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SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE CAPACITy-BULDING WORKSHOP FOR NORTHERN AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

Tangier, Morocco, from 15-19 October 2018

**REPORT OF THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE REGIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR NORTHERN AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN**

**INTRODUCTION**

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

2. Recognizing this urgent need for training and capacity-building for developing country Parties, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) came into existence in the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with the support of Japan, and in collaboration with various partners that were willing to provide the necessary expertise, technical and financial resources. The execution of SOI activities is coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

3. 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.

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

1. Identifying best practices, facilitating information sharing, and learning from experiences;
2. Creating partnerships that can provide for targeted capacity-building, training, technical assistance and learning exchange;
3. Providing for two-way communication among policymakers, scientific communities and local stakeholders;
4. Facilitating monitoring of progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets on marine and coastal biodiversity; and
5. Facilitating the provision of guidance and guidelines that will help their achievement.

5. With a view to supporting implementation towards the achievement of these targets, the Executive Secretary convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Capacity-Building Workshop for Northern Africa and the Mediterranean, with financial support from the Government of Japan (through the Japan Biodiversity Fund) and the Government of France (through the French Agency for Biodiversity). The workshop was held from 15 to 19 October 2018 in Tangier, Morocco, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development, Waters and Forests of Morocco, the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP), the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) and other relevant regional and international organizations and initiatives.

6. The workshop sought to enhance the capacity of countries in the region to conserve and sustainably use marine and coastal biodiversity in order to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. The workshop focused on experiences and approaches in the region to support integrated marine and coastal area management toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Targets 6 and 11, in a holistic manner. A key focus of this workshop was to bring together experts and practitioners from the biodiversity and fisheries communities to discuss opportunities and experiences in cross-sectoral approaches to planning and management of marine biodiversity, including through the use of approaches such as the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), ecosystem approach to fisheries management, marine protected areas and marine spatial planning. It also aimed to facilitate cross-sectoral, multi-agency scientific, technical and financial partnerships to support the effective implementation of various management tools and approaches.

7. Participants in the workshop mainly comprised officials, experts and managers in different sectors and areas of work relevant to sustainable fisheries management and marine biodiversity conservation, such as marine protected areas or other area-based conservation measures, as well as from relevant global and regional organizations.

8. The emphasis of the workshop was on exchange of information and experiences, active learning of skills and tools, and building regional-level networking and partnerships for information-sharing and capacity-building to facilitate progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular Targets 6 and 11. The workshop was organized in plenary and breakout group sessions and included thematic presentations with question-and-answer sessions, interactive group exercises, and discussions in breakout groups. The Secretariat, in consultation with collaborating organizations, nominated workshop co-chairs, facilitators and rapporteurs for both plenary and breakout groups, based on the expertise and experience of the workshop participants.

9. The workshop was co-chaired by Mr. Larbi Sbaï, Counselor of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries of Morocco and Mr. Khalil Attia, Director of the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA).

10. The workshop was attended by experts from Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Djibouti, Eritrea, Malta, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, French Biodiversity Agency, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation), Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Center of Mediterranean Action Plan (UN Environment/MAP-SPA/RAC), and UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP-WCMC). The full list of participants is provided in annex II.

# ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE workshop

11. Mr. Bouchta Aichane, Director of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture, delivered opening remarks on behalf of Mme. Zakia Driouich, Secrétaire Générale of the Marine Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development, Waters and Forests of Morocco. He welcomed all the participants and expressed her thanks to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for organizing the workshop in her country. He stressed the growing international attention on ocean and its biodiversity, emphasizing that marine ecosystems were a common heritage of mankind. He highlighted that the Sustainable Ocean Initiative as an important tool to promote sustainability of the ocean. He described various challenges the world was facing, particularly loss of marine biodiversity and scarcity of fish resources, and noted the importance of changing our behaviors that negatively impact the ocean. He also recalled the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 14, and invited the workshop participants to consider different ways to reconcile conservation and exploitation of marine resources. In this regard, he emphasized the importance of the linkages among food security, economic growth and development of fisheries, and stated that these issues were well reflected in a national strategy called “Halieutis” plan as a priority for Morocco. He added that Morocco had implemented many projects on sustainable seafood. He then described the development of marine aquaculture in Morocco and how marine spatial planning benefited various stakeholders while ensuring effective management of externalities. He underlined that it was essential for the international community to promote effective ocean governance and sustainable management of marine and coastal resources, in order to effectively respond to various issues related to population growth.

12. Ms. Jihyun Lee delivered opening remarks on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ms. Cristiana Paşca Palmer. She offered sincere thanks to the Government of Morocco for hosting this workshop. She also expressed her appreciation to the Government of Japan and the Government of France for their generous financial support in organizing the workshop. She then acknowledged, with appreciation, the collaboration of the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP), the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA), the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic (also called ACCOBAMS), the Mediterranean Network of MPA Managers, and other organizations for their technical inputs to this workshop. She noted that marine and coastal areas of the Mediterranean and northern Africa were major centers of marine biodiversity comprising a vast set of ecosystems that deliver valuable benefits to all its coastal inhabitants. She also noted the growing population in the Mediterranean countries and fast urbanization of coastal cities, which resulted in various threats to marine and coastal ecosystems in the region. Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Ms. Lee highlighted that biodiversity conservation did not come at the expense of economic growth, but rather, enabled it. She also underlined the importance of implementation and strong regional collaboration for transformational change in all aspects of our society and behavior. As the year 2020 marked the deadline for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, she expressed her hope that this workshop would help identify steps and pathways to achieve the Aichi Targets in Northern Africa and the Mediterranean and set a sound foundation for the post-2020 biodiversity framework.

