



Convention on Biological Diversity

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EXPERT WORKSHOP ON MARINE PROTECTED
AREAS AND OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED
CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR ACHIEVING
AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11 IN MARINE
AND COASTAL AREAS

Montreal, Canada, 6-9 February 2018

COMPILATION OF SUBMISSIONS OF INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith a compilation of submissions from Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in response to notification 2017-084 (Ref. No. SCBD/SPS/DC/JL/JG/86710), dated 1 September 2017, and notification 2017-065 (Ref. No. SCBD/SPS/DC/SBG/ESE/86683), dated 12 July 2017. Only selected responses to notification 2017-065 are included in this compilation, based on their relevance to the objectives of the workshop.
2. The documents/references submitted prior to the workshop are being made available in the form and language in which they were submitted to the Secretariat, through the hyperlinks contained in the table in the annex below.

Annex

Gov./Org. of submitter	Related notification	Author(s)/ Contributor(s)	Title/link to document(s)	Contents of submission with link to online source
Australia	2017-084	Department of the Environment and Energy	Australia-Submission 1-Submission of information on national experiences and lessons learned in the development, and effective and equitable management of Marine Protected Areas	This submission summarizes Australia's efforts to improve management of their marine parks, which cover around one third of Australia's Commonwealth waters. Reserves have been designed under the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (NRSMPA). In 2012, Australia expanded the total coverage of NRSMPA to 3.3 million square kilometres. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GRBMPA) uses a combination of statutory zoning plans and management plans, in addition to area-based policy documents, to outline site management arrangements. The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) uses an ecological risk assessment (ERA) process to assess and rank the ecological effects of fishing in Commonwealth fisheries. AFMA employs spatial closures as part of its suite of management arrangements where they are able to provide greater protection to vulnerable species.
Belgium	2017-065	Belgium	Belgium-Submission 1	This submission provides an overview of information on protected areas in different regions of Belgium and marine protected areas at the federal level. Regarding marine protected areas, the Belgian marine spatial plan and the Marine Strategy are the key elements for the sustainable use of the sea and the achievement of a good environmental status. In the North Sea of Belgium, four 'Natura 2000' sites are designated; three of them for the protection of birds and one area for the protection of the habitats (sandbanks slightly covered by seawater all the time and reefs including gravel beds and aggregations of <i>Lanice conchilega</i>). These protected areas cover about 123809 ha of the North Sea and were designated by a royal decree. For these sites, various conservation objectives have been adopted and management plans are under development.
Benin	2017-084	Benin	Benin-Submission 1	This submission describes the experiences of Benin in area-based management measures, particularly with regard to approaches to planning and consultation, stakeholder engagement, and the information base for designating protected areas.

Brazil	2017-084	Environment Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil	Brazil-Submission 1	This submission summarizes Brazil's efforts towards the achievement of Aichi Target 11. At present, the Ministry of Environment is using the National Register of Nature Conservation Units (CNUC) established by the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC). In order to support more effective management, priority areas in the marine and coastal zone were updated in 2006. From this exercise, 31 out of 102 marine areas demonstrated the need to be designated as areas of exclusion from fishing or to for conservation. Another action taken by the Brazilian Government is called REVIMAR (Evaluation, Monitoring and Conservation of Marine Biodiversity). With the objective of evaluating, monitoring and promoting the conservation of the biodiversity of the Brazilian marine ecosystems, REVIMAR contributes to the treatment of issues related to the creation and consolidation of coastal and marine conservation areas in Brazil's national jurisdiction.
	2017-065	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil – Environment Division	Brazil-Submission 2	This submission describes Brazil's Biodiversity Monitoring Program in federal protected areas, which implements simple and standardized monitoring protocols that enable scale gains and comparisons at the national level. The programme is structured in three subprogrammes, including aquatic biodiversity and marine-coastal biodiversity – which in turn are divided in several components. The Marine-Coastal subprogram includes (i) the monitoring of coral reef (5 PAs, 12 years of monitoring) and (ii) mangrove health (protocols being tested in 3 PAs); (iii) the implementation of a protocol for monitoring artisanal fisheries in PAs, and (iv) monitoring of the relationship between industrial fishery and its impacts on endangered species. The Continental Aquatic subprogramme covers the Amazonian PAs located in floodplain area or the Guiana Shield region, and is still in the test phase.
Canada	2017-084	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Canada-Submission 1-Summary of Canadian experiences with regards to Marine Protected Areas and other Effective Area-based	This submission describes Canada's three marine conservation areas. First, the Western/Emerald Banks Conservation Area (WEBCA) addresses commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries in an area on the Scotian Shelf within Canada's Maritimes Region. Second, the Narwhal Overwintering and Coldwater Coral Zone (Zone) addresses bottom contact fisheries in southern Baffin Bay. Third, the 164 Pacific Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) are located throughout Canada's Pacific Region and address direct commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries, as well as commercial and recreational salmon trolling and spearfishing.

