UNEP

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/SOI/WS/2018/1/2
5 June 2018

ENGLISH ONLY

SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE NATIONAL
CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR CAMEROON
Yaoundé, 17-19 January 2018

REPORT OF THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE (SOI) NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR CAMEROON

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative National Capacity-Building Workshop for Cameroon, with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea (through the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) and the Government of Sweden, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development of Cameroon and the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative.

2. The workshop aimed to provide an opportunity for (a) dialogue and discussion among different stakeholders and sectors in Cameroon, (b) discussion on various national-level priorities and objectives for Cameroon regarding marine and coastal resources and how these relate to each other, (c) describing and mapping out areas in Cameroon's waters that may meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), (d) identification of how EBSA information can be used to support planning and management in Cameroon, including marine spatial planning, and (e) identification of approaches and necessary steps for the use of EBSA information to inform planning and management and how it contributes to the national priorities and objectives of Cameroon.

3. The workshop was chaired by Ms. Prudence Tangham Galega, Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development of Cameroon (MINIPED) and CBD National Focal Point for Cameroon. Participants included representatives from Cameroon's Committee for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other governmental ministries, offices and agencies, in addition to members of the scientific community and civil society.

4. Results of the workshop are described in details in the attached report.

Sustainable Ocean Initiative National Capacity Building Workshop for Cameroon

17-19 January 2018

Yaoundé, Cameroon

SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE

GOBI
Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative

Convention on Biological Diversity

Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries

Government Offices of Sweden
Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Foreword

This report provides a summary of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) National Capacity Development Workshop for Cameroon, which took place in Yaoundé, Cameroon on 17-19 January 2018. This workshop was convened by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Secretariat of the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), together with the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development of Cameroon. Financial support for the workshop was kindly provided by the Government of the Republic of Korea (through the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) and the Government of Sweden.

DISCLAIMER

The workshop was intended as a capacity building exercise and, as such, does not represent the official views of the offices, ministries or organizations involved. The various sessions of the workshop were intended as illustrative training exercises for the workshop participants and, therefore, the outputs of the sessions, including any maps, are not official designations. The information used in the workshop was based entirely on the information available and the knowledge of the workshop participants.

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1 Background on the Sustainable Ocean Initiative

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, along with the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets.[1] 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.

At the same meeting of the adoption of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the CBD Conference of the Parties also 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.

In recognition of this urgent need, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) came into existence in the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with the support of the Government of Japan and in collaboration with various partners who provided expertise as well as technical and financial resources. SOI is coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). 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.

The CBD Secretariat convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative National Capacity-Building Workshop for Cameroon, with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea (through the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) and the Government of Sweden, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development of Cameroon and the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative.

2 Purpose of the workshop

The workshop aimed to provide an opportunity for (a) dialogue and discussion among different stakeholders and sectors in Cameroon, (b) discussion of various national-level priorities and objectives for Cameroon regarding marine and coastal resources and how these relate to each other, (c) describing and mapping out areas in Cameroon's waters that may meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), (d) identification of how EBSA information can be used to support planning and management in Cameroon, including marine spatial planning, and (e) identification of how the use of EBSA information to inform planning and management contributes to the national priorities and objectives of Cameroon.

3 Workshop approach and structure

The workshop was organised in plenary and breakout groups and included presentations with question-and-answer sessions, interactive group exercises and discussions in breakout groups.

[1] See decision X/2.

The workshop was chaired by Ms. Prudence Tangham Galega, Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development of Cameroon (MINIPED) and CBD National Focal Point for Cameroon. Participants included representatives from Cameroon's Committee for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other governmental ministries, offices and agencies, in addition to members of the scientific community and civil society. A full list of participants is provided in Annex A.

Each day of the workshop had a general thematic focus (as shown below).

Day 1	**National Context and Priorities** • Global and regional priorities for ocean and coasts • National context and priorities for marine resources of Cameroon • Different values and uses of marine areas in Cameroon
Day 2	**Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)** • Describing and mapping out potential ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in Cameroon
Day 3	**Using EBSA Information** • Using EBSA information to support planning and management

4 Workshop proceedings

The workshop programme is provided in Annex B.

5.1 Opening of the workshop

Ms. Prudence Galega opened the workshop, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development of Cameroon, at 9:00am on 17 January 2018. She thanked those who made the workshop possible, including the Government of Korea and the Government of Sweden for their financial support, as well as the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. She also thanked the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative for the preparation of the technical content of the workshop, the Secretariat of the Abidjan Convention for its guidance and regional support, the representative of the Partenariat Régional pour la Conservation de la zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de L'Ouest (PRCM) for the technical support for the workshop discussions, and the workshop participants. Ms. Galega recalled that Cameroon's priorities for the marine environment are clearly outlined in Cameroon's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and that this workshop provides a key opportunity to advance the implementation of Cameroon's NBSAP.

Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) delivered a statement on behalf of Dr. Cristiana Pașca Palmer, the Executive Secretary of the CBD. He first thanked His Excellency Mr. Pierre Hélé and colleagues in the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable

Development, in particular, Ms. Prudence Galega, for their support and collaboration in making this workshop possible. He also acknowledged the financial contribution of the Governments of the Republic of Korea and Sweden, the collaboration of the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, and the technical input of the Abidjan Convention and the PRCM. He stressed that the workshop aims to provide a sound basis for Cameroon's future activities to better understand and manage its important marine areas, and to support its efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in addition to setting a foundation for the post-2020 biodiversity agenda.

5.2 Workshop objectives and expected outputs

Joseph Appiott (CBD) described the workshop background and expected outputs. He provided background on the Sustainable Ocean Initiative 2015-2020 Action Plan and how it aims to provide a framework to facilitate on-the-ground implementation in support of global goals for biodiversity and sustainable development. He also introduced the CBD's work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), and the importance of using EBSA information in various ways to support planning and implementation of a range of management tools such as marine protected areas and environmental impact assessments. He provided an overview of the three-day workshop and the expected outputs.

David Johnson (GOBI) provided details on the approach to be taken by the workshop, stressing that the workshop will rely on the expertise in the room and draw upon other available data. He noted the importance global context of various international processes, including the World Ocean Assessment and the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). In his capacity as Coordinator of the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI) Mr Johnson explained GOBI's involvement in the EBSA process. GOBI is an international partnership of institutions committed to advancing the scientific basis for conserving biological diversity in the marine environment, supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety. In 2016, Germany's International Climate Initiative awarded GOBI a grant to support its EBSA-related efforts over five years.

Participants were then split into breakout groups and discussed their expectations for the workshop. The results of the discussions of each breakout group were used to generate a word cloud[2] (in which the size of words are based on frequency of occurrence), as shown below.

[2] Created using https://www.wordclouds.com/

5.3 Global, regional and national context for marine and coastal biodiversity in Cameroon

Global context

Joseph Appiott (CBD) gave a presentation on the global context for the workshop, in particular with regards to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He discussed the relevance of the Aichi Targets with regards to marine and coastal biodiversity. He noted the focus of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the CBD on mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being and the importance of mainstreaming and cross-sectoral approaches to address the root causes of multiple pressures on marine ecosystems and to support marine ecosystems in providing essential services. He highlighted the importance of biodiversity to sustainable development and stressed the close interlinkages between the SDGs and the Aichi Targets. He also noted the various ongoing global intergovernmental processes relevant to ocean issues. He stressed that global-level commitments reflect the will of governments and that only on-ground implementation will facilitate their achievement. He also stressed that individual targets and global goals cannot be achieved in isolation and that actions to achieve the Aichi Targets will also help to achieve the SDGs, and vice versa.

Regional context

Richard Dacosta (Abidjan Convention) presented the regional context for West Africa, discussing regional goals, strategies and initiatives. He recalled the geographic scope of the regional EBSA workshop for the South-East Atlantic, which involved 22 countries and covered 3 large marine ecosystems. The West African Atlantic coast features significant beaches, lagoons, seagrass beds, mangroves and coral reefs, which border important upwelling systems that support significant biological productivity. However, parts of this region also include some of the most rapidly urbanizing areas in the world (e.g., some 51% of the urban population between Abidjan and Lagos live along the coastline). Climate change impacts (erosion, flooding, salinization) are also increasingly evident. The Abidjan Convention has developed

protocols and management tools designed to improve cooperation among countries in the region, including, for example, the 2012 Declaration on the creation of the Guinea Current LME Commission through a Protocol of the Abidjan Convention (UNEP(DEPI)/WACAF/COP.10). Mr. Dacosta also highlighted a series of ongoing initiatives in the context of the Abidjan Convention, including the WABiCC programme, WACA projects, MAMIWATA project, MAVA Foundation projects, PRCM projects and MOLOA.