13. Mr. Khalil Attia, Director of the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC), delivered an opening statement on behalf of the Coordinator of the UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan. He expressed his appreciation to the CBD Secretariat for organizing the workshop and the Government of Morocco for hosting it. He emphasized that the workshop was taking place at a critical junction in the history of biodiversity conservation as the CBD celebrated its 25th anniversary of its entry into force and the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was taking place in a Mediterranean country, Egypt. He then recalled the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goal 14, dedicated to “life below water”, while noting that the international community fell behind meeting its commitments in relation to many of the targets. As the process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework commenced, he underlined the urgent need for a transformational change in the approaches taken to safeguard biodiversity and cross-sectoral and inter-organizational cooperation. He reminded participants of the importance of the upcoming Global Outlook Report as it was the last report on the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the baseline for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. He encouraged participants to actively participate in the development of national reports on the Aichi Targets. Mr. Attia introduced the work of UN Environment Mediterranean Action Plan/Barcelona Convention in relation to marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, including the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025, the Regional Plan on the Management of Marine Litter, and the Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity Protocol as the overarching legal instrument in the Mediterranean aiming at region-wide biodiversity preservation. He explained that the real challenge for marine protected areas in the Mediterranean remained the lack of resources, poor enforcement mechanism and minimal local involvement. He also highlighted that the ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning should translate into support for MPA systems. He hoped that the workshop would result in some key recommendations for the regional processes on necessary actions remaining towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity targets, as well as towards the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

14. Mr. Ahmed Siliman delivered an opening statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the General Fisheries Commission of the Mediterranean (GFCM). He expressed his deep gratitude to the CBD Secretariat for organizing the workshop and to the Government of Morocco for hosting. He recalled the active cooperation between the CBD Secretariat and the GFCM under the framework of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative as demonstrated at the first meeting of SOI Global Dialogue in 2016, for example. Among various joint actions presented at this meeting, he particularly recalled the discuss on indicators for the environmental status of marine fisheries and biodiversity, the use of complementary management tools by area and the development of comprehensive regional strategies to support countries in their efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14 as well as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He introduced the GFCM’s Mid-term Strategy towards the sustainability of Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries (2017-2020), which was established as a regional instrument for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 14, taking into account the specific circumstances of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. In regard to the Fish Forum, he emphasized that the CBD Secretariat was a technical partner of the GFCM in this initiative and that its participation would be essential to address various issues related to sustainability of fisheries.

ITEM 2. Workshop background, objectives, scope and expected outcomes

15. Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) briefed the participants on the workshop objectives, scope and expected outputs/outcomes. She also informed the participants of the meeting documents as well as background information documents made available for the workshop on the CBD meeting website (<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SOI-WS-2018-03>).

16. Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) provided a presentation on the global context for the workshop, discussing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Sustainable Development goals as well as other relevant global processes, and highlighted the interlinkages among these processes and the role of implementation, reporting and monitoring.

17. Mr. Khalil Attia (SPA/RAC) and Mr. Ahmed Siliman (GFCM) delivered a presentation on the regional context of the workshop, focusing on regional priorities for marine and coastal biodiversity and regional-scale collaboration. Mr. Attia described the current status of biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea and shared the experience of UN Environment/MAP in applying an ecosystem approach to address the challenge. He also introduced the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast (IMAP) as well as Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) in relation to the regional progress towards the achievement of Aichi Target 11. Mr. Siliman introduced the GFCM’s Mid-term Strategy (2017–2020) towards the sustainability of Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries and its implementation. He also introduced the Forum on Fisheries Science in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (Fish Forum), organized in December 2018 in Rome.

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

19. Following the presentations, there was group discussion on the participants’ needs and expectations from the workshop. Participants were asked to provide 1-2 key words each regarding their expectations of the workshop.

# ITEM 3. Review of progress in national implementation

20. Under this agenda item, participants from each country were invited to provide a presentation on their national efforts on area-based conservation and fisheries management. In these presentations, they were asked to answer the following questions:

1. What are the objectives?
2. What are policy, legal, institutional and financial mechanisms that have supported national implementation?
3. What is the status of national implementation? Have national plans/policies been implemented at the local level through on-the-ground projects/programmes?
4. What outcomes are expected and have been achieved so far?
5. What are the main challenges/gaps?

21. Participants from each country were then invited to conduct a ‘Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats’ (SWOT) analysis of their national efforts towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular identifying specific gaps and needs for effective implementation. The results of this exercise are provided in annex IV.

22. Participants from the selected regional organizations/initiatives were invited to provide a brief presentation on major regional goals/targets and progress towards them, as well as activities to support implementation focusing on cross-sectoral approaches:

1. Mr. Khalil Attia (SPA/RAC) delivered on a presentation on cross-sectoral approaches to enhancing regional ocean governance in the Mediterranean Sea and the collaboration between UNEP/MAP and GFCM;
2. Mr. Daniel Cebrian (RAC/SPA) delivered a presentation on the integration of data in marine decision-making and the implementation of area-based approaches for sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity;
3. Mr. Joan Gonzalvo (ACCOBAMS) delivered a presentation on a collaborative effort between ACCOBAMS and GFCM to address the issue of cetacean-fisheries interaction with a focus on by-catch and net depredation;
4. Ms. Phenia Marras-Aït Razouk (French Biodiversity Agency) delivered a presentation on the French Biodiversity Agency and its activities in the region, in particular with regards to marine protected areas;
5. Ms. Maria del Mar Otero (IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation) delivered a presentation on IUCN’s Mediterranean platform for environmental cooperation, deep water coral frameworks of the Mediterranean Sea and initiatives implemented for marine protected areas and capacity-building in the region;
6. Mr. Jokim Kitolelei (FAO) delivered a presentation on FAO’s projects and programmes in the region to support fisheries management and monitoring, facilitate technical cooperation, improve access to information and raise awareness; and
7. Ms. Laura Friedrich (UNEP-WCMC) delivered a presentation on a network of integrated observatory systems in the Mediterranean Sea.

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

ITEM 4. Assessing progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

24. Under this agenda item, participants from each country, with the support of global and regional organizations and resource persons, were invited to conduct a rapid self-assessment of their progress towards the individual elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 on sustainable fisheries and Target 11 on area-based conservation. This exercise was introduced and facilitated by Mr. Daniel Cebrian (UN Environment/MAP-SPA/RAC).

25. Next, participants were invited to conduct a “back-casting” exercise from the 2050 vision of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, on the basis of the rapid self-assessment from the previous session. This exercise was introduced and facilitated by Mr. Daniel Cebrian (RAC/SPA).