			Conservation Measures	
	2017-065	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Canada-Submission 2-Canadian protected areas	This submission summarizes Canada's protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures including marine protected areas and OEABCMs. As of 27 September 2017, Canada has conserved 3.63% of its marine territory through MPAs and OEABCMs. The Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) guidance has been used to identify existing OEABCMs in Canada's oceans. This process resulted in identification of 32 existing OEABCMs as of September 27, 2017, which represent over 38,000 km ² or 0.66% of protected marine territory in Canada. The submission further elaborates on the details of different legal frameworks and guidelines for marine protected areas as well as OEABCMs.
Costa Rica	2017-084	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de Costa Rica (MAG)	Costa Rica-Submission 1-Letter from MAG	Esta Normativa Conlleva Responsabilidades tanto para el Estado como para las flotas que pescan atún con red de cerco (extranjeras en su totalidad) y las flotas comerciales de mediana y avanzada, costarricenses. Acciones, responsables y plazos asociados al cumplimiento del Decreto Ejecutivo No. 38681-MAG-MINAE Ordenamiento Para El Aprovechamiento De Atún Y Especies Afines En La Zona Económica Exclusiva Del Océano Pacífico Costarricense. Reglamento para el Establecimiento de las Áreas Marinas de Pesca Responsable y Declaratoria de Interés Público Nacional de las Áreas Marinas de Pesca Responsable. Actualmente se cuentan con diez Áreas Marinas de pesca responsable reconocidas y nos encontramos en proceso de estudios de otras tres zonas dirigidas a este proceso, lo cual se traduce en un aproximado de 1241.3 de km ² de zona bajo un modelo de comanejo cons las comunidades de pescadores.
	2017-084	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE); Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de Costa Rica (MAG)	Costa Rica-Submission 2-Decretan: Ordenamiento Para El Aprovechamiento De Atún Y Especies Afines En La Zona Económica	Artículo 1º-El objeto del presente decreto es establecer medidas de ordenamiento para el aprovechamiento del atún y especies afines, entendiéndose estas como las definidas en el artículo I de la Convención de Antigua, del 13 de febrero de 2009, en la Zona Económica Exclusiva del Océano Pacífico costarricense.

			Exclusiva Del Océano Pacífico Costarricense	
	2017-084	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE); Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de Costa Rica (MAG)	Costa Rica- Submission 3- Decretan: Reglamento para el Establecimiento de las Áreas Marinas de Pesca Responsable y Declaratoria de Interés Público Nacional de las Áreas Marinas de Pesca Responsable	Reglamento para el Establecimiento de las Áreas Marinas de Pesca Responsable y Declaratoria de Interés Público Nacional de las Áreas Marinas de Pesca Responsable
	2017-084	Sistema nacional de áreas de conservación (SINAC); Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)	Costa Rica- Submission 4- Experiencias nacionales en el manejo de áreas marinas protegidas	En Costa Rica existen dos Áreas Marinas de Manejo, creadas en los años recientes. Como sucede a menudo en otras latitudes, en Costa Rica las Áreas Protegidas de Vida Silvestre (terrestres o marinas) tienen una herramienta de gestión fundamental llamada el "Plan de Gestión General". A nivel marino el país también cuenta con una importante red de áreas protegidas. Se conservan sitios de gran renombre como el Parque Nacional Isla del Coco, un sitio de importancia para la reproducción de especies pelágicas del Pacífico Tropical, o el Refugio Nacional de Vida Silvestre Ostional, uno de las áreas de mayor relevancia para la anidación de la Tortuga Lora (<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>).
	2017-084	Costa Rica	Costa Rica- Submission 5- Maps for Marine Protected	See 7 maps of marine protected areas in Costa Rica.