National context

Prudence Galega (MINEPDED) provided the national context for the workshop, in particular with regards to the national priorities of Cameroon for its marine and coastal resources. She highlighted the national vision of the NBSAP which states "by 2035, a sustainable relationship with biodiversity is established between its use and sharing of benefits to meet the development needs and well-being of the people, the ecosystem balance preserved through sector and decentralized mainstreaming with the effective participation of all stakeholders including local communities." She reviewed the NBSAP's 20 general biodiversity targets and 10 coastal and marine ecosystem targets. She specifically highlighted three key objectives from the NBSAP that are specific to marine ecosystems, in particular E-Target 1: By 2020, all sources of coastal and marine pollution should be effectively controlled to reduce pollution and mitigate its impact on the ecosystem, E-Target 2: By 2020, mangrove forest and associated coastal forest degradation and loss should have been significantly reduced, and E-Target 3: By 2020, coastal erosion should be greatly reduced and eroded coastal beaches rehabilitated. She noted that Cameroon has sought to achieve coherence between national policy timeframes and the 2020 timeframe set by the CBD Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. She stressed that Cameroon's NBSAP provides guidance and a framework to deliver on goals and commitments under a range of multilateral agreements. She explained Cameroon's efforts thus far in establishing protected areas and noted that currently marine protected area coverage is lagging behind (at less than 1%) but efforts are underway to increase MPA coverage through new marine national parks and extensions to existing areas.

The workshop participants then embarked on the first group exercise of the workshop. Based on the national priorities highlighted by Ms. Galega, participants worked together to identify which of the national priorities are compatible/complementary and which are potentially conflicting. Key observations included the following:

- Cameroon has a good strategy for its marine and coastal environment, but it needs to be planned and implemented;
- There is a synergy among neighbouring coastal countries, in particular with regards to transboundary resources and issues;
- Marine spatial planning (MSP) can be a key tool to facilitate synergies across jurisdictional boundaries, supported by sound data in order to monitor the environment over the long-term;
- MSP would need to be supported by suitable economic analyses ;
- It is essential to develop and enhance national observation for the marine and coastal environment, as data is urgently needed to sustainably manage marine resources;
- Capacity building is needed for this among various stakeholder groups, including for example, with regards to training of marine park staff;
- There is an urgent need to create a network of experts and institutions working on Cameroon's marine and coastal biodiversity, and to create a strong link between science and policy in order to inform policy makers on biodiversity issues;

- Synergies between scientists and non-governmental organizations should be explored further;
- Some of the key Aichi Targets of relevance for Cameroon's marine and coastal areas are Aichi Target 8 on pollution, Target 9 on habitat restoration, Target 10 on systems impacted by climate change and Target 11 on protected areas; and
- With regards to conservation and management of coastal areas (including through MPAs), there is a need to find a balance between conservation and the achievement of sustainable economic growth.

5.4 Understanding the different values related to marine and coastal biodiversity in Cameroon

Mr. Gordon Ajonina (CWCS) outlined the coastal profile, environment and important habitats of Cameroon. He explained that the coastal profile can be divided into three zones: the west, north and south zones. Three distinct complexes can be identified, namely: Bloc Rio del Rey, situated more centrally bridging the West and North zones, a major concentration of mangroves in the West Zone; Bloc Estuaire du Cameroun, mangroves in estuaries adjacent to Limbe, Tiko, Douala, Manoka and Muanko; and the Bloc Rio Ntem, the Kribi to Campo coastline in the south zone. In particular, mangroves and associated coastal forests cover 230,000ha, which is one of the most extensive national coverage in Africa. Tidal marshes are distributed widely; seagrass beds can be found in Ntem-Nyong and Moungo-Ideneau; and coral reefs are present on the Kribi coast. Mr Ajonina also noted the Chutes de la Lobe (Kribi) and locations of sandy beaches.

Mr. Raphael Onguene (University of Douala) presented the advantages of a GIS and modeling approach to the marine and coastal areas of Cameroon. Building on the previous presentation he summarized characteristics of Cameroon's marine and coastal areas including the extent of the EEZ (15,400km^2), the extent of the continental shelf (14,000km^2), average width of the continental shelf of 25 nautical miles, a coastline length of 402km, a coastline very cut and notched by estuaries, important riverine inputs (Sanaga, Wouri, Nyong, Lobe), and heavy rainfall on the coast. To better understand dynamics and functioning required in situ observations, hydromorpho-dynamic modeling and remote sensing using satellites and drones. Current projects included mapping flood risk zones better understanding of sedimentary dynamics. This work is supported by a university masters course and a multi-institutional partnership of 47 scientists.

5.5 Understanding and mapping out the values of marine biodiversity using the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs)

David Johnson (GOBI) then gave a presentation on science-based approaches to the identification of areas that are important for biodiversity. This two-part presentation provided a detailed breakdown of the EBSA criteria and a review of the outcomes of the South East Atlantic Regional Workshop for EBSAs, held in Namibia in April 2013.

He first provided some background on the EBSA criteria. In 2008, the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 9) adopted the following scientific criteria for describing and identifying EBSAs:

1. Uniqueness or Rarity
2. Special importance for life history stages of species
3. Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats
4. Vulnerability, Fragility, Sensitivity, or Slow recovery
5. Biological Productivity
6. Biological Diversity
7. Naturalness

In 2010, the CBD COP noted that the application of the EBSA criteria is a scientific and technical exercise, that areas found to meet the criteria may require enhanced conservation and management measures, and that this can be achieved through a variety of means, including marine protected areas and impact assessments. The COP further noted that the application of the EBSA criteria is an open and evolving process that should be continued to allow ongoing improvement and updating as improved scientific and technical information becomes available in each region. It also emphasized that the identification of EBSAs and the selection of conservation and management measures is a matter for States and competent intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with international law, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

In 2010, the CBD COPC requested the CBD Secretariat to collaborate with Parties, other Governments and a range of partners in different regions in convening regional workshops to facilitate the description of EBSAs using the EBSA criteria. Through an inclusive and science-driven process involving experts from all over the world and an enormous amount of scientific data, these regional EBSA workshops have described the areas of the oceans that are the most crucial to the healthy functioning of the global marine ecosystem.

Mr. Johnson also discussed approaches to interpreting and assessing the EBSA criteria, as summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: EBSA criteria – interpretation and assessment

Criteria	Explanation	Interpretation	Assessment
Uniqueness or rarity	Location contains either unique rare or endemic species, populations or communities; habitats or ecosystems; or geomorphological or oceanographic features	Highly scale dependent May require the use of physical proxies Deep sea ecosystems are difficult to assess because “rarity” is common	Quantification or estimation of abundance (e.g., population size or area of habitat) – uniqueness cannot be judged on a relative scale but rarity may be judged relative to other species or habitats
Special importance for life history of species	Specific area that supports an individual species All life stages	Scale dependent Reliability and exclusivity of use determine significance Likely to require modeling to remove biases in data collection Can vary with sex and life-history stage	Generally based on models derived from survey data or tagging data. Satellite tracking data offers more detailed information on a single animal; more consistent data are from multiple tracked animals
Importance for threatened endangered or declining species and/or habitats	Specific area containing habitat for the survival and recovery of endangered, threatened or	Linkage between area of concern and endangered species is important Greater persistent use and numbers of threatened individuals the more significant the area	IUCN Red Lists are important

	declining species or area with significant assemblage of such species	Requirements of deep-sea species often poorly known	
Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity, slow recovery	Sensitive habitats, biotopes or species	Largely based on information about: • Maximum life span • Age-at-first reproduction • Fecundity Vulnerability can be evaluated relative to threats, but was not during the EBSA process Can also vary with sex and life-history stage	Quantification or estimation of the three traits Expert opinion & Traditional Ecological Knowledge can be significant
Biological productivity	Comparatively higher natural biological productivity	Usually assessed by considering primary or secondary productivity, though it can be evaluated by data such as fisheries catches. Commonly relies on remote sensing and models Need to recognize lags in where and when secondary blooms result from primary productivity Includes coastal upwelling, Equatorial upwelling, Fronts and eddies	Models of relative abundance of Chlorophyll-a or zooplankton
Biological diversity	Comparatively higher natural biological diversity	Usually assessed by considering some combination of: • Richness • Eveness • Taxonomic distinctness Highly scale dependent Frequently assessed in coastal waters using habitat heterogeneity, complexity & rugosity as proxies. However, empirical assessments based on survey data are much more accurate	Typical metrics used: Shannon-Wiener Index (Shannon 1948) Simpson's Index (Simpson 1949) Pielou's Evenness Index (Pielou 1969) Hurlbert (ES50) Index (Hurlbert 1971) Berger-Parker Index (Berger & Parker 1970, May 1975) Rank Abundance Curves (Foster & Dunston 2009)
Naturalness	Significantly more natural or undisturbed	Relative measure (i.e., not binary) Based on mapping cumulative impacts of human maritime activities- either globally (e.g., Halpern et al. 2008) or regionally (e.g., Ban & Alder 2008; Tallis et al. 2008; Halpern et al. 2009)	Stressors are generally considered additive or incremental (e.g., 1 + 1 = 2), but can act synergistically (e.g., 1 + 1 = 9) or antagonistically (e.g., 1 + 1 = 0) Must assume additive effects without better knowledge, but likely underestimates impacts

Mr. Johnson summarized the following key messages regarding the application of the EBSA criteria:

Scale: There is no single or correct scale for the application of any of the EBSA criteria. Modern GIS technology allows users to work at multiple scales. Similarly, modelling (such as predictive habitat or biogeographic classifications) does not need to be at a uniform scale, with some places reflecting better input data and certainty than others. Common scientific good practices for addressing scale and uncertainty are readily available and should be applied. When dealing with maps and data of varying scales and quality, the use of estimated confidence layers in GIS analyses is highly recommended

Relative importance / significance: All of the EBSA criteria (except for "uniqueness") are *relative* measures (i.e., they comparatively order places that are more "significant" than surrounding areas based on the *ecological or biological* role played by the area within the larger region where an evaluation of EBSAs is occurring). In applying the criteria, it will be necessary

to determine the relative importance of specific features or places in a given ecological region on each of the criteria.