26. Subsequently, participants presented the results of the self-assessment as well as the “back-casting” exercise. A question-and-answer session and plenary discussion followed.

27. The results of “back-casting” exercise are provided in annex V.

ITEM 5. Sector-based and cross-sectoral tools and approaches for conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity

28. Under this agenda item, a series of theme presentations were delivered on sector-based and cross‑sectoral tools and approaches for conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity:

1. Mr. Daniel Cebrian (RAC/SPA) delivered a presentation on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), marine protected areas (MPAs) and area-based fisheries management tools in the Mediterranean;
2. Ms. Purificació Canals (Mediterranean Network of Protected Areas) presented on the Mediterranean marine protected areas (MPAs) network;
3. Ms. Maria del Mar Otero (IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation) delivered a presentation on improving MPA management efficiency;
4. Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) delivered a presentation on the elements of marine spatial planning;
5. Mr. Jokim Kitolelei (FAO) delivered a presentation on ecosystem approach to fisheries and area-based fisheries management;
6. Mr. Joan Gonzalvo (ACCOBAMS) delivered a presentation on tools and approaches to mitigate pressures on migratory species.

29. Summaries of the presentations under this agenda item are provided in annex III.

# ITEM 6. Developing strategies/action plans to enhance cross-sectoral approaches to conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity

30. Under this item, participations discussed steps to enhance implementation for addressing the identified gaps, including potential sources of support and how to effectively use existing resources and strengths.

31. Building on the previous workshop discussions, participants developed concrete strategies and action plans to enhance cross-sectoral approaches to conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, and presented them to the plenary.

32. These strategies and action plans are presented in annex VI.

# ITEM 7. Conclusion AND SUMMARY

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

34. Brief closing statements were given by the workshop co-chairs and Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat).

# ITEM 8. Closure of the workshop

35. The workshop closed at 4 p.m. on Friday, 19 October 2018.

*Annex I*

**PROGRAMME**

**Monday, 15 October (Day 1)**

| **Time** | **Workshop activities** |
| --- | --- |
| 9 to 9:45 a.m. | **Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop**  Opening remarks   * Bouchta Aichane, Director of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture, on behald of Ms. Zakia Driouich, Secrétaire Générale of the Marine Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development, Waters and Forests of Morocco * Jihyun Lee, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity * Khalil ATTIA (Director of the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA)) on behalf of the Coordinator of the UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan * Ahmed Siliman on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the General Fisheries Commission of the Mediterranean (GFCM) |
| 9:45 to 10:45 a.m. | **Agenda item 2. Workshop background, objectives, scope and expected outcomes**  Background, objectives, expected outputs/outcomes of the workshop   * Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat)   Global context—Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals   * Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat)   Regional context—Regional priorities for marine and coastal biodiversity and regional-scale collaboration   * Khalil Attia (SPA/RAC) * Ahmed Siliman (GFCM)   Group discussion  Each group given 15 minutes for introductions and discussion on the following:   * What do you hope to achieve/learn this week? |
| 10:45 to 11:30 a.m. | *Coffee/tea break* |
| 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. | **Agenda item 3. Review of progress in national implementation**  **3.1 Sharing national experiences**  Participants from each country will jointly provide one presentation (10 minutes each) on national efforts on area-based conservation and fisheries management (Aichi Targets 6 and 11) with a focus on the following:   * What are the objectives? * What are policy, legal, institutional and financial mechanisms that have supported national implementation? * What is the status of national implementation? Have national plans/policies been implemented at the local level through on-the-ground projects/programmes? * What outcomes are expected and have been achieved so far? * What are the main challenges/gaps?   Q & A and plenary discussion |
| 1 to 2 p.m. | *Lunch* |
| 2 to 3 p.m. | Agenda item 3.1 *(continued)*  Q & A and plenary discussion |
| 3 to 3:30 p.m. | *Coffee/tea break* |
| 3:30 to 5 p.m. | Breakout group discussion**:** SWOT Analysis of national efforts *(facilitated by Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat))*  On the basis of the national efforts presented in the previous session, participants from each country will conduct a rapid SWOT (‘Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats’) analysis of efforts, in particular identifying specific gaps and needs for implementation |

**Tuesday, 16 October 2018 (Day 2)**

| **Time** | **Workshop activities** |
| --- | --- |
| 9 to 10:30 a.m. | **3.2 Sharing regional experiences**  Presentations from global and regional organizations/initiatives focusing on:   * Major regional goals/targets and progress towards them * Activities to support implementation, especially cross-sectoral approaches   *8 minutes each*   * Khalil Attia (SPA/RAC) on behalf of UNEP/MAP * Daniel Cebrian (Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Center of Mediterranean Action Plan (UN Environment/MAP-SPA/RAC)) * Joan Gonzalvo (ACCOBAMS) * Phenia Marras-Aït Razouk (French Biodiversity Agency) * Maria del Mar Otero (IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation) * Jokim Kitolelei (FAO) * Laura Friedrich (UNEP-WCMC)   Q & A and plenary discussion |
| 10:30 -11 a.m. | *Coffee/tea break* |
| 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. | **Agenda item 4. Assessing progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity**  **4.1 Rapid self-assessment of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 and 11** *(facilitated by Daniel Cebrian (SPA/RAC))*  Each country, with the support of global/regional organizations and resource persons, will conduct a rapid self-assessment of their progress towards the individual elements of Aichi Target 6 on sustainable fisheries and Target 11 on area-based conservation. |
| 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. | *Lunch* |
| 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. | **4.2 Back-casting from 2050** *(facilitated by Daniel Cebrian (SPA/RAC))*  On the basis of the rapid self-assessment from the previous session, participants will conduct a “back-casting” exercise from the 2050 vision of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity |
| 2 to 6 p.m. | FIELD TRIP |