			Areas in Costa Rica	
Ecuador	2017-084	Instituto Oceanográfico De La Armada del Ecuador – Ministerio de Defensa Nacional	Ecuador-Submission 1- Informe De Experiencias E Investigaciones De Las Áreas Protegidas Marinas Costeras	El Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada ha realizado diversas investigaciones en el área marina costera, que son resultados de proyectos y cruceros de investigación oceanográfica, las mismas que han sido impresas en la revista científica del INOCAR y están publicadas en la página web de la institución en el Acta.Oceanográfica del Pacífico a disposición del público general. El Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada, ha realizado estudios con trayectoria desde los años 80' hasta la actualidad, desde el norte en la provincia de Esmeraldas hasta el sur en la provincia de El Oro, incluyendo las Islas Galápagos. La línea de estudio de mayor fortaleza, son los estudios de plancton (fito – zoo e ictioplancton) encaminados a entender la variabilidad temporal del plancton y en menor grado los estudios espaciales y temporales del bento marino. Debido a proyectos elaborados en el Golfo de Guayaquil (con el objetivo de realizar una línea base de la fauna bentónica y planctónica) se conoce la estructura y dinámica de las masas de aguas en esta zona.
European Union	2017-084	European Union and its Member States	EU-Submission 1- Submission of the European Union and its Member States to CBD Notification 2017-084	This submission summarizes EU and its member states' efforts to improve the management of MPAs in EU waters. Today, the total percentage of EU waters covered by MPAs is considered to be at least 8% (unofficial calculation from 2016, new official assessment is due in 2018). Regarding the use of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM), the EU has not so far considered criteria to differentiate between different types of measures or designations and whether they would count toward the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. The data on location and characteristics of each MPA are compiled, harmonised and made publicly available through different databases and portals, notably the Natura 2000 Network Viewer and the Natura 2000 data and nationally designated areas maintained by the European Environmental Agency.
	2017-084	Ministry of the Environment and Energy of Sweden	EU-Submission 2- Sweden's submission of Information on National Experiences and Lessons	This submission summarizes Sweden's two national experiences and lessons learned regarding the development of and management of MPAs and OECMs in their marine and coastal areas. First, fisheries conservation measures in marine protected areas in Sweden were described with a case on Bratten MPA and another on Kosterfjorden MPA/group of MPAs. An analysis of the network of MPAs was conducted in 2014 where SwAM, together with regional authorities, identified the need for fisheries conservation measures in approx. 30 of 300 MPAs in order to reach the objectives in the protected areas. Second example is on integrating MPAs

			Learned in the Development, and Effective and Equitable Management, of Marine Protected Areas and other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures	in the Marine Spatial planning. Swedish legislation explicitly states that the marine spatial plans shall contribute to good environmental status according the EU Marine Strategy Framework directive. From this, it follows that MPAs representing areas with high ecological values shall be taken into account in the development of the Swedish marine spatial plans. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management is exploring possible ways and methods of using the concept of green infrastructure in Swedish marine spatial planning to support connectivity.
	2017-084	Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) on behalf of the UK	EU-Submission 3-UK's submission of Information on National Experiences and Lessons Learned in the Development, and Effective and Equitable Management, of Marine Protected Areas and other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures	This submission summarizes the progress made by the United Kingdom in their MPA networks. In the UK, approximately 23% of the waters are currently within MPAs. There are 105 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) with marine components, 102 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) with marine components, 56 Marine Conservation Zones and 30 Nature Conservation Marine Protected Areas. In terms of progress towards the monitoring of MPAs, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), in cooperation with the Country Nature Conservation Bodies, has developed the UK Marine Biodiversity Monitoring Strategy to help in designing a scheme for monitoring the different biodiversity components in UK waters in a cost-efficient and integrative way. The UK has undertaken assessments in recent years to consider the contribution of other area-based measures to MPA networks in Scotland and in Secretary of State Waters. As a result of this process, only a small number of OABMs came out as delivering a tangible conservation benefit to the UK marine environment, specifically fisheries management areas around Scotland.
	2017-065	Catherine Gabri�, Thierry Cl�ment,	EU-Submission 4-Aires Marines Prot�g�es	Ce document est un r�sum� ex�cutf qui pr�sente la synth�se des informations collect�es et des enseignements retir�s de cet exercice de capitalisation des exp�riences. Le FFEM a s�lectionn� dans son portefeuille dix projets participant � la conservation de la biodiversit� marine et concernant directement ou en partie des