Spatial and temporal variability: It is well understood that most aspects of the marine environment are highly dynamic. In evaluating the ecological or biological significance of an area based on a particular criterion, the spatial and temporal variability of that feature should be taken into account. For many criteria, some places will have substantial variation in how they would be evaluated from year to year, season to season, or on even shorter time periods. Understanding the magnitude and time scale of these variations and how variability is incorporated into EBSA evaluation can be achieved through use of specific scientific techniques. It was also raised at the meeting that it may become necessary to consider variability induced by climate change and other global processes.

Precision, accuracy and uncertainty: Precision, accuracy and uncertainty of data are inter-related, but not interchangeable, concerns. Some uncertainty is due to the inherent variability of the feature or area being studied and should be reflected in the choice of conservation and management measures. However, there is also uncertainty due to the nature of the measurements taken. Measurements at a very large scale may miss important information about the occurrence of a feature. Measurements at a very fine scale may be dominated by variation at scales far smaller than are relevant to conservation and management. In addition, for many marine features, limitations in sampling gears mean that it is not possible to take accurate measures, regardless of the precision of the scale of measurement. Developments in sampling theory and survey design can be applied to deal with challenges to both the accuracy and precision of ecological data, and reduce the uncertainty in the data.

Taxonomic accuracy and uncertainty: Application of several EBSA criteria can benefit from accurate identification of marine species. It should be noted, however, that taxonomy of organisms in the marine ecosystem is generally not fully developed. This is especially true for the faunae in the deep sea. Also, the status of taxonomic knowledge is very different from taxon to taxon. Generally speaking, small organisms such as meiobenthic taxa, protista are less studied than megabenthos, such as fishes.

EBSAs described at the South-Eastern Atlantic Regional EBSA Workshop

Mr. Johnson then discussed the outcomes of the CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of EBSAs in the South-Eastern Atlantic.[3] He noted that the workshop recognised the importance of five distinct and relatively persistent oceanic currents influencing water temperature, meteorology, biological conditions, transport of nutrients and transport of sediments. He highlighted that West Africa can also be considered in terms of three distinct marine ecosystems:

- Northern upwelling and highly dynamic resources migrating south;
- Central river-driven ecosystem with less dynamic resources, inshore-offshore migrations and lower productivity; and
- Southern upwelling and highly dynamic resources migrating north

[3] Workshop report (in English and French) and other workshop documents available at: https://www.cbd.int/meetings/EBSA-SEA-01

Generally there is a narrow continental shelf and dependent coastal populations with a mean width of 20-25km, which means that most marine resources in the region are within Exclusive Economic Zones.

The CBD Regional EBSA Workshop for the South-Eastern Atlantic was preceded by a SOI training session in Senegal focused on examining the priorities and gaps with regards to the marine biodiversity of the region. In particular, the training session considered the nature of different types of spatial data (e.g., sample points, descriptive text), different formats (e.g., ArcGIS, QGIS), different reference systems (e.g., modelled data vs. actual data), and different levels of quality (e.g., accuracy, completeness). A number of the data layers used in the South East Atlantic Workshop (e.g., mean surface silicate, sea surface temperature, global frontal density, global ocean productivity, cold-water coral predictions, etc.) were highlighted and their utility for application at the national scale was discussed. Only one EBSA was described in Cameroon waters at the EBSA workshop: Kribi-Campo. Mr. Johnson suggested that the SOI National Workshop for Cameroon provides an opportunity to build on the work of the South East Atlantic Regional EBSA Workshop by incorporating more detailed information at the national level, in particular from national experts, grey literature, specific project studies (e.g,. CWCS Coastal Forests and Mangrove Programme) and traditional and local knowledge.

Plenary discussions following this presentation highlighted the following issues:

- Threats to ecosystems need to be carefully identified, particularly with reference to species found in the estuarine and coastal areas of Cameroon. Whales reproduce in coastal areas where there is a high risk of ship strikes from vessels. Humpback dolphins are also under threat, and their numbers are already known to be declining. Deforestation of coastal mangroves has implications for seabirds and other species.
- Physical features associated with high productivity need to be identified (e.g., sedimentation can stimulate productivity). Areas less vulnerable to sedimentation problems may still be adversely affected by pollution. The relief of the seabed plays an important role and this needs to be mapped in detail.
- Challenges come in the form of the dynamic character of coastal environment and the variety of human activities and uses taking place there. Seasonal variations result in constant environmental change, which have consequential effects on the local and regional ecosystems. In this regard, it can be challenging to establish baseline conditions.
- Local participation in knowledge gathering is critical. It is important that all stakeholders are involved, especially civil society and local communities who are often the 'gatekeepers' of marine biodiversity. It was noted that the CBD is in the process of developing guidance on the inclusion and use of local and traditional knowledge in the EBSA process. However, a national process can bring this resource to the table in a more robust way.

Following these discussions, workshop participants embarked on the second group exercise to scope out potential areas meeting the EBSA criteria in Cameroon. In this exercise, the participants were split into groups and asked to consider how and where the range of coastal and marine resources in Cameroon may meet the EBSA criteria. Using papers, each group began to scope out various marine features and area that may meet the EBSA criteria. The work under this breakout group session were further built upon and expanded in subsequent breakout group exercises.

5.6 Approaches to describing areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) in Cameroon

David Johnson (GOBI) reviewed lessons learned in applying the EBSA criteria, based on a broad range of experiences at various scales, highlighted some key challenges that often emerge in describing EBSAs. He also discussed various initiatives, databases and sources of support for describing EBSAs, including the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS).

Observations made by the workshop participants following Mr. Johnson's presentation included:

- Lack of data is a clear challenge for Cameroon.
- Linking between institutions is very important - there are currently limited connections between work done at the local (project) level, regional level and the global level. How can we improve the flow of information? What is the process for bringing this information to the table?
- Some of the regional-scale data used at the South-East Atlantic Regional EBSA workshop is not refined enough to be used at national level. A national process is important so that data is redefined in a national context.
- Ms. Galega reiterated that this workshop will help identify and the various who is doing what, at least at a national level, along the coasts and marine environment. At the regional level, the Abidjan Convention provides the regional framework for the management for the coastal and marine environment, and most of the countries in the Gulf of Guinea current areas have already ratified that convention. That platform can be used by Cameroon to upscale and coordinate national activities into the regional level. This workshop is an opportunity for Cameroon to reflect on national and sub-regional processes and information flow.
- Mr. Dacosta recalled that the Abidjan Convention Secretariat has a mandate to develop a marine spatial plan within which tools such as EBSAs and the assessments of marine and coastal activities (tourism, oil and gas, etc) can be considered. There is a need to better recognise industrial maritime activities in a biodiversity context and to better integrate the management of environment, biodiversity and human activities. The Abidjan Convention can support countries in developing EBSA descriptions; in Cameroon this is done through the national focal points.
- Mr. Mallé Diagana (PRCM) observed that, in his experience of working in West Africa, a common issue is that it is not always clear to countries what follows the description of EBSAs. The EBSA process enables the collation of the necessary scientific information and provides a pathway for expanding the network of MPAs in West Africa.

Mr. Johnson then introduced the workshop participants to the third group exercise in which they worked to describe areas in Cameroonian waters that may meet the EBSA criteria.

Exercise to describe areas in Cameroonian waters that may meet the EBSA criteria

Participants worked in groups to describe areas in Cameroonian waters that may meet the EBSA criteria. Participants split into groups focusing on different geographical regions of Cameroon and used paper maps of Cameroon, at various scales, to sketch out areas and features that may meet the EBSA criteria. Other sources of information were made available to the participants (including information in GIS format). Areas were first sketched out on paper maps, and were then digitized in GIS format.