**Wednesday, 17 October 2018 (Day 3)**

| **Time** | **Workshop activities** |
| --- | --- |
| 9 to 10:30 a.m.  *Coffee/tea provided* | **4.2 Back-casting from 2050** *(facilitated by Daniel Cebrian (SPA/RAC))*  On the basis of the rapid self-assessment from the previous session, participants will conduct a “back-casting” exercise from the 2050 vision of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity  Q&A and plenary discussion |
| 10:30-11a.m. | *Coffee/tea break* |
| 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. | **Agenda item 5. Sector-based and cross-sectoral tools and approaches for conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity**  Theme presentations (*10 minutes each)*   * Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in the Mediterranean * Daniel Cebrian (SPA/RAC) * Marine protected areas (MPAs) * Daniel Cebrian (SPA/RAC) * Improving MPA management efficiency * Maria del Mar Otero (IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation)   Q&A and plenary discussion |
| 12:30-1 p.m. | *Lunch* |
| 1:30 to 5 p.m. | Agenda item 5 *(continued)*   * Marine spatial planning * Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) * Ecosystem approach to fisheries and area-based fisheries management * Jokim Kitolelei (FAO) * Tools and approaches to mitigate pressures on migratory species * Joan Gonzalvo (ACCOBAMS)   Q&A and plenary discussion |

**Thursday, 18 October 2018 (Day 4)**

| **Time** | **Workshop activities** |
| --- | --- |
| 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.  *Coffee/tea provided* | **Agenda item 6. Developing strategies/action plans to enhance cross-sectoral approaches to conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity**  Building on previous workshop discussion, each country will develop a strategy/action plan to enhance cross-sectoral approaches to conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity |
| 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. | *Lunch* |
| 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. | Agenda item 6 *(continued)*   * Developing strategies/action plans |
| 3:30 to 5 p.m. | Agenda item 6 *(continued)*   * Developing strategies/action plans * Report on the progress to be provided by each group |

**Friday, 19 October 2018 (Day 5)**

| **Time** | **Workshop activities** |
| --- | --- |
| 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. | Agenda item 6 *(continued)*  Presentation of strategies/action plans |
| 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. | *Lunch* |
| 1:30 to 3:30 | Agenda item 6 *(continued)*  Presentation of strategies/action plans |
| 3:30 to 4 p.m. | **Agenda item 7. Conclusion and Summary**   * Key conclusions * Future collaboration   **Agenda item 8. Closure of the workshop** |

*Annex II*

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*Annex III*

SUMMARIES OF PRESENTATIONS

**Agenda Item 2**

**Context, objectives, approaches and expected outputs/outcomes of the workshop**

*Jihyun Lee, CBD Secretariat*

Ms. Lee delivered a presentation outlining the context of the workshop. She provided background on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and highlighted their linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 14. She noted that the Aichi Targets are part of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, a global framework for action on biodiversity and a foundation for sustainable development. She elaborated on the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity “living in harmony with nature”, and described the back-casting analysis to translate long-term thinking into short-term actions for the achievement of the Vision. In this regard, she introduced the upcoming development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its roadmap. Ms. Lee described the CBD’s work on marine and coastal biodiversity, including the CBD process to describe ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs). She also explained the scientific criteria for EBSAs and different components of EBSA descriptions involving collection, compilation, synthesis and mapping of data and information. She further explained the use of EBSAs as a tool used in marine spatial planning for an integrated management of marine and coastal areas. She introduced the CBD voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas.

**Global Context: Sustainable Development Goal 14 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

*Joseph Appiott, CBD Secretariat*

Mr. Appiott provided a presentation on the global context for the workshop, in particular with regards to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. He discussed key aspects of the Aichi Targets with regard 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 stressed the importance of mainstreaming and cross-sectoral approaches to counteract the multiple pressures on marine ecosystems and support marine ecosystems in providing essential services. He highlighted the importance of biodiversity to sustainable development as well as the close interlinkages between the SDGs and the Aichi Targets. He also noted various ongoing global intergovernmental processes with relevance to ocean issues. He underlined that global-level commitments reflect the will of governments and that only on-ground implementation will facilitate their achievement. He also emphasized 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.

**Mediterranean regional context: Regional priorities for marine and coastal biodiversity**

*Khalil Attia, SPA/RAC*

Mr. Attia described the current status of biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea and shared the experience of UN Environment/MAP in applying an ecosystem approach to address the challenge. He noted that MAP operates through the Coordinating Unit and seven implementing arms. He briefly presented Sustainable Development Goal 14 as an important tool for its process. He also introduced the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast (IMAP), including its key milestones and assessment criteria. He emphasized that IMAP is a key achievement for the Mediterranean region, which will enable, for the first time, a quantitative and integrated analysis of the state of the marine and coastal environment, covering pollution and marine litter, biodiversity, non-indigenous species, coast, and hydrography, based on common regional indicators, targets and Good environmental Status (GES) descriptions. He then stated the vision of MAP – “a healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse contributing to sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations” – and highlighted that this fully aligns with the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) 2016-2025. He introduced Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) in relation to the regional progress towards the achievement of Aichi Target 11.

**Mid-term strategy (2017–2020) towards the sustainability of Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries and the Forum on Fisheries Science in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas**

*Ahmed Siliman, GFCM*

Mr. Siliman introduced the GFCM’s Mid-term Strategy (2017–2020) towards the Sustainability of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries. He explained how the Mid-term Strategy is in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Sustainable Development Goal 14, FAO’s Strategic objective 2, as well as Ministerial Declaration of Malta and Sofia. In terms of the implementation of this Mid-term Strategy, he introduced the Forum on Fisheries Science in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (Fish Forum). He described three themes of the Forum: 1) better science for better advice; 2) healthy seas and sustainable fisheries; and 3) economic analysis and technology for societal benefit.