		Jean Roger Mercier, Héloïse You. - Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial	Capitalisation des expériences cofinancées par le FFEM	aires marines protégées (AMP) en zone tropicale (1). Ces projets contribuent à la création ou au renforcement de plus de 70 AMP aux caractéristiques très différentes (âge, taille, statut, gouvernance). Sur la base de ces projets, le FFEM a souhaité capitaliser sur les principales leçons tirées de près de 10 ans d'expérience dans le domaine, et apprécier les méthodes d'intervention permettant d'obtenir des impacts positifs sur la conservation de la biodiversité marine et sur les populations vivant dans ces zones.
Finland	2017-065	Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife Finland, Mervi Heinonen	Finland- Submission 1- Submission of information and experiences on various elements of protected areas In response to CBD Notification 2017-065	This submission provides information on Finland's protected areas, including marine protected areas, and their management from 2014-2017, following the fifth national report that was submitted to the CBD Secretariat in May 2014. The Baltic Sea marine protected area network under the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea (Helsinki Commission HELCOM) consists of 33 sites and 49 sites have been designated under the Ramsar Convention. The Natura 2000 network now covers 14.4% of Finland's land area (inland waters included) and 13.6% of the marine area. The submission also describes EU's Directive on marine spatial planning.
Japan	2017-084	Japan	Japan- Submission 1- Information on national experiences and lessons learned in the development and management of marine protected areas in marine and coastal areas	This submission describes Japan's efforts to improve ecological networks through marine protected areas (MPA) and management of the MPAs. In designating MPAs, Japan aims to develop a system of effective ecological networks, which can be achieved mainly by utilizing suitable existing systems and having relevant MPAs coordinated and effectively located, depending on their objectives and the targets of protection. For example, in a particular marine area, combining different protected areas that are designated for various management reasons under a single or several, but sufficiently harmonized, management plans can be considered as a form of the network. At the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Site, National Parks were expanded to secure the conservation of marine ecosystems in its marine area. In addition, to make both conservation of marine ecosystems and stable operation of fisheries through sustainable use of fishery resources compatible, a management plan was created to include resource management efforts, such as the establishment of no-take areas by local fishers and fisher groups.
	2017-084	Ministry of the	Japan-	This submission outlines Japan's marine biodiversity conservation strategy,

		Environment of Japan	Submission 2- Marine Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	including the current status and improvement of MPAs in Japan. In Japan, currently 40 to 50% of seaweed beds and coral reefs are designated as protected areas, mainly as National Parks and Quasi-National Parks. There is a need to expand protected areas, review zoning within the existing protected areas, and establish areas with stronger regulations as required. From such need, the Natural Parks Act and Nature Conservation Law were revised in 2009, and the system for Marine Park Area and Marine Special Zone was formulated. From now on, areas such as National and Quasi-National Parks and Nature Conservation Areas will be designated and re-allocated according to their importance, and those such as Marine Park Areas and Marine Special Zones will be further designated.
	2017-084	Japan	Japan- Submission 3- Existing Systems of MPAs in Japan	This submission summarizes existing systems of MPAs in Japan.
	2017-084	Fisheries Research Agency, Japan	Japan- Submission 4- Community-based MPAs: cases from Japan	This submission describes different cases of community-based MPAs in Japan.
Mexico	2017-084	Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO)	Mexico- Submission 1- Respuesta de México a la Notificación 2017-084 del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica	Además del establecimiento de áreas naturales protegidas, la legislación mexicana prevé otras figuras jurídicas que coadyuvan a la conservación de ecosistemas marinos. - Zonas de refugio : La Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables, establece en el artículo 3, que para los efectos de las actividades pesqueras y acuícolas, de acuerdo con la fracción LI existen Zonas de Refugio, determinando que éstas son “las áreas delimitadas en las aguas de jurisdicción federal, con la finalidad primordial de conservar y contribuir, natural o artificialmente, al desarrollo de los recursos pesqueros con motivo de su reproducción, crecimiento o reclutamiento, así como preservar y proteger el ambiente que lo rodea”. Sobre el particular, los Acuerdos para establecer Zonas de Refugio se publican en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, por ejemplo el 30 de noviembre de 2012 se definió Zona de Refugio para para Sian Ka’an, dentro de la Bahía Espíritu Santo con una superficie de 1,049 hectáreas; por su parte, el 12 de septiembre de 2013 se

