectifs de la création de la réserve notamment :

- La conservation de la biodiversité notamment marine
- La protection d'un site d'importance mondiale pour les oiseaux migrateurs
- La protection d'un site de reproduction des tortues marines

Problèmes à résoudre

La multitude d'acteurs intervenants dans la réserve avec quelques fois des intérêts divers voire contradictoires rend la coordination difficile. Cette situation peut à la longue jouer sur l'efficacité des interventions des uns et des autres.

Au sortir de l'atelier un plan d'action consensuel sera élaboré, avec des actions précises à mener, des responsabilités bien identifiées, avec une bonne coordination favorisant la synergie entre les différents acteurs.

Participants

L'atelier verra la participation des différents acteurs entre autres ;

- Les représentants du ministère de l'environnement
- Les représentants du ministère du tourisme
- Les représentants du ministère de la pêche
- Les universitaires
- Les représentants des populations locales
- Les ONG et associations socioprofessionnelles locales
- Les élus locaux
- Les ONG internationales comme Birdlife, Wetland International, IUCN etc

Il ne s'agira pas lors de l'atelier de donner un cours magistral, mais plutôt d'emmener les différents acteurs, par des méthodes appropriées à travailler ensemble en tenant compte des intérêts des uns et des autres.

A l'aide d'un processus participatif autour des communications suivies de débats, de travaux de groupe suivi de restitution en plénière et des visites de terrain, de faire d'abord l'état des lieux de la réserve, ensuite d'analyser la situation et enfin de proposer des actions à mettre à mener.

Formateur/Animateur

Etant donné le caractère local de la réserve, son gestionnaire sera le maître d'œuvre dans la conduite des travaux, notre rôle étant de le conseiller sur la meilleure méthode d'animation pour atteindre les objectifs de l'atelier, de l'appuyer éventuellement dans l'animation de l'atelier.

La responsabilisation des responsables locaux dans la conduite du processus est un atout pour la poursuite de la collaboration dans la mise en œuvre du plan d'action au niveau local.

Budget

Le budget nécessaire à la mise en œuvre de cet atelier est estimé à 10.000 dollars US

Post-Yeosu Capacity Development Plan/Strategy

Agnetha Vave-Karamui

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology

Solomon Islands

The strategy outlined below is intended to build the awareness/confidence gained during the SOI Training of Trainers Workshop in 2016 and contribute to existing and future national efforts to protect and sustainably manage ocean biodiversity.

This proposal offers a two-phased approach to capacity development:

Goals and objectives

Phase I:

- To build and strengthen the capacity of the Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) and Inshore Fisheries Division (IFD), through its respective officers, in applying the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) approach into their marine and coastal biodiversity programs, projects and/or initiatives.

Phase II:

- Also, to build the technical capacity of other relevant government sectors (national/provincial), Non- governmental Organizations, community-based organizations (CBOs) and community managers, in integrating biodiversity conservation and management into sectoral, provincial and community development and/or management plans.

Expected Outputs:

- Organize and conduct workshops, field-trips, thematic trainings, peer-learning exchanges etc. for targeted ECD and IFD staff on ICM and MSP tools.
- At least 5 fisheries and 5 environment officers (national and provincial levels) trained in MSP and ICM approaches (incl. other relevant tools e.g. MPA, CBRM, EAFM) and able to apply and demonstrate their learning with the implementation of appropriate national policies, plans or programs (e.g. FMA, PAA, NPOA, NBSAP, etc.).
- Develop a 1- 2 years' capacity development program for integrating ICM and MSP approaches into ECD's Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Program (NBSAP, Integrated Oceans Framework (*currently in development*)).

Issue(s) to be addressed:

- Lack of awareness and understanding on the concepts of ICM and MSP approaches for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Environment and fisheries officers unaware of the different tools and skill-sets to access and utilize for planning and implementation of marine and coastal management programs/activities (at different levels).
- Limited awareness by environment and fisheries government officers on how to integrate both the objectives of fisheries management and biodiversity conservation into the existing and potential projects (*knowing where to start!*).
- There are capacity gaps (skills, knowledge and experience) of both the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Fisheries to facilitate and support:
 - *Communities* in establishing and managing marine protected/managed areas for biodiversity conservation.