**Agenda item 3**

**Cross-sectoral approaches: cooperation at the regional scale for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 and 11 and SDG 14**

*Khalil Attia (SPA/RAC)*

Mr. Attia highlighted that the Mediterranean Sea is one of the major biodiversity hotspots in the world. He described the linkages between Aichi Targets 6 and 11 and SDG 14. He explained the cooperation among Mediterranean regional organizations, including UNEP/MAP-SPA/RAC, GFCM, ACCOBAMS, and IUCN, on cross-sectoral spatial based management and conservation measures, as an approach to enhance regional ocean governance in the Mediterranean Sea. He elaborated on the synergy between UNEP/MAP and GFCM-FAO, noting the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed and approved by the respective governing bodies in 2012. He listed tangible results achieved by the implementation of this MoU, mainly on: 1) sustainable ecosystem based management of fish stock and impacts of fisheries on ecosystems and protection of threatened species and habitats; 2) area-based management measures; and 3) managing pressures interacting with effects of climate change and ocean acidification. Lastly, he described some of the key benefits of cross-sectoral cooperation at regional scale by sharing lessons-learned.

**Integration of data in marine decision-making and the implementation of area-based approaches for sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity**

*Daniel Cebrian (UN Environment/MAP-SPA/RAC)*

Mr. Cebrian delivered a presentation on the integration of data in marine decision-making and the implementation of area-based approaches for sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. He introduced ODYSSEA as a user-centered project aiming to make Mediterranean marine data easily accessible and operational to multiple end-users through: 1) integrating existing Earth Observing systems; 2) upgrading operational oceanographic capacities; 3) supporting policy implementation; and 4) improving interoperability in cross-sectoral monitoring. There will be a total of nine ODYSSEA Mediterranean marine observatories that will collect data of direct relevance to the Barcelona Convention and the improved management of vast areas, such as ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in the Mediterranean Sea. He described the timeline for ODYSSEA project, noting that the observatories and the platform will be fully operational by 2021 with an aim to be sustainably maintained beyond the project duration. He also described the Ocean+ initiative, which is an online UNEP-WCMC Global Spatial Data projects, providing access to marine and coastal biodiversity data for decision-making. He listed other relevant UNEP-WCMC Global materials and projects, such as contributions to area-based management approaches to Sustainable Development Goals, the Global Manual on Ocean Statistics: methodological guidance for SDG 14 indicators, and areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) Deep Seas Project: marine spatial planning in ABNJ.

**ACCOBAMS Regional Initiatives Supporting Achieving Aichi Targets 6 and 11**

*Joan Gonzalvo (ACCOBAMS)*

Mr. Gonzalvo delivered a presentation on regional initiatives supporting the achievement of Aichi Targets 6 and 11. In terms of supporting the achievement of Aichi Target 6, he described the importance of addressing two interactions between cetaceans and fisheries: bycatch and depredation. He noted that both issues are addressed in collaboration with GFCM. With respect to Aichi Target 11, he introduced ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative (ASI), which is the first cetacean large-scale survey covering the entire Mediterranean and Black Seas. It is a multi-partner project for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitat with a principal objective of developing a coherent monitoring system for the cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black seas. He emphasized that ASI provides essential support to countries in their efforts to meet their international and regional commitments, such as EcAp process of the Barcelona Convention, EU Directives (Habitats and MSFD), CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Action plans ACCOBAMS (Resolution 5.9), and UN SDG 14. He elaborated on the ASI Mediterranean Synoptic survey in summer 2018, which focused on data collection by plane and vessels, multi-species approach, and scientific trainings and regional capacity-building. He announced that the preliminary results of this exercise have been made available online and will lead to the development of conservation recommendations to improve existing national measures for the conservation of cetaceans. He also introduced the Joint Noise Working Group to address the underwater noise. He highlighted that the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat is one of the partners of the QUIETMED project – “Joint programme on noise for the implementation of the Second Cycle of the MSFD in the Mediterranean Sea”, funded by the European Commission DG Environment. The QUIETMED aims to improve the level of coherence and the comparability of the implementation of the MSFD as regards Descriptor 11 (underwater noise) implementation in the Mediterranean Sea.

**Towards achievement of Aichi Targets in the Mediterranean Sea: fostering regional cooperation**

*Phenia Marras-Aït Razouk (French Biodiversity Agency)*

Ms. Razouk first introduced the French Biodiversity Agency and its missions. In regard to the achievement of Aichi Target 11, she described various categories of marine protected areas (MPAs) and the MPAs recognized by UNESCO, Barcelona Convention and the Ramsar Convention. She noted that most MPAs are located in coastal areas, and informed participants of Pelagos sanctuary as the networks of MPAs for marine mammals conservation. She then explained the International MPA Network Agenda (IMPANA). She further explained ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative (ASI) as the first cetacean large-scale survey covering the entire Mediterranean and Black Seas.

**Sharing regional experiences: IUCN Center for Mediterranean Cooperation**

*Maria del Mar Otero (IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation)*

Ms. Otero introduced the Mediterranean platform for environmental cooperation and the IUCN programme 2017-2020. She announced that IUCN will soon release the Conservation overview of Mediterranean deep-sea biodiversity, which is a recompilation of current knowledge on Mediterranean Deep-Sea biodiversity, including potential management measures and monitoring of management effectiveness of conservation actions and communication. She described deep water coral frameworks of the Mediterranean Sea and vulnerable deep-sea biodiversity hotspots around the world. She also informed participants of “deep-sea Lebanon” project, which is funded by MAVA Foundation and led by OCEANA in collaboration with IUCN and UNEP/MAP-SPA/RAC as implementing partners, the Lebanese Ministry of Environment as key member of the Steering Committee, and ACCOBAMS, GFCM and CNRS-L as supporting partners. She then introduced FishMPABlue2 as an initiative to enhance governance and local stakeholders’ capacity for effective management of fisheries in MPAs. She also informed participants of the PPI Oscan – Small-scale Initiative Programmes for civil society organizations in North Africa, which aims to strengthen technical, administrative and financial capacities of young environmental CSOs in North Africa. She also described few ongoing initiatives supporting effective management of marine invasive species, including the Interreg Mediterranean programme. She concluded her presentation by reiterating the World Congress Resolution on increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation.