				estableció la zona de refugio pesquero en Banco Chinchorro y Punta Herrero, con una superficie de 1,238 hectáreas, asimismo se estableció una zona de refugio pesquero en Akumal, con una superficie de 988 hectáreas, mismo que se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 13 de abril de 2015, y el último Acuerdo publicado el 23 de septiembre de 2016 estableció la zona de refugio pesquero en Bahía de la Ascensión, con una superficie de 3,211 hectáreas. -Zonas de salvaguarda : De acuerdo a lo previsto en el artículo 41 de la Ley de Hidrocarburos, el Ejecutivo Federal, a propuesta de la Secretaría de Energía, puede establecer Zonas de Salvaguarda en las áreas en que el Estado determine prohibir las actividades de exploración y extracción de hidrocarburos; fundado su establecimiento en los dictámenes técnicos que para tal efecto se emitan. En 2017 se decretaron zonas de salvaguarda en donde se prohíbe la exploración y la extracción de hidrocarburos en ecosistemas marinos.
	2017-065	SEMARNAT-CONANP	Mexico-Submission 2-Hacia el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica	Considerando los avances registrados a la fecha en la consecución de esta meta del PROMARNAT (Meta 11 de Aichi), a diciembre de 2016, respecto a la superficie marina, la meta se alcanzó en un 22.29%. La Meta 11 de Aichi, incorpora también, un aspecto importante de los sistemas de áreas protegidas, que estos sean administrados de manera eficaz; en este sentido la Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas cuenta con procesos de evaluación de la efectividad de las áreas naturales protegidas de competencia federal, algunos impulsados por organizaciones de la sociedad civil, órganos de auditoría superior internacionales y otros por la propia institución, que sumados permiten avanzar en este aspecto fundamental para el cumplimiento de la Meta 11 de Aichi y que a continuación se describen: Evaluación Rápida de la Efectividad de Manejo en Áreas Protegidas Marinas de Mesoamérica El objetivo de esta herramienta es ayudar a los manejadores de las áreas protegidas marino-costeras a determinar el estado del manejo administrativo de su área, se miden resultados incluyendo aquellos sobre la integridad ecológica del área protegida. Entre 2005 y 2013 se aplicó esta herramienta en dos áreas naturales protegidas.
	2017-065	SEMARNAT, CONANP - Dirección de Evaluación y Seguimiento	Mexico-Submission 3-Contribución De La Comisión Nacional De	México cuenta con 37 Áreas Naturales Protegidas costero-marinas que contribuyen de manera importante a fomentar la productividad de las zonas de pesca en su periferia. Durante 2016 se realizaron 99 campañas de limpieza de playas en 21 ANP. A la fecha, México tiene establecidas 37 ANP que en su conjunto protegen 69,458,748 hectáreas, lo cual equivale al 22 % de su mar territorial. En la totalidad de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas costero-marinos, los programas de manejo

			Áreas Naturales Protegidas – Conanp- A Las Metas De Los Objetivos De La Agenda 2030 Para El Desarrollo Sostenible	permiten la pesca artesanal o ribereña en subzonas determinadas y debidamente indicadas en dichos programas.
Peru	2017-084	Ministerio de la Producción	Peru- Submission 1- Respuesta de la Notificación de fecha 01 de septiembre de 2017 sobre experiencia y lecciones aprendidas en el desarrollo, manejo efectivo y equitativo de las áreas marinas protegidas y otras medidas de conservación eficaces basadas en áreas.	En el Perú se han establecido 4 Áreas Naturales protegidas de administración Nacional cuya superficie incluye ámbito marino : La Reserva Nacional Sistema de Islas, Islotes y Puntas Guaneras (RNSIIPG) es un área natural protegida establecida el 31 de diciembre de 2009 que cubre el conjunto de las principales islas, islotes y puntas, donde históricamente se ha realizado el aprovechamiento del recurso guano de la isla. La Reserva Nacional de Paracas fue establecida por Decreto Supremo 1281-75-AG, en 1975, Área Natural Protegida que conserva una muestra representativa de los ecosistemas marino-costeros. La RNP abarca 5 tipos de ecosistemas humedales, islas, islotes, puntas y acantilados, desierto costero, que comprende las lomas costeras, el bosque de faique y la zona de reproducción del gaviotín peruano, ecosistema marinos con profundidades de 0 a 50 mbnm y mayores a 50 mbnm. La Reserva Nacional San Fernand protege ecosistemas marino costeros, principalmente las comunidades intermareales y submareales, como los bancos naturales bentónicos y las praderas de macroalgas para asegurar la continuidad del ciclo biológico de peces e invertebrados marinos asociados; las poblaciones de especies pelágicas y demersales con especial atención en los delfines, ballenas, tortugas y aves marinas.
Saint Lucia	2017-084	Dawn Pierre-Nathoniell; Fisheries	Saint Lucia- Submission 1- Going Places :	This submission describes Saint Lucia's efforts to improve the management of the Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA). The case of SMMA demonstrates the use of and a need for the ecosystem approach as a strategy for the integrated