- *Provincial governments* to develop and implement an integrated coastal management and/or marine spatial plan for their provinces.
- *Other sector government agencies* in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation considerations into the sector policies, strategies and programs.

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to:

Existing national priorities that will benefit and even complement the proposed capacity-building programme are the:

- National commitment to utilize Marine Spatial Planning as a tool for developing and implementing an Integrated Oceans Policy framework. In April 2015, SI Cabinet tasked the Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Environment to lead the marine spatial planning process at the national level.
- Implementation of the NBSAP and its actions related to marine and coastal biodiversity including respective Aichi Targets.
- Implementation and scaling- up of community based resource management at the community levels to provincial-level scales and in-turn having in place a network of marine protected/managed areas (National target - 15% of marine and coastal waters protection)
- Extension of the work initiated by Provincial-based Ridges to reefs plans and the need identified by Provincial governments (Choiseul and Isabel Province) to have a Seascape Plan for provincial waters.
- Implementation of Protected Areas Act 2010 and Fisheries Management Act 2015.
- Other complimentary regional frameworks that can benefit are CTI-CFF, SPREP Regional Oceanscape initiative, BIOPAMA, MACBIO, SPC etc.

Target audience

This first phase of training will target officers within ECD of the Ministry of Environment and IFD of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. Further capacity-building will then be extended to Provincial-based officers, NGO partners, community marine managers and practitioners and eventually to other governmental agencies.

Details of the training

The training program aim to develop awareness, knowledge and skills:

	Training topics/themes/activities
Technical Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to Marine Spatial Planning ▪ Introduction to Integrated Coastal Management ▪ Marine Protected Areas – a tool for biodiversity, fisheries and food security – MPA designing, selection and effective management ▪ Knowledge Management ▪ GIS Mapping and Analysis ▪ Communication and Facilitation Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using the National CBRM Facilitators Guide; - Effective Communication ▪ Community and Stakeholders Engagement

	– stakeholder analysis, negotiation skills,
Learning by doing	- at local (community/village area, ward, MPAs/MMAs), provincial (Choiseul, Isabel) and national level (MSP – Integrated Oceans framework).

Format for the training

- In-house training (once every month)- Presentations, Case studies, Mapping (GIS) and analysis, Mentoring, Field-visits (learning sites), Working groups,
- Joint-trainings for both Fisheries and Environment staff – training/workshops; Team/group work; Demonstration sites (learning sites); Peer-peer learning

Partners to be engaged

- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Inshore Fisheries Division, GIS Units)
- Marine Conservation NGOs – WWF, TNC, Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International, Locally Managed Marine Areas Network, WorldFish etc.
- Universities – Solomon Islands National University, University of the South Pacific, University of Queensland
- Regional Organizations and Projects - SPREP, IUCN, SPC, CSIRO, MACBIO Project, CTI-CFF

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

Financial resources will be sought from IFD/ECD capacity/training budgets however discussions will be taken with other running projects with the common objectives e.g. UNDP Institutional Capacity development project, GEF-6 Project, MACBIO project, SPREP ridges to reefs, ecosystem based approach program etc.

Activities	Budget	Support
In-house trainings (once every month)	N/a	Utilize existing in-house training sessions
Joint trainings/workshops	tbc	SIG, partners and projects
Field/Demonstration	tbc	SIG, partners and projects
Mentoring/peer-peer learning	n/a	Email, face-face, surveys, exercises

Timeframe:

1st phase to occur within 12 months. The second phase should commence upon confidence that 50% of targeted skills, awareness and demonstration of application is achieved.

Training of Conservation Area Managers

Faoliu Teakau

Department of Environment

Tuvalu

Goals

To train conservation area managers in designing management plans through community participation

Objectives

- To train 9 managers on design of management plan through community participation in order to;
 - Understand the current status and the future needs of their conservation area/managed marine area
 - Familiarize themselves on different types of tools such as mapping tool, zoning tool and etc
 - Understand the importance of sustainable land management and the need to integrate into the management plan
- To establish a follow up support mechanism to start with the implementation of the management plan by means of networking activities