**FAO’s work in the Mediterranean region to support implementation towards achieving Aichi Taregts 6 and 11**

*Jokim Kitolelei (FAO)*

Mr. Kitolelei delivered a presentation on FAO’s projects and programmes in the region to support fisheries management and monitoring, facilitate technical cooperation, improve access to information, and raise awareness. He underlined that FAO has a long track record of building capacity and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries in the Mediterranean, including through its country and subregional offices. For example, FAO hosts the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and, as a result, maintains extensive experience supporting Mediterranean countries in fisheries since 1996. Through the GFCM, FAO has worked with Mediterranean countries for the implementation of four key Mediterranean Fishery Regional Projects: Adriamed (since 1999) CopeMed (since 1996), MedSudMed (since 2001) and EastMed (since 2009. He also noted that FAO and GFCM are also partners in MedAID (Mediterranean Aquaculture Integrated Development), which aims to increase the overall competitiveness and sustainability of the Mediterranean marine fish farming sector, throughout the whole value chain. He announced that FAO launched Blue Hope Initiative in Algeria, Tunisia and Turkey, which is a new technical cooperation project aimed at developing investment strategies for fishing communities affected by migration.

**ODYSSEA: Operating a network of integrated observatory systems in the Mediterranean Sea**

*Laura Friedrich (UNEP-WCMC)*

Ms. Friedrich emphasized that the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) seeks to support informed decision-making for marine and coastal biodiversity at global, regional, national and local scale. The Centre’s Ocean+ initiative provides access to global spatial data through a range of online products. She added that the Ocean Data Viewer offers an interface for viewing or downloading over 30 datasets on marine biodiversity. She elaborated that the Ocean+ Data metadata base identifies and directs users to over 180 global marine and coastal datasets of biodiversity importance. She also announced that a third Ocean+ product, Ocean+ Habitats, will be launched at the UN Biodiversity Conference in November 2018, providing up-to-date national and global statistics and information on ocean habitats, including their overlap with protected areas. In addition to these spatial data products, she highlighted that UNEP-WCMC is supporting progress towards global goals for marine biodiversity and sustainable development through a series of technical reports, guidance documents and projects on the contribution of marine area-based approaches to sustainable development goals, methodologies for SDG 14 indicators and implementation of marine spatial planning in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

**Agenda item 5**

**Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), MPAs and fisheries management spatial tools in the Mediterranean**

*Daniel Cebrian (SPA/RAC)*

Mr. Cebrian shared the progress made by the Mediterranean countries during the period 2010-2018 on the topic of marine protected areas (MPAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). He stressed that MPAs and OECMs in the Mediterranean include biodiversity within and beyond national jurisdiction at regional and sub-regional levels. He emphasized that Aichi Target 11 is not limited to 10% MPAs and OECM managed effectively and equitably by 2020, but also implies many qualitative improvements, such as legal frameworks and governance, availability of funding, management of planning, adapted human resources, regulation and monitoring, stakeholder engagement and integration of marine spatial planning. He introduced MedKeyHabitats project, which focuses on mapping of marine key habitats and assessing their vulnerability to fishing activities in the Mediterranean. He underlined that 25 MPAs in the Mediterranean showed an increase in biomass and density of fish, and 10 MPAs in Spain, France and Italy generated 2.3 times greater income by fishing and scuba diving than the management costs of these areas. In regard to MPAs in open sea, including deep sea, the MedOpenSeas project delivered documents backing progresses for delimiting Mediterranean areas under various frameworks, including EBSAs and GFCM’s Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRAs). He noted that 15 Mediterranean EBSAs are listed officially in the CBD Repository and stressed that 12 Priority Conservation Areas identified by the Extraordinary SPA focal points meetings in 2010 overlap with theses EBSAs. He added that Spanish Cetacean Corridor national MPA was officially declared on 30 June 2018, which is also a forthcoming large SPAMI expected for 2019. He noted that Spain and France expressed their willingness for transboundary cooperation to reach Aichi Target 11 through a large corridor joining Pelagos and the current Cetacean Corridor. He announced that the Spanish Cabrera Archipelago National Park Enlargement is planned for December 2018, which is fully within North-western Mediterranean Benthic Ecosystems EBSA and North-western Mediterranean Pelagic Ecosystems EBSA.

**The Mediterranean marine protected areas (MPAs) network (MedPAN network)**

*Purificació Canals (MedPAN)*

Ms. Canals introduced the MedPAN network, which aims to promote exchanges between MPA managers to improve MPA management efficiency in support of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Sustainable Development Goal 14, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Barcelona Convention, and European directives. She described MedPAN strategy for 2013-2017, highlighting its 3 strategic components and 5 transversal intervention areas. She noted that MedPAN develops and maintains a GIS database called MAPAMED, in collaboration with the RAC/SPA. She also described various capacity-building and information-sharing activities carried out by the Network, including trainings, experience sharing workshops, and practical guidelines and tutorials, among others. She underlined that the Network financially supports MPA managers as well as NGOs through a call for small projects. To date, 30 projects were funded in 11 Mediterranean countries, which accounts for a total of 600,000 Euros allocated. She added that MedPAN serves as the voice of MPAs by bringing forward their needs and recommendations to higher levels in major international events, such as International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC 4) in 2017 as well as the UN Ocean Conference. She highlighted that the Network is a policy management interface. She then explained the Mediterranean MPA Forum, which Forum invites all Parties to tackle the challenges of MPAs and assess the progress made based on the MPA Roadmap developed at the 2012 Forum and now adopted by the Barcelona Convention. Lastly, she listed forthcoming priorities, which focus on investing in good management and planning for MPAs and achieving healthy seas as a driver for sustainable economic growth.

**Improving MPA management efficiency**

*Maria del Mar Otero (IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation)*

Ms. del Mar Otero provided an overview of a set of tools for enhancing and promoting effectiveness in MPAs. She introduced the IUCN Green List for Protected Areas and the Green list standard, which assist countries in achieving Aichi Target 11 as well as SDG 14 and 15. She described the Meet Ecotourism Experience (MEET and Destimed project) as an example of an initiative to create models of tourism development and catalyze collaboration between parks and the private sector, which benefited local communities surrounding the protected areas and resulted in desirable conservation outcomes. She also explained the Interreg Med MPA Adapt project on promoting Mediterranean MPAs for climate change adaptation and mitigation, together with its approach taken to enhance capacity building and adaptation planning. She highlighted tools for nature based solutions by introducing the Life BlueNatura project on blue carbon and Interreg Posbemed project on seagrass meadows and saltmarshes focused on climate change mitigation and coastal erosion.