		Biologist; Department of Fisheries; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Environment	the case of the Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA)	management of land, water and living resources, which strives to promote conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. The use of zoning as a management tool is presented and the SMMA is put forward as an example of access and benefit-sharing, where multiple uses are supported in a system that strives to optimise economic, social and ecological benefits, so that conservation and 'development' are more compatible.
	2017-084	Soufriere Marine Management Association	Saint Lucia- Submission 2- Conflict resolution and participatory planning: the case of the Soufriere Marine Management Area	This submission describes Saint Lucia's efforts to improve their management of Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA). In 1992, the Soufriere Regional Development Foundation (a community based non-governmental organization involved in facilitating development activities in Soufriere) initiated a process aimed at devising a plan to effectively address various concerns. Ultimately, this new approach resulted in a system that contained details of a proposed Zoning Agreement (which included marine reserves, fishing priority areas, multiple use areas, recreational areas, and yacht mooring sites), legal provisions needed to manage individual activities such as fishing, diving, yachting, marine transportation, demarcation requirements, materials for user information, and lastly, training needs. The zoned area was called the Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA) and managed by the Soufriere Foundation with technical support from the Department of Fisheries, under the guidance of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comprising key management authorities and user groups.
	2017-084	Sarah George; Department of Fisheries, Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia- Submission 3- A review of the creation, implementation and initial operation of the Soufriere Marine Management Area-1996	This submission is a review of Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA) in Saint Lucia. The review assesses how the Area has been managed as well as the arrangements made for the management.
	2017-084	Dawn	Saint Lucia-	This submission summarizes Saint Lucia's efforts to improve and review the

		D. Pierre; Fisheries Biologist; Department of Fisheries; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Environment	Submission 4- Adjusting to a new way of life: marine management areas and fishers	management of Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA) with particular consideration of fishers in the town of Soufriere. In an effort to alleviate the constraints faced by Soufriere fishers (largely promulgated by their loss of prime fishing grounds) and to help reduce fishing pressure on the nearshore resources, the Government of St. Lucia, through the Department of Fisheries and the SMMA, embarked on several initiatives in the Soufriere area. In the case of the SMMA, the increase in fish stocks is already evident within the unfished populations but does not yet appear evident within fish landings from fished zones. Thus, the gains made to date are still weak and are heavily dependent on a lack of fishing in reserves and a reduction in the degree of nutrient and sediment being released into the marine environment from anthropogenic sources from the land.
	2017-084	Elma Gene Isaac, BIOPAMA, IUCN, European Union	Saint Lucia- Submission 5- Legal Analysis of the Saint Lucia Legislative and Governance Framework for Protected Areas	This submission is a legal analysis of the Saint Lucia's legislative and governance framework for protected areas, including marine reserves, marine parks and marine management areas.
Togo	2017-084	Ministère de l'Environnemen t et des Ressources Forestières	Togo- Submission 1- Les expériences du Togo sur la Conservation de la Biodiversité Marine et Côtière	Bien que le Togo ne dispose pas pour le moment d'aire marine protégée, il a pris des dispositions dans sa loi-cadre sur l'environnement notamment dans sa section 4, pour la protection des milieux marin et côtier sous juridiction togolaise. Les dispositions de cette section concernent essentiellement tous les cas de pollution, la protection du milieu marin et les ressources biologiques, la construction d'infrastructures. A cet effet, le Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières en collaboration avec les Organisation Non Gouvernementales comme l'Association Togolaise pour la Protection de la Nature (ONG AGBO-ZEGUE) et d'autres associations travaille dans le cadre d'un programme de suivi des populations de tortues marines et des mammifères marins. Depuis déjà trois ans, ce programme de suivi bénéficie actuellement d'un appui de Lomé Containers Terminal (LCT).
United States	2017-084	Bureau of	US-	This submission describes the United States' use, assessment and establishment of