The breakout groups identified the following areas in Cameroon that may meet the EBSA criteria, as follows:

1. Ndongoré (Bakassi peninsula) area
2. Douala - Edea area
3. Londji - Lokoundje area
4. Ebodje area

The participants stressed that, due of the limited time and information available at the workshop, it was not possible to conduct a comprehensive review of all areas and features in Cameroon that may meet the EBSA criteria, and that further follow-up work is needed.

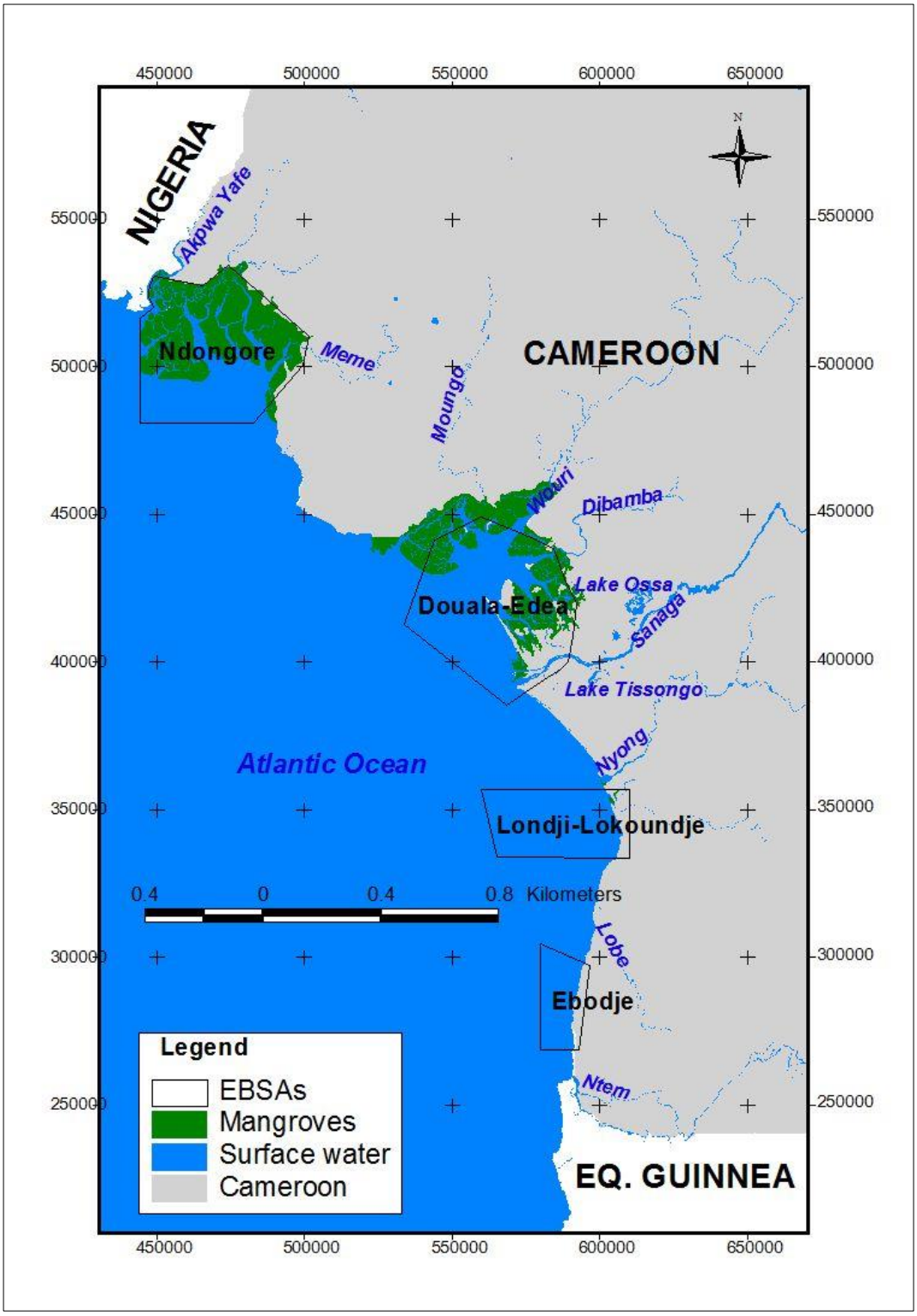

Figure 1: Overview map showing areas described during the workshop that may meet the EBSA criteria.

Ndongoré (Bakassi peninsula) area

This location is known for its ecological significance, supporting over 48% of Cameroon's marine mangroves. Species of note are the endemic West African manatee, giant frog and dwarf crocodile. It is also a staging area for the lesser flamingo and Rachel's Malimbe. Records show 59 species of waterbird, five species of mangrove and four species of marine turtle are present in this area. It is dominated by indigenous mangrove species and relatively remote, although threats include an invasive species (Nypa palm), poaching and hunting pressure, high levels of artisanal fishing and harvesting of wood for fuel.

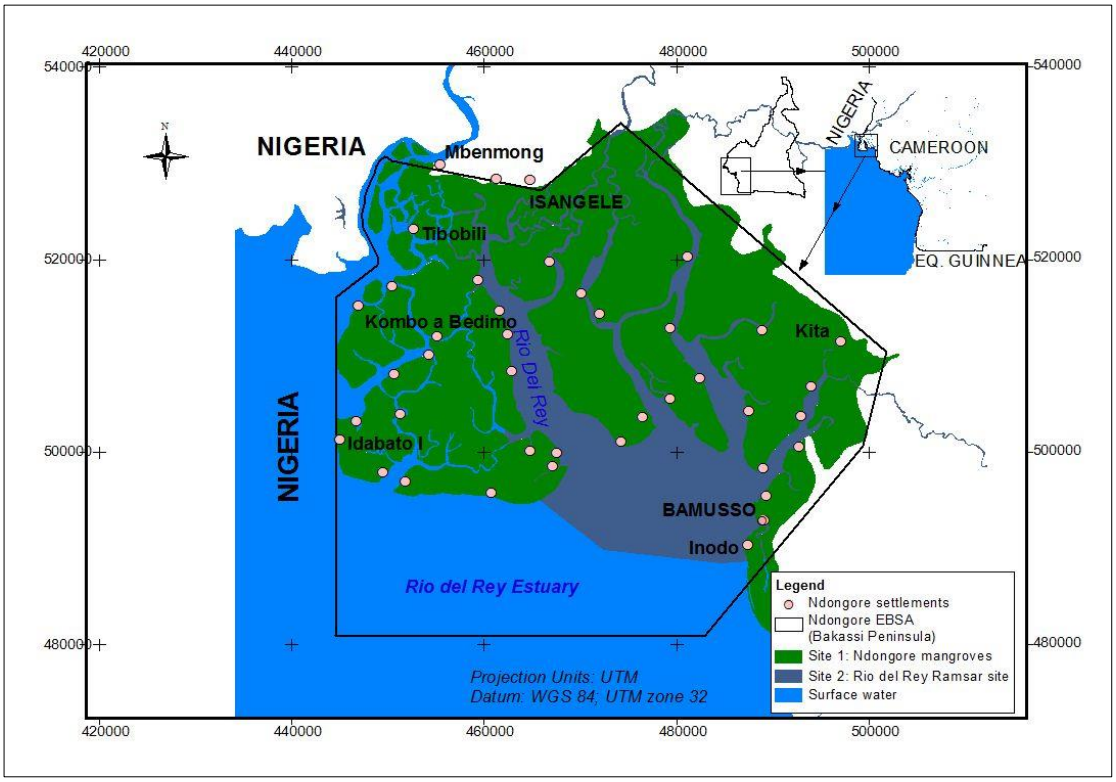

Figure 2: Map showing the location of the Ndongore area

Table 2: Potential ranking of the features of the Ndongore area against the EBSA criteria, with accompanying rationale. *(Note: This information was produced as part of an exercise and using limited time and available data. As such, further development of a description of how the area may meet the EBSA criteria is needed)*