**Marine spatial planning (MSP)**

*Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat)*

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

**Ecosystem approach to fisheries and area-based fisheries management (EAFM)**

*Jokim Kitolelei (FAO)*

Mr. Kitolelei introduced EAFM as one of the tools to support cross-sectoral planning and management. He described various international legal frameworks concerning fisheries, including both binding and non-binding instruments. He then defined ecosystem approaches to fisheries as an extension of the conventional fisheries management with more attention to multiple objectives, cross-sectoral integration, biodiversity and environmental issues, multiple scales, adaptive learning, economic and other incentives, integration of all sources of knowledge, active participation, and transparency. He added that EAF aims to strike a sustainable balance between human benefits and ecosystem health, noting that in the long run maximum human benefits can be obtained if natural resources are maintained and impacts controlled. He noted that there is no existing principle and guideline for implementing EAF yet. He explained that the purpose of an ecosystem approach to fisheries is to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiplicity of societal needs and desires, without jeopardizing the options for future generations to benefit from marine ecosystems. He stressed that MPAs are essential components of EAF and informed participants of a planned new global work programme to advance understanding of rights-based approaches in fisheries (GWP), which includes a component on spatial tenure arrangements. He also explained OECMs and various assistances provided by FAO for member countries in identifying them. In this regard, he underlined the results of an expert workshop on MPAs organized by the CBD Secretariat in February 2018, which contributed in defining criteria for an ‘OECM’. He outlined the OECM criteria and emphasized that the primary objective of the area does not need to be biological conservation, but biodiversity needs to benefit. He also described the guidelines for recognizing and reporting on OECMs by IUCN, and explained how OECMs could be identified and recorded in the future.

**Tools and approaches to mitigate pressures on Cetaceans**

*Joan Gonzalvo (ACCOBAMS)*

In a collaborative approach to develop and implement standardized data collection of by-catch and testing mitigation measures, ACCOBAMS, together with other 5 regional Partners, is conducting a pilot study in Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey involving demersal trawls, gillnets and longlines. Mr. Gonzalvo introduced “Mitigating the negative interactions between threatened marine species and fishing activities” coordinated by ACCOBAMS and GFCM, in collaboration with SPA/RAC, which focused primarily on depredation caused by bottlenose dolphins in fisheries in Morocco and Tunisia. With respect to underwater noise, he highlighted ACCOBAMS role in identifying mitigate/control measures. In line with this, he noted that ACCOBAMS has developed a Regional Impulsive Noise Register starting in February 2016, following Marine Strategy Framework Directive and EcAp processes.

*Annex IV*

**OUTPUTS OF THE SWOT (STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS) ANALYSIS**

**OF NATIONAL PLANS/ACTIVITIES**

Under agenda item 3.1, participants from each country were invited to conduct a ‘Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats’ (SWOT) analysis of their national efforts towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular identifying specific gaps and needs for effective implementation.

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| **ALGERIA** | | |
| Internal factors  /  Facteurs internes | **Strengths / Point forts:**   * Secteur de la pêche déjà relativement bien structuré et équipé ; * Une règlementation existante, * Adhésion du mouvement associatif, * Présence de plusieurs institutions étatiques qui intervient dans le milieu marin | **Weaknesses / Faiblesses:**   * Manque d’information * Faiblesse de suivi et d’évaluation des stocks * Manque de coordination entre les parties prenantes, * Manque de financement, * Une flottille de pêche surdimensionné, * Manque d’organisation de la profession |
| External factors  /  Facteurs externes | **Opportunities / Opportunités:**   * Plan Aqua pêche 2020 et volonté politique de le mettre en œuvre ; * Stratégie 2016-2030 du Ministère de l’environnement, * Assistance technique et financière par les organisations régionales et internationales. | **Threats / Menaces:**   * Risques importants de surpêche en cas de manque d’accompagnement des débarquements et en cas de manque d’étude des stocks des principales espèces capturées * Fluctuation du prix de pétrole, * Pollution et dégradation des habitats |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA** | | |
| Internal factors  /  Facteurs internes | **Strengths / Point forts:**   1. Satisfied legislation:  * Law on nature protection of FBiH – give all the list and procedures how to protect biodiversity and areas – harmonized with IUCN guidance’s and EU legislation. * Law on environment protection of FBiH – orders to prevent and protect certain areas and biodiversity types – harmonized with EU legislation.  1. Satisfied number of projects regarding habitat protection on state level, 2. Positive answers from local communities, 3. First Red list of flora, fauna and fungi proclaimed and incorporated as Law so some coastal plant species are protected. | **Weaknesses / Faiblesses:**   1. Low or no funding on biodiversity research – serious lack understanding the problem of marine and coastal biodiversity conservation and research – low ranking problem, 2. Serious lack of capacities in different fields of research – no experts, 3. To complicated laws and administrative procedures (step by step research and PA proclamation – taken years or even decades to establish PA) – high possibility not to fulfil Aichi biodiversity Target 11, 4. Law enforcement not been implemented regularly on field, 5. Red list does not contain marine organisms (some CR, EN or VU species are not recognized as one in BiH). |
| External factors  /  Facteurs externes | **Opportunities / Opportunités:**   1. Good conditions for conservation and protection actions, 2. Possibility to attract more funding’s from different sources, 3. Strong pressure from international community to progress and fulfill taken obligations. 4. Support from EU – as candidate state we must fulfill all demands regarding biodiversity protection from EU legislatives to become the member. 5. Support from regional Marine research centers (Kotor, Split). | **Threats / Menaces :**   1. Rapid investment in tourism and industrial development – more planed infrastructure in mostly intact areas (hotels, port etc.), 2. Coastal development without precise spatial planning, 3. Rapid depletion of resources – marine animals (fish, mollusks, etc.), 4. Inland pollution caused by various industries, coming from underground rivers and rivers – karst environment. 5. Forest fires caused by climate changes. |