of America		Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State	Submission 1-U.S. Submission on National Experiences and Lessons Learned in the Development, and Effective and Equitable Management, of Marine Protected Areas	various area-based measures, including marine protected areas, fishery management areas, security zones (military), shipping lanes and restrictions (e.g. Areas to Be Avoided), and oil and gas leasing exclusion areas.
FAO	2017-084	Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources Division, FAO	FAO-Submission 1	This submission summarizes FAO's views on different approaches to fisheries management measures and provides information in relation to benefits of other effective area-based conservation measures (OEACMs), characterizing of OEACMs, and effective management of MPAs and OEACMs. FAO supports the idea that to achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity conservation and in terms of protecting ecosystem services, a holistic approach to management such as the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) is needed. FAO not only supports the concept of more holistic approaches to management but also takes note of ongoing research into management that highlights the value of using a wide range of tools and co-management approaches to solve the fishery and environmental problems we are facing. FAO would like to caution against relying too strongly on narrowly defined no-take MPAs and OEACM controls alone for achieving the objectives of both conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services. Closures are but one option among many others, and not always the most effective management approach for achieving sustainability, especially when combining measures applies inside and outside of controlled access spaces and closed areas.
UNDESA	2017-084	UNDESA	UNDESA-Submission 1-How oceans-and seas-related measures	This submission provides local and regional examples of oceans-and seas-related measures aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and their resources while targeting a broad range of oceans-and seas-related challenges. The submission gave a particular focus on how these measures were not only able to support the protection and conservation of the environment, but also contributed to poverty eradication, food security, the well-being of local communities and the

			contribute to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development	prosperity of national economies.
UNEP	2017-084	UNEP	UNEP-Submission 1- Draft technical report on the contribution of Area-based Management Tools to Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	This submission is a technical report reviewing how the use of the area-based management tools can contribute to the delivery of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets. The review is based on a detailed examination of different types of area-based management tool represented by twenty-five examples of implementation in a marine or coastal context from around the world. The review identifies enabling conditions and barriers that support or inhibit the contribution of area-based tools to Sustainable Development Goals, and explores the influence of scale, sectoral focus, and policy drivers on potential contributions. The report presents evidence from real-world tools that demonstrate the factors which influence the extent of tool contribution to the Goals and Targets. The findings of this report are summarized in a set of guidance points or recommendations on the use of area-based management tools for supporting and contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals and Targets.
UNESCO-Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	2017-084	Alejandro Iglesias-Campo and Julian Barbière; Marine Policy and Regional Coordination Section - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO	IOC-Submission 1	This submission gives an overview of information on IOC-UNESCO's experiences in marine and coastal area-based measures, namely the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), summarized in response to the template questions provided with the notification 2017-084. ICAM is defined as a tool to pursue sustainable development in coastal zones, as well as an institutional process well codified that needs to be driven by science based information at each step of the process. MSP is defined as a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that usually have been specified through a political process.
International	2017-084	ISA	ISA-	This submission provides a legal background on the competence of the

Seabed Authority (ISA)			Submission 1	International Seabed Authority (ISA) concerning the protection of the marine environment, in accordance with the framework of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea (“the Convention”) and the 1994 Part XI Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention.
OECD	2017-065	OECD Environment Directorate	OECD-Submission 1- Marine protected areas: economics, management and effective policy mixes	Drawing on experience from developed and developing countries, this submission presents practice insights for effectively managing marine protected areas (MPAs). It covers issues including the benefits and costs of MPAs, the need for more strategic siting of MPAs, monitoring and enforcement, sustainable finance for MPAs, and the need to embed MPAs in a wider policy mix so as to address the multiple pressures on marine ecosystems.
	2017-065	OECD	OECD-Submission 2- OECD Environmental performance reviews: Brazil-protected areas	This submission presents progress in extending the terrestrial and marine areas under environmental protection in Brazil. It examines achievements and challenges related to the management of protected areas (terrestrial and marine), including in terms of financial sustainability. It also describes the role of protected areas in improving the quality of life of traditional communities. Finally, it discusses the opportunities of opening protected areas to the public for tourism, recreation and environmental education, and for sustainable forest management.
ICCA Consortium	2017-084	ICCA Consortium	ICCA-Submission 1	This submission demonstrates ICCAs’ advocacy for the rights of fishing communities to participate in the governance and management of fisheries and the conservation of the local biodiversity. Using different case studies, the submission also provides information on how local inclusion can benefit marine conservation.
	2017-084	Luc Fargier, Hans J. Hartmann and Helena Molina-Ureña	ICCA-Submission 2- Marine areas of responsible fishing: a path toward small-scale fisheries co-management	This submission analyzes participatory management processes of small-scale fisheries in two Pacific embayments of Costa Rica. It also provides an historical overview of coastal activities governance and fisheries national context, and describes different participative approaches to small-scale fishery management. Based on the analysis, the authors provide recommendations to improve the small-scale fisheries co-management process.