CBD EBSA Criteria	Potential ranking (i.e., high, medium, low, no information)
Uniqueness or rarity	**High**
Rationale Presence of mangrove ecosystem, endemic zone for *west Africa manatee,* and mangroves taller than 50 m (Etat de lieu sur les mangroves 2017). The Rio del Rey has been listed as Ramsar Site of International Importance. The area is uniquely important habitat for endemic and threatened species such as the Giant frog, *Conraua goliath*, the West African manatee (*Trichechussenegalensis*) and the Dwarf crocodile (*Osteolaemustetraspis*). It also acts as a staging area for the migratory lesser flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor*) and for the Rachel's Malimbe (*Malimbicusracheliae*).	
Special importance for life history stages of species	**Low**
Rationale The area is an ecosystem where several marine organisms coexist, thus providing an important ecological role. Data on this role is limited, however. It also acts as a staging area for the migratory lesser flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor*) and for the Rachel's Malimbe (*Malimbicusracheliae*).	
Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats	**Low**
Rationale The site is uniquely important habitat for endemic and threatened species such as the Giant frog, *Conraua goliath*, the West African manatee (*Trichechussenegalensis*) and the Dwarf crocodile (*Osteolaemustetraspis*).	
Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery	**Medium**
Rationale There area is home to many mangroves, which are vulnerable to impacts from pollution and wood extraction.	
Biological productivity	**Medium**
Rationale The high level of artisanal and industrial fishing in this area reflects a relatively high level of productivity.	
Biological diversity	**Medium**
Rationale This location is known for its ecological significance, supporting over 48% of Cameroon's marine mangroves. Species of note are the endemic West African manatee, giant frog and dwarf crocodile. It is also a staging area for the lesser flamingo and Rachel's Malimbe. Records show 59 species of waterbird, five species of mangrove and four species of marine turtle are present in this area.	
Naturalness	**High**
Rationale There is currently limited exploitation and anthropogenic activity in this area. The main threat to this area is the alien invasive species *Nypa fruticans,* which is dominating the indigenous mangrove species (*Avicennia germinans, Conocarpus erectus, Rhizophora harrisonii, Rhizophora mangle* and the *Rhizophora racemosa)*.	

Douala - Edea area

This area supports the world's tallest mangrove tree species. Threatened and declining species including manatee, giant frog and sea turtles are present in this area, all of which are vulnerable due to low reproductive rates and high predation. Productivity is considered high, based on knowledge of bivalve extraction rates and high populations of shrimps and prawns, as is diversity with 135 recorded fish species and 70 waterbird species. For these reasons ,scoring against the EBSA criteria is strong but the area is under multiple pressures including logging, farm expansion, urbanization, eutrophication, over-fishing, exploitation of sand and poaching.

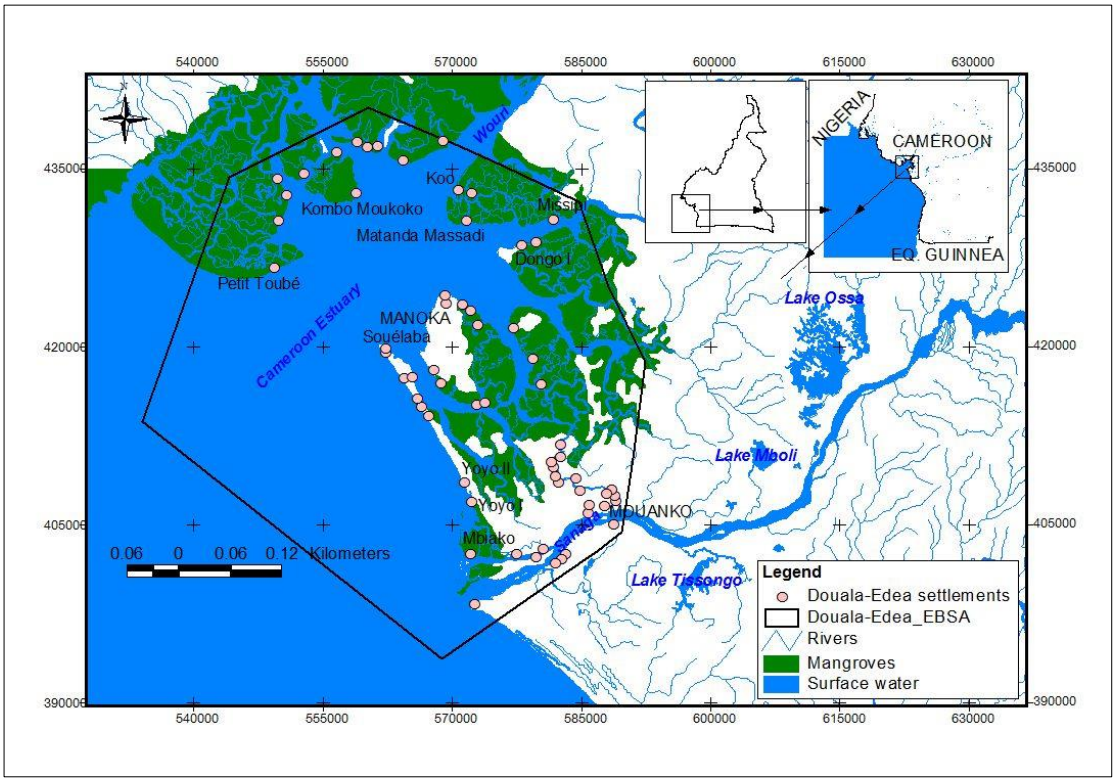

Figure 3: Map showing the location of the Doula-Edea area

Table 3: Potential ranking of the features of the Doula-Edea area against the EBSA criteria, with accompanying rationale *(Note: This information was produced as part of an exercise and*

using limited time and available data. As such, further development of a description of how the area may meet the EBSA criteria is needed)

CBD EBSA Criteria	Potential ranking (i.e., high, medium, low, no information)
Uniqueness or rarity	**Medium**
Rationale - High population of shrimps, prawns and Edmalosa (mbonga) - Confluence of four major rivers (Dibamba ,Wouri, Nyong and Sanaga) - 70 species of birds - Tallest mangrove tree species - 135 fish species	
Special importance for life history stages of species	**High**
Rationale The area is important habitat for many marine species, including giant frogs, sea turtles and manatees (which have low reproduction rates; one offspring per birth, long gestation periods: 12 months),	
Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats	**High**
Rationale – Manatees are threatened with at least two manatees trapped in fishing nets per week – Poaching of sea turtle eggs in sandy beaches	
Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery	**High**
Rationale – Manatees have low reproduction rates (one offspring per birth, long gestation periods: 12 months) – Giant frogs have low reproduction with high predation rate – Sea turtle have a low survival rate	
Biological productivity	**High**
Rationale 8000 tons per year of bivalves are extracted uniquely from the Sanaga river	
Biological diversity	**High**
Naturalness	**Low**

Londji - Lokoundje area

This location contains an endemic shrimp species and supports a resilient pocket of mangrove forest. The marine waters include a migratory corridor for large cetaceans; sea turtles, manatees and diverse seabird species are present; and there are patches of coral reef habitat as well as rich plankton diversity. Beaches support nesting sea turtles and mangroves provide spawning and nursery grounds. Potential for this area to be considered as an EBSA is high but naturalness is compromised by proximity to the port of Kribi, growing urbanization, oil and gas platforms, shipping pressure and tourism impacts. More research is needed to validate biodiversity criteria.

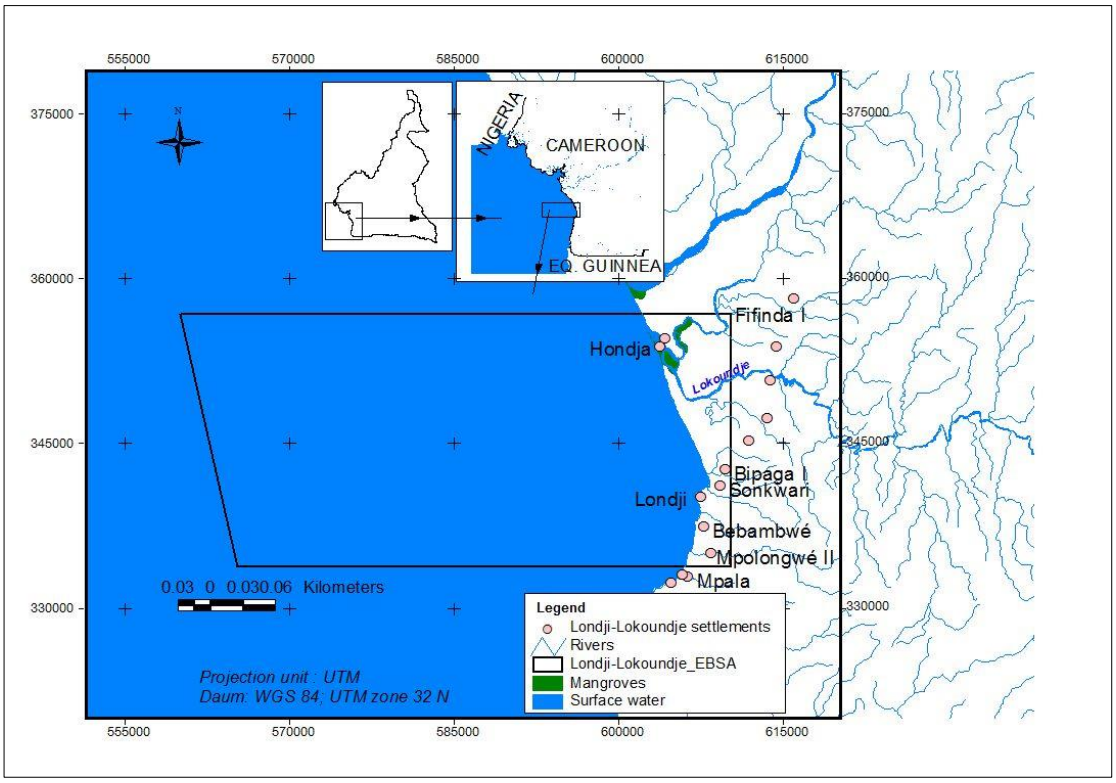

Figure 4: Map showing the location of the Londje-Lokounje area

Table 4: Potential ranking of the features of the Londje-Lokounje area against the EBSA criteria, with accompanying rationale. *(Note: This information was produced as part of an*

exercise and using limited time and available data. As such, further development of a description of how the area may meet the EBSA criteria is needed)