Issue(s) to be addressed

- Benefits of having management plans and their contribution to achieve both community and conservation goals and objectives.
- Showcase of different management and conservation measures
- Strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources;
- Enforcement of management and conservation measures including activities, procedures, restriction and prohibitions to be undertaken for the effective and efficient management and development of the conservation area
- Data available of fish stock and other marine and coastal species
- Improve knowledge and skills for drafting management plan, collecting data, analyzing, monitoring and evaluation.
- Enhance manager's skills on communication, participation and inclusion of the local community on the management of conservation area
- Inclusion of climate change challenges in the management plan and to understand the inter link of CC impact on the Biodiversity especially the fishery sector.
- Business plan or Capital Investment Plan for the management plan implementation
- Exchange of practices in a network platform of managers (LMMA network)

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

This training program is contribute to the Tuvalu National Strategy for Sustainable Development (TNSSD) through;

Goal 1: Climate change

Goal 8: Natural Resources

Goal 10: Environment

Goal 12: Ocean and Seas

- NBSAP – helps to update the information on the marine and coastal component and to align with the Aichi target especially Aichi target 11
- Conservation Area Act – it was stipulated under the Conservation Area to develop a conservation management plan
- Environment protection Act – Section 30 (d) – the declaration and management of protected areas, and the implementation of special measures to conserve Tuvalu's biological diversity.
- Marine Resources Act
- Fisheries management plan

Target audience

- Managers of Conservation Areas/Managed Areas

Details of the training

- Communication skills
- Management plan guidelines
- NBSAP
- Conservation area Act
- Mapping tool
- Zoning tool
- Public participation processes
- Budget preparation and implementation plan
- Fundraising/donor
- Social economic benefits
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Networking platform

Format for the training

One week training (full-time) in a venue near the conservation area/managed area

- Ice breakers
- Plenary discussion
- Hand- on practices
- Presentation
- Panel discussion
- Simulation games
- field trip
- follow up session after the training
- networking exchanges among managers

Partners to be engaged

- Fisheries department (Leader)
- Environment department
- Island Kaupule
- International consultant/local consultant

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

Ridge to Reef (R2R) Project

USD 6,000 – 10,000

1 week training workshop

Training Strategy Proposal for Vanuatu

Vatumaraga Molisa

Department of Environment

Vanuatu

Goals and objectives

- Improving progress towards the Aichi Targets.
- Implementing the NBSAP & Oceans Policy within their relevant sectors
- Creating an enabling environment for all relevant stakeholders pertaining to Biodiversity with special emphasis to marine & Coastal to have cross-sector enabling relationships that can progress further, and ultimately aim to achieve main goal implementation => (NBSAP + Oceans Policy) => Aichi Targets.
- Foster the development of an integrated approach towards the implementation of biodiversity conservation through the maximization of synergies that exists within a sector-based management and governance regime

Issue(s) to be addressed

- It aims to bring together relevant stakeholders, and create an environment that enables cross-sectoral cooperation to progress forward in implementation of the NBSAP, Oceans Policy and Aichi Targets).
- The NBSAP was developed as part of a collaborative and consultative process, the implementation of the strategies and actions of the plan take a sector-based approach. In this regard, the management actions were separated into tasks and distributed to various agencies that had the mandate to manage resources.
- Currently, biodiversity management in Vanuatu is within the mandate of several institutions, primarily within the Ministries of Climate Change (Department of Environment), Lands, Forestry & Fisheries. They each have their own budget, staff, mandates and associated legislation. Consequently, these divisions have historically worked in isolation with regards to the activities that are stipulated by their mandates. The ecosystems that are managed typically straddle the mandates of the various divisions. However, they have continued to work in relative isolation, with improving exceptions as of late. In some rare cases, this has resulted in the duplication of effort but mostly lack of coordinated effort. The fragmentation of legislation has also made it relatively easy for the possibility of developers to exploit loopholes in the past, to the detriment of the environment and biodiversity therein.
- This will bring together relevant stakeholders, and create an environment that enables cross-sectoral cooperation understanding to progress forward implementation of the (NBSAP –Oceans Policy – Aichi Targets). This would be initiated or started during the NBSAP review workshop scheduled for September this year. In which stakeholders pertaining to NBSAP implementation are brought together at the review retreat workshop.
- Carrying on though from the workshop, and hopefully following on the momentum generated from that workshop The relevant stakeholders can come away from the workshop with some capacity, to implement the NBSAP within their programs.
- For the purpose of the SOI strategy training, the relevant stakeholders regarding marine and coastal management will be targeted.
- Build Capacity of institutions & individuals with regards to Aichii Targets. Bringing them together to be aware of what Aichi Targets are and how their line of work can contribute to achieving these targets ultimately, but more-so the national targets as outlined in the NBSAP.
- Tools to support enhanced conservation and sustainable use towards the Aichi Targets on marine
- Addressing capacity needs for integrated marine and coastal management