			in Costa Rica? Perspectives from Golfo Dulce	
	2017-084	Nathan J. Bennett, Lydia Teh, Yoshitaka Ota, et al.	ICCA-Submission 3- An appeal for a code of conduct for marine conservation	This submission argues that a clearly articulated and comprehensive set of social standards - a code of conduct - is needed to guide marine conservation. The submission presents key principles that might be taken into account in a code of conduct, proposes a draft set of foundational elements for inclusion in a code of conduct, discusses the benefits and challenges of such a document, and proposes next steps to develop and facilitate the uptake of a broadly applicable code of conduct within the marine conservation community.
BirdLife International	2017-084	Carolina Hazin, Global Marine Policy Coordinator, BirdLife	BirdLife International-Submission 1	This submission summarizes BirdLife's efforts towards the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, including the identification, documentation and mapping of marine sites of international importance for birds (MIBA). It also provides examples of the application of MIBAs in supporting MPA decision-making process.
Conservation International	2017-065	Conservation International	CI-Submission 1-Submission of information and experiences on various elements of protected areas	This submission provides information related to experiences, best practices, and lessons learned on four different aspects of protected areas, including marine protected area capacity and effectiveness.
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)	2017-084	GFCM	GFCM-Submission 1	This submission describes the main spatial management tool used within the GFCM at regional and subregional level, Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRAs), which allows to impose management measures ranging from total fisheries ban (no-take zones) to specific spatial limitation to fishing activities. The process of establishing a FRA within the GFCM is initiated by the compilation of technical information using a dedicated Standard form for the submission of proposals for GFCM fisheries restricted areas (FRAs) in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, which lists the type of information needed to initiate the process. Finally, in 2016 the GFCM established a dedicated Working Group on Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems, which among other objectives compiled information on priority areas for the

				establishment of FRAs, in support of potential adoption of new protected areas within the GFCM.
Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI)	2017-084	Daniela Diza, David Johnson, Michael Riddell et al.	GOBI-Submission 1- Mainstreaming marine biodiversity into the SDGs: The role of other effective area-based conservation measures (SDG 14.5)	This submission is an article published in a journal named Marine Policy, exploring the concept of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in the context of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 on marine protected areas and OECMs and its linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With a case study of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in Mozambique, the submission argues that mainstreaming biodiversity through Aichi Biodiversity Target's implementation into the SDGs can contribute to a more systemic and comprehensive implementation of SDG 14.5 on conservation of at least 10% of marine and coastal areas. It also argues that OECMs can complement MPAs and contribute to ecologically representative and effectively managed marine protected areas systems integrated into broader governance systems such as marine spatial planning.
MedPAN	2017-065	MedPAN, UNEP/MAP-RAC/SPA; ACCOBAMs, Conservatoire du littoral, French MPA Agency, GFCM, IUCN Mediterranean, WWF Mediterranean	MedPAN-Submission 1- The 2016 status of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean	This submission presents a highlight of the 2016 assessment of where we stand with Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the Mediterranean, what progress has been made since the 2012 assessment and especially what is left to do to reach international marine conservation objectives by 2020. In its last section, this document also explains what the terms MPAs and OECMs cover and the complexity of the whole array of designations in the Mediterranean at national, regional and international levels.
Old Dominion University	2017-084	Sara M. Maxwell, Natalie C. Ban, Lance E. Morgan	Old Dominion University-Submission 1- Pragmatic approaches for effective management of pelagic marine	This submission provides some recommendations for the management challenges of Pelagic Marine Protected Areas (PMPAs) drawing from examples of existing PMPA management. The submission aims to collate existing lessons and provide a baseline for managers to build from, and to provide insight for scientists looking to focus research efforts to aid in management of protected pelagic ecosystems.

			protected areas	
	2017-084	Sara M. Maxwell, Elliott L. Hazen, Rebecca L. Lewison, et al.	Old Dominion University-Submission 2-Dynamic ocean management: Defining and conceptualizing real-time management of the ocean	This submission suggests a shift towards dynamic ocean management that rapidly changes in space and time in response to changes in the ocean and its users through the integration of near real-time biological, oceanographic, social and/or economic data. Demonstrating different benefits of dynamic ocean management with success stories, the authors argue that this approach can provide the flexibility and responsiveness that will lead to greater sustainability of marine ecosystems in the digital age.