Critères CBD EBSA	**Classification potentielle de la pertinence du critère** (Élevée, Moyenne, Faible, Pas d'informations)
Caractère unique ou rareté	**Élevée**
Explication de classement Cette zone est classée d renferme des espèces de crevettes genre macrobachuim à conserver, On a également une poche résiliente de mangrove. On retrouve aussi des tortues marines, C'est un couloir migratoire des grands cétacés (baleine, dauphin) sans oublier les lamantins et les oiseaux marins. C'est aussi une zone ou on retrouve des récifs coralliens et les algues. On citer également des langouste.	
Importance particulière pour les stades du cycle de vie des espèces	**Moyenne**
Explication de classement Zone de nidification des tortues marines, c'est aussi une aire d'alimentation. On peut aussi noter que la mangrove est une zone de frayère (zone de reproduction), zone riche en diversité planctonique	
Importance pour les espèces et/ou les habitats menacés, en danger ou en déclin	**Élevée**
Explication de classement Les ressources vivant dans cette zone se trouve dans une variété d'habitat telle que les plages sableuses et rocheuses avec une caractéristique géomorphologique particulière, forte pente. On note également une forte érosion	
Vulnerabilité, fragilité, sensibilité, ou lent rétablissment	**Élevée**
Explication de classement Cette zone se situe à 35 km en amont du Port Autonome de Kribi. L'orientation du courant long shore et la propagation des houles, la présence de la plateforme pétrolière au large, érosion côtière, le transport maritime entre Kribi et Douala. Développement des infrastructures pétrolières.	
Productivité biologique	**Moyenne**
Explication de classement Moyen car zone disposant de mangrove destinées à jouer ce rôle mais pas assez d'information pour faire ce classement.	
Diversité biologique	**Élevée**
Caractère naturel	**Pas d'informations**

Ebodje area

This location was recognized as having numerous rocky and sandy beaches along the coastline, with marine waters supporting four species of sea turtle and providing a transit point for humpback whales and dolphins. Endangered Atlantic humpback dolphins are present in Mboundjo and Etonde. Nursery areas have been identified for olive ridley turtles, but studies on both productivity and biological diversity in general are limited. Naturalness is compromised by fishing pressure, coastal erosion and habitat loss. More information is needed to support ranking of this area against the EBSA criteria.

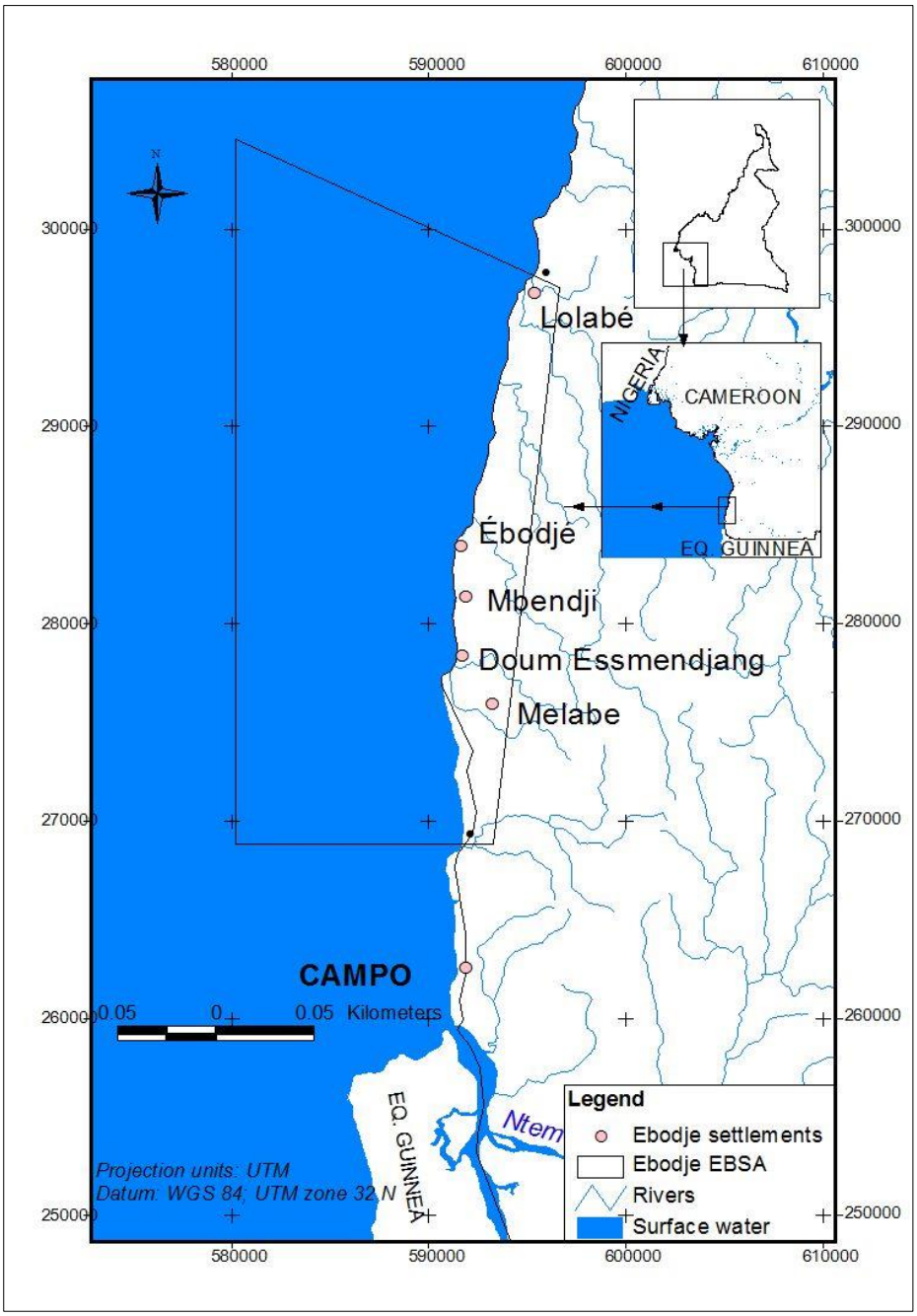

Figure 5: Map showing location of the Ebodje area

Table 5: Potential ranking of the features of the Ebodje area against the EBSA criteria, with accompanying rationale. *(Note: This information was produced as part of an exercise and using limited time and available data. As such, further development of a description of how the area may meet the EBSA criteria is needed)*

Critères CBD EBSA	**Classification potentielle de la pertinence du critère** (Élevée, Moyenne, Faible, Pas d'informations)
Caractère unique ou rareté	**Moyenne**
Explication de classement Malgré de nombreuses etudes realisées dans cette zone à travers (ONG, Universités, Centres de Recherché, les partenaires au développement…) les informations sur les données de balthymetrie, la dynamique côtière sur le front côtier, l'ethologie des certaines populations animales et végétales restent limitées, et de nombreuses etudes éparses et sans synergies.	
Importance particulière pour les stades du cycle de vie des espèces	**Faible**
Explication de classement Connaissance limitée des zones de croissance des tortues olivâtres juveniles issues de cette zone, la provenance des tortues juveniles vertes et imbriquées reste mal connue, il y a d'autres espèces fauniques dans cette zone comme des requins, des orques…(coef données de Marina 2000)	
Importance pour les espèces et/ou les habitats menacés, en danger ou en déclin	**Faible**
Explication de classement Existence du dauphin à bosse à Mboundjo et Etonde en voie de disparution dans l'Atlantique,	
Vulnerabilité, fragilité, sensibilité, ou lent rétablissment	**Moyenne**
Explication de classement Proximité du projet du port en eaux profondes de Kribi, Barrage de Mevemlé, projet de chemin de fer reliant Mballam, urbanisation des villes riveraines (Kribi et Campo), deversement des eaux de ballasts et techniques de pêche non durables (utilisation du monofilament…)	
Productivité biologique	**Pas d'informations**
Diversité biologique	**Faible**
Explication de classement Nombreuses études non realisées comme des études détaillées des habitats benthiques et des mileux pélagiques malgré de nombreuses observations dans les ports de débarquement	
Caractère naturel	**Moyenne**
Explication de classement Démographie en pleine expansion compte tenue des projets initiés dans la zone, forte pression de l'activité de pêche due à un besoin en proteines animales, acidicité croissante de ces zones due aux pollutions, changements climatiques et autres facteurs anthropiques et naturels, erosion côtière croissante et recul du front côtier avec pour consequence la diminution des plages et autres habitats	

5.7 Using information related to EBSAs for planning and management

David Johnson (GOBI) reiterated that the identification of EBSAs and the selection of conservation and management measures is a matter for States and competent intergovernmental organizations. Thus, it is up governments and competent authorities to decide how best to use the EBSA information and to determine the most appropriate management approaches for these areas. He noted that EBSAs can generally be categorized into one of four types of areas meeting

EBSA criteria: (i) individually resolved spatially stable features; (ii) grouped spatially stable features; (iii) predicted spatially stable features; and (iv) dynamic features that move seasonally and among years. He noted that such a categorization approach can help decision-makers to specify appropriate management measures.