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

- National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP)
- National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP)
- Oceans Policy
- National Environment Policy & Implementation Plan (NEPIP)

Target audience

- Relevant stakeholders pertaining to Oceans
- -(Dept Env, Dept Fisheries, Dept Foreign Affairs, Dept Ports & Harbor, Dept tourism, Dept Geology mines, Dept Climate Change, etc...)
- -NGO's
- -community representatives

Relevant government departments

- Dept Env,
- Dept Fisheries,
- Dept Foreign Affairs,
- Dept Ports & Harbour
- Department tourism
- Department Climate Change
- Department Geology & Mines
- Department Biosecurity
- Department lands
- Dept Forestry
- Department Strategic Planning & Aid Coordination (Prime Min. Office)

Other:

- IUCN
- GIZ
- MACBIO

NGO's:

- Vanuatu Association of NGO's
- Vanuatu Cultural Centre
- Vanuatu Environment Science Society

Details of the training

- Approaches to cross-sectoral planning and management and multi-stakeholder engagement
- Cross-sectoral planning approaches
- Communication approaches with different stakeholders as well as indigenous peoples and local communities (IP & LCs)
- Stakeholder involvement
- This would be initiated or started during the NBSAP review workshop scheduled for September this year. In which stakeholders pertaining to NBSAP implementation are brought together at the review retreat workshop.
- Carrying on though from the workshop, and hopefully following on the momentum generated from that workshop The relevant stakeholders can come away from the workshop with some capacity, to implement the NBSAP within their programs.
- For the purpose of the SOI strategy training, the relevant stakeholders regarding marine and coastal management will be targeted.
- Marine Biodiversity, Aichi Biodiversity Targets and capacity development needs
- Developing national and local capacity to meet the challenges in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas and enhancing ocean and coastal governance

Format for the training**Workshop**

- This training would take the form of a 3-day interactive workshop retreat where participants would have the opportunity to learn from subject matter experts (i.e. IUCN, GIZ, MACBIO, SPREP, etc.) as well as share with their peers their perspectives on various issues developed from their experience working in resource conservation.

Training tools

- The training would be delivered through a mixture of PowerPoint presentations and breakout working group sessions.

Expected outcomes

- At the end of the training sessions, it is expected that the participants from each agency would be empowered members of the agencies championing biodiversity conservation within their respective agencies. The primary function of this empowerment and awareness would be to ensure that all relevant agencies have a unified and holistic approach to the management of ecosystem. This would include the direct collaboration among scientific and technical staff in the management of resources using a holistic ecosystem approach, including coordinated monitoring, awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement.

Partners to be engaged

The key partners to be engaged for the development of this training programme would be the national focal points for the various components of the CBD (i.e., Protected Areas, resource mobilization, NBSAP/ CBD national focal point). Given the familiarity of these focal points with the Convention and their positions as high-level government officers, they will be critical resource persons for refining and developing the training programme and mobilizing the resources that would be required to implement the programme.

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

The table below shows an estimated outline of costs likely to be incurred during the workshop

This is covered as it is organized by the NBSAP Project, & its coordinator, as an activity happening in September.

Qty.	Items	Unit Cost	Line Total
1	Training venue		
1	A/V Equipment rental		
15	Transportation for facilitators and participants		
15	Accommodation for facilitators and Participants		
	DSA facilitators and Participants		
15	Refreshments (Break and Lunch)		
4	Integrated Resources Management consultant		
-	Stationary (flip charts, paper, pens, etc.)		

Timeframe:

- Expected to be in September this year 2016.
 - This would be the timeframe for an initial training, following on and subsequent trainings for this would have to be considered, given opportunistic and available resources at hand to pursue.
 - Some planning is needed to identify funding sources, and resource allocation, although some workplans have already been identified as potential sources, and can be incorporated into.
i.e GEF 6 Funding, Commonwealth Programme Neptune, MACBIO various other projects.
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