Systematic conservation planning requires a structured step-wise approach; developing goals, objectives and targets; determining existing gaps; before selecting sites and initiating subsequent refinements. At the national level, EBSA information can contribute, for example, to development of EIA requirements, directing research needs, supporting the creation of MPA networks, focusing monitoring, control and surveillance, and informing permits and licenses. EBSAs can also contribute to marine spatial planning, strategic environmental assessment, state of the marine environment reports, socio-economic cost benefit studies, sustainability appraisals and the ecosystem approach to fisheries. A selection of examples were shown to illustrate this, including South Africa's Operation Phakisa, the Benguela Current Commission's MARISMA Sub-Regional Project, and sectoral initiatives by the ISA and IMO.

Mallé Diagana (PRCM) gave a presentation on the Mami Wata project. He noted various initiatives aimed at identifying marine areas with high biodiversity in the regions of Canary and Guinea currents. He then discussed the 2nd phase of the CBD / PRCM project, Mami Wata of the Abidjan Convention and Grid-Arendal, which aimed to support and assist countries in the EBSAs process. He presented the key elements of a capacity-building guide that has been developed to train experts on the process in the country and regional level. The guidance contains modules on the EBSAs criteria, describing EBSAs, using GIS to support EBSA-related work, and applying management measures in EBSAs.

He also discussed some selected management measures that can be supported by the use of EBSA information, including the creation of marine protected areas. He provided the example of the Banc d'Arguin National Park (PNBA) as an example of a protected area that contributes to livelihoods and the economy, in particular by supporting sustainable fishing.

Participants noted that protected areas in the West African region are faced with a number of problems, not only in implementation but in their long-term sustainability. Protected area success stories are an important learning tool, particularly in seeing how constraints in the management and running of such sites can be handled. Restricting access to an area means reducing access to vital resources for local communities, so finding an appropriate balance is critical. Participants noted that discussions with local populations on how to balance conservation with sustainable management of ocean resources are urgently needed. Understanding how MPAs can bring value but also how they can be accepted by local communities is a key issue. Locally-managed marine areas are placed under the custodianship and management of local communities, and they can be as effective as MPAs.

The issue of sustainability was recognised as a significant challenge, not only in terms of site management but also from a financial perspective. Participants highlighted various examples of how surveillance and control is carried out in partnership with local communities. There are a number of examples where MPAs result in better quality and quantity of fish caught after a period of closure or restrictions. However, the creation of MPAs must include a mechanism for how their management can be funded, for example through a trust fund.

It was suggested that conservation and sustainable exploitation need to be planned and implemented in an integrated effort. However, States often do not have the means to implement their policies, so it frequently has to be done at community level. There is some groundwork to be done to show communities that they need to take the initiative for themselves. NGOs have a role to play in helping communities to take this step, and to bridge between communities and the State.

Participants noted that in Cameroon there is sometimes a conflict between State enterprises and conservation priorities, and that there is a need for management strategies to balance these two interests.

5.8 Uses, pressures and potential management measures

Building on their work in the previous exercise, participants split into groups to identify uses and pressures on the areas they described, and how they affect the important biological or ecological features of the area. They were then asked to consider which potential management measures could be employed to support the ecological and biological values of the area, and indicate which national-level priorities these management measures would contribute.

Site	Pressures & uses	Potential management measures
Ndongoré (Bakassi Peninsula)	– Shipping routes are disturbing turtle nesting sites, seabird sites and migration corridors for manatees. – Data paucity is a problem.	– Habitat restoration, in line with potential Ramsar site on the nearby estuary – Adapt and extend surveillance and monitoring schemes from nearby sites – A transboundary agreement will be important in determining a management plan for this site.
Douala - Edea	Uses and pressures: • Logging and expansion of farming • Acidification of waters from industrial activity • Overfishing and IUU fishing • Sand extraction from local beaches • Gas exploitation • Poaching Impacts include: • Destruction of breeding grounds • Advancement of invasive species and increase in predators • Biodiversity loss • Eutrophication • Increase in water acidity and sedimentation • Degaradation of environment • Habitat loss	– Improve and reinforce logging, fishing and poaching laws – Educate local people to demonstrate the importance of the environment on their livelihoods – Improve urban and industrial waste management to reduce pollution – Devise integrated management plan that consults with all stakeholders, including local people and regulators at local, national and regional level – This area is large and especially challenging as it covers the confluence of 4 major river outflows.
Londji - Lokoudje	– IUU fishing	– Carry out an assessment of the ecosystem in order to move towards a comprehensive

	– Deforestation of mangrove areas for urban development, leading to habitat loss and increased erosion – Maritime transport – Ballast water emissions and pollution – Major oil pipeline terminal that poses risk of leakage	management tool, including mapping and spatial planning - this would enable proper evaluation of the natural capital and services that the area could provide. – Draft a management plan with clear objectives, especially how the riverine population could be involved if the site appears to be threatened. – Improve and enforce corporate responsibility of the companies on this site
Ebodje	– Fishing at artisanal and commercial level, affecting habitats and species. This is a reproduction site for several species. – Urban development, particularly the new port, which is changing the habits and behaviours of indigenous populations – Shipwrecks have resulted in a lot of offshore debris and pollution	– Additional studies to improve available information, which is currently low and patchy – Analysis of stakeholders; set up stakeholder platform/dialogue to manage conflicts of use – Alternative income-generating activities for fisherman to compensate for restricting fishing and to prevent turtle egg collection – Species-specific management measures, including habitat protection – Sensitisation campaign to educate local communities and stakeholders – Measures should focus on area closest to Eboudji villages and in a zone extending out to 20km

Mr. Johnson noted that this exercise identified a number of threats and pressures that are not detailed in the literature: poaching, eutrophication, sand exploitation. IUU fishing is clearly an issue, but management solutions should consider a broader suite of tools than just MPAs. Restoration of habitat loss is important, as is corporate and social responsibility for managing significant areas.

5.9 Conclusions and next steps

Building on the workshop discussions and outputs of the group exercises, Ms. Galega presented a series of conclusions and suggested next steps arising from the workshop, which included the following:

1. This is an excellent start to providing momentum towards meeting NBSAP (Targets 6, 7, 10, 11 and E Target 2) and fulfilling Cameroon's commitment to Aichi Target 11

2. Complete templates for potential EBSAs described during the Yaounde SOI Workshop

3. Refine maps of potential EBSAs

4. The results of this SOI Workshop should be sent to experts not able to attend, inviting comment and peer review. This will create opportunities to add further information and fill gaps.

5. Put in place a 'sharing mechanism' to achieve better coordination of data between Ministries at a national level.

6. The report of the Workshop constitutes an important document and should be used to promote national level activities such as EIA by corporate entities as well as raising government awareness of marine priorities.

7. Results should feed into the CBD 6th National Report (due end of 2018).

8. A position paper should be sent to COMIFAC to highlight importance of marine issues.

9. The report should be sent to the Abidjan Convention as an example of good practice and a contribution to regional efforts.

10. There is an opportunity for Cameroon to use the results of the Workshop to engage more closely with the Mami Wata project.

11. Input to CBD SBSTTA 22 (July 2018): Information document.

12. Input to CBD COP14 (November 2018): Side event.

13. Seek funding to convene a National EBSA Workshop in 2019.

5.10 Closing remarks

Workshop Chair Ms Galega thanked all participants for their hard work, and observed that it was clear there was a huge amount of information and knowledge in the room. She stressed that there is a clearly a need to continue this work and build on the great work that has been done, also utilizing the various sources of external support available.

Annex A: List of workshop participants

Name	Position	Affiliation
GALEGA Prudence	Point Focal CDB / SG	MINEPDED- Yaoundé
WAYANG Rahpael (representing Dr. WASSOUNI)	Point Focal Convention d'Abidjan	MINEPDED Yaoundé
DONGMO Jean Paul (Representing Mme WADOU Angèle)	Sous-Directeur Biodiversité et Biosécurité	MINEPDED Yaoundé
MBORINGONG Fideline (representing Gaston BUH Wung)	NBSAP GOAL B LEAD	WWF Cameroun
CHEPDA Vitalis (representing Numvi Collins)	Membre Comité	MINEPIA Yaoundé
NATANG Priscilla SONG	NBSAP Goal A Lead	MINEPDED
JEPANG Camille	NBSAP Goal C	UICN
NYING Charles (representing Wakwen Michael)	NBSAP	MINADER
LIBAM Dieudonné (representing MBA Enyougou)	Membre Comité	MINEPAT
MBARGA Narcisse Lambert	NBSAP MINFOF	MINFOF/ANAFOR
LOA Menkaba Anice	MINIMIDT	MINIMIDT Yaoundé
ONDO NYAM Sylvie Carole épse	Chef de Centre CERECOMA / IRAD Kribi Oceanography expert	IRAD Kribi
NGUEGUIM Jules Romain	Chef de Station de Recherche en Océanographie et Pêcheries	Institut de la Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (IRAD) – Limbé
NCHAMUKONG Emmanuel	BBC-ETICS	Translation
FOLACK Jean	Océonographie/Marine Ecologist	ENVIREP-Cameroun- Limbé
AJONINA Gordon	Mangrove & Coastal & Marine Areas Management Expert	CWCS- Mouanko
FONGE Beatrice	Lecturer	The University of Buea
KAMDOUM Gertrude (reprsenting CHI Napoleon Nforpa)	Coordonnateur de Watershed Task Group (WTG)	Watershed Task Group –Douala
TOMEDI EYANGO epse TABI	Directeur Institute des Science Halieutigues, Universite de Douala	Institut des Sciences Halieutiques et Océanographiques (Yabassi)
SERKFEM Benjamin	Coordonnateur *People Earthwise* (PEW)	PEW Buea
EKINDI MOUDINGO Jean Hude	Expert zone côtière, Coordonnateur Technique SUFACHAC	SUFACHAC Buea

DIYOUKE Eugène	Chargé de Projets	CWCS Mouanko
ONGUENE Raphael	Géomaticien/Remote Sensing/cartographe des Ressources Marines et Côtières	Université de Douala
DINSI Stanley	Représentant NESDA	
AYISSI Isidore	Marine Biologist	Lecturer, Institute of fisheries and Aquaculture Science
BEYIYE Gérard	Expert Mangroves et écosystème côtiers	MINEPDED/Djérem
ANGONI Hyacinthe	Chef du projet KUDU Cameroun	Campo/Kribi
GWANKOBE Stanislaus	Expert	MINEPDED Limbé
NANJE Mosere Felicia	Secrétariat CT1	MINEPDED
ANDING PEFOK	CS/SDDA	MINEPDED
Mbiatem Franchette Ebot	NESDA	NESDA
Leyina Emilia	NESDA	NESDA
UNUSA Hamam		MINEPDED
FEDELE Nengoue		FAO
PALLA Florence		OFAC/CONIFAC
MBOH Hyacinth		MINEPDED
MBORINGONG Fideline		WWF
MAMBALLE Sambou		MINFOF
NYONG Neh		MINEPDED
NEGOUE Laurentine		
SAIDOU Adana		
APPIOTT Joseph	Representative of SCDB	SCDB
JOHNSON David	Seascape Consultants	GOBI
GUNN Vikki	Seascape Consultants	GOBI /SCDB
DIAGANA Malle	Resource Person	PRCM/IUCN
DACOSTA Richard	Expert	Secrétariat Abidjan Convention

Annex B: Workshop programme

Wednesday, 17 January	
09:00 - 09:15	**Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop** Representative(s) of the Government of Cameroon Representative of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity *Screening of SOI video*
09:15 - 10:00	**Agenda item 2. Workshop background, objectives and expected outputs** 2.1 Presentation on workshop background, objectives and scope (by Joe Appiott, CBD Secretariat) (10 minutes) 2.2. Presentation on the workshop approach (by David Johnson, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative) (10 minutes) Question and answer 2.3 Round-table introduction of participants (5 minutes) 2.4 Plenary discussion on the needs and expectations of participants (5 minutes) *What do participants expect to learn and accomplish at the workshop?* *How can the workshop outputs help their work?*
10:00 - 10:15	**Agenda item 3. Global, regional and national context for marine and coastal biodiversity in Cameroon** 3.1 Presentation on the global context (by Joe Appiott, CBD Secretariat) (8 minutes) *The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets Sustainable Development Goals* 3.2 Presentation on the regional context for west Africa (by Richard Dacosta, Abidjan Convention) (10 minutes) *Regional goals, strategies and initiatives*
10:15 - 10:45	Coffee/tea break
10:45 - 11:00	3.3 Presentation on the national context (by Prudence Galega) (12 minutes) *Existing national priorities and goals for marine biodiversity* *Existing institutions relevant to management of marine biodiversity*
11:00 - 12:00	3.4 Breakout group exercise #1 on national priorities for marine biodiversity *Participants split into groups and, based on the national priorities discussed in the previous session, identify which of these priorities are compatible/complementary and which are potentially conflicting*
12:00 - 12:30	**Agenda item 4. Understanding the different values related to marine and coastal biodiversity in Cameroon** 4.1 Presentation on the marine environment of Cameroon (by Gordon Ajonina) (12 minutes) *Brief overview of the main habitats and ecosystems in the marine and coastal areas of Cameroon* *Question and answer*
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	4.2 Presentation on understanding and mapping out the values of marine biodiversity using the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) (by David Johnson, GOBI) (10 minutes)

	Criteria for describing ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) criteria: What are they and how should they be applied EBSAs described at the South-Eastern Atlantic Regional EBSA Workshop Question and answer 4.3 Breakout group exercise #2 on scoping potential areas meeting the EBSA criteria in Cameroon (coordinated by David Johnson, GOBI, with support of resource speakers) *Participants split into groups and, using printed maps, begin to identify areas in Cameroon that may meet the EBSA criteria*
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee/tea break
15:30 - 17:00	Item 4.3 continued *Discussion / question and answer*
Thursday, 18 January	
09:00 - 09:30	Screening of EBSA video Review the results of day 1
09:30 - 11:30 Coffee/tea available	**Agenda item 5. Approaches to describing areas meeting the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in Cameroon** 5.1 Presentation on experiences and lessons learned in identifying and describing ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) (by David Johnson, GOBI) (10 minutes) 5.2 Breakout group exercise #3 on describing potential areas meeting the EBSA criteria in Cameroon (coordinated by David Johnson, GOBI, with support of resource speakers) *Participants split into groups and, using printed maps and GIS tools, describe areas in Cameroon that may meet the EBSA criteria*
11:30 - 12:30	Groups briefly report back to plenary on progress
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch Group photo
13:30 - 16:00 Coffee/tea available	Agenda item 5.2 (continued)
16:00 - 17:00	5.3 Groups report on their work on describing areas in Cameroon that may meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) 5.4 Presentation on how Cameroon can build on this exercise to conduct a national EBSA process (by David Johnson, GOBI, and Prudence Galega, Cameroon) Discussion / question and answer
Friday, 19 January	
09:00 - 09:30	Review of areas described on the previous day
09:30 - 10:00	**Agenda item 6. Using information related to ecologically or biologically significant marine areas for planning and management** 6.1 Presentation on using EBSA information to support planning and management (by David Johnson, GOBI) (12 minutes)

	6.2 Presentation on tools and guidance developed by the Mami Wata Project (by Malle Diagam, PRCM) (12 minutes)
10:00 - 12:30 Coffee/tea available	6.3 Breakout group exercise #4 on identifying uses and pressures on the selected area(s) *Participants split into groups and (a) select one or more specific areas described on the previous day and (b) identifying uses and pressures on these areas and how they affect the important ecological or biological features of the area* *Groups report on their work*
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:30 Coffee/tea available	6.4 Breakout group exercise #5 on the selection of potential management measures to minimize pressures on areas described as meeting the EBSA criteria *Participants split into groups and identify potential management measures/tools that can be used to minimize the pressures on the areas from the previous exercise and to support the ecological and biological values of the area* *Participants also indicate which national-level priorities to which these management measures contribute*
15:30 - 16:30	Groups report on their work
16:30 - 17:00	**Agenda item 7. Conclusion and next steps** 7.1 Evaluation/Feedback—Revisiting expectations from first day 7.2 Next steps for Cameroon: How to build on this workshop? **Agenda item 8. Closure of the workshop**