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| **ERITREA** | | |
| Internal factors  /  Facteurs internes | **Strengths / Point forts:**   * Custodian of marine biodiversity protection * Good will and commitment of the country for the implementation of CBD * Fisheries proclamation (104/1998,105/1998,176/2014 and Environmental proclamation (179/2017) * Draft Proclamation (marine protected area,2007) * Existence of College of Marine science and Technology around the coastal area * Existence of traditional community enclosure * Existence of traditional by law on environmental protection | **Weaknesses / Faiblesses:**   * overlapping of mandates among government bodies * Lack of technical and financial * Lack of centralized research and information center * Low level in monitoring and evaluation * Lack of public awareness * Lack of data base and information sharing among line Ministries and other related institutions * Lack of equipped, standard, and accredited laboratories * Lack of law enforcement and compliance * Inconsistency and Delay of Proclamation of Laws and Regulations * Low experience in marine and terrestrial protected area |
| External factors  /  Facteurs externes | **Opportunities / Opportunités:**   * Pristine sea * Most of the fisheries are low or moderately exploited (small pelagic, large pelagic, demersal, shrimp) * Availability of partners for technical and financial support * Technical& financial support from FAO (Small pelagic ecosystem approach to fisheries management plan) * Financial support for protected area from UNDP * Financial support for fisheries development programme from IFAD, Gov. Germany and Eritrea * Financial support for mangrove plantation from GEF, IFADr | **Threats / Menaces :**   * Pollution (oil spillage, solid waste) * Climate change * Closed sea (vulnerable to pollution, low current and waves particularly during hot months) * No integrated management plan transboundary among the Red Sea countries * Land filling, unregulated tourism development, mining, trawling * Global Economic and Financial Crises |

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| **MALTA** | | |
| Internal factors  /  Facteurs internes | **Strengths / Point forts:**   * Synergistic implementation of marine-related policies (MSFD, Barcelona Convention, Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, CFP), also through definition of common goals, thus ensuring a holistic approach to management * Small island size allows for easier meeting and engagement with relevant authorities and stakeholders * Regarding Aichi Target 11, excellent progress toward achievement of target through designation of over 35% of Malta’s FMZ as MPAs, and aims to finalise Conservation Measures for all marine N2K MPAs by 2019 | **Weaknesses / Faiblesses:**   * Gaps in knowledge of marine environment and logistical challenges of addressing these (i.e. for deep-water sites and comprehensive ecosystem modelling) – however, noting this is being partly addressed through LIFE BaHAR and will continue through the After-LIFE Conservation Plan * Need for centralised data system * Capacity issues with regards to implementation such as human resources and logistics infrastructure. |
| External factors  /  Facteurs externes | **Opportunities / Opportunités:**   * Malta’s developing MPA network allows integration of contemporary best-practice paradigms into new management strategies * Participation in EU funded projects such as EMFF 8.3.1 which is carrying out monitoring in the marine environment in line with the monitoring programme developed under the MSFD, and also participation in LIFE and Interreg projects | **Threats / Menaces :**   * Large-scale processes such as climate change and transboundary issues such as IAS/NIS and pollution, which Malta cannot tackle on its own * Regulation of activities requires the involvement of various stakeholders. * Pressures such as marine litter |

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| **SYRIA** | | |
| Internal factors  /  Facteurs internes | **Strengths / Point forts:**  ‎1. Syria has National Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity 2001-2010.‎  ‎2. Syria has Developed a national plan for the protection of whales in Syria.‎  ‎3 - Syria has national laws (the law of the environment - the law of protection of aquatic life - ‎, etc.)‎  ‎4- Syria has a center for the protection of marine life.‎  ‎5 - Syria has Declared a marine and coastal protected area . | **Weaknesses / Faiblesses:**  1. the national strategy and action plan for the protection of biodiversity and marine biodiversity has not been updated.  2 – only one marine protected area was declared.  3. Lack of financial and technical support from international environmental organizations.  4 – Lack of human resources  5- lack of public awareness. |
| External factors  /  Facteurs externes | **Opportunities / Opportunités:**  1. getting technical and financial support from international environmental organizations.  2 - establishment of new marine reserves .  3. Capacity-building for the protection of terrestrial and marine biodiversity.  4- Increase the awareness of fishermen about the importance of marine mammals in environmental balance.  5. a comprehensive survey of marine biodiversity | **Threats / Menaces :**  1- overfishing .  2- oil Pollution .  3- random fishing methods.  4- Lack of knowledge of the importance of marine species.  5- invasive species. |

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| **DJIBOUTI** | | |
| Internal factors  /  Facteurs internes | **Strengths / Point forts:**   * Politique et legislation sur la peche et la protection des ressources marine. * Conseil consultatif sur la pêche. * Commission nationale sur la protection du littorale * Creation des aires marines protegees. * Des projets de preservation de l’environnement marin et du developpement du secteur de la pêche. * Ressources halieutiques non-surexploitees. | **Weaknesses / Faiblesses:**   * Insuffisance de resource humaine et materielle necessaire * Manque de données scientifique * Application non stricte de la legislation |
| External factors  /  Facteurs externes | **Opportunities / Opportunités:**   * Acces au financement des bailleurs de fonds pour la mise en oeuvre de projet * Renforcement de capacité des instutitions international * Echange d’information regional et international | **Threats / Menaces :**   * Changement climatique * Pollution marine et cotière * Peche illegale |

*Annex V*

**Results of the “back-casting” exercise from the 2050 vision of the**

**CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**

Under agenda item 4.2, participants were invited to conduct a “back-casting” exercise from the 2050 vision of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, on the basis of the rapid self-assessment from the previous session. This exercise was introduced and facilitated by Mr. Daniel Cebrian (UN Environment/MAP-SPA/RAC).

*Vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020:*

* + - By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.
    - D’ici à 2050, la diversité biologique est valorisée, conservée, restaurée et utilisée avec sagesse, en assurant le maintien des services fournis par les écosystèmes, en maintenant la planète en bonne santé et en procurant des avantages essentiels à tous les peuples. »By 2020, all fish are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

**Results**:

**ALGERIA**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quel sera l’état de ces éléments en 2050 dans votre pays ? | Quelles en seront les étapes importantes (d'ici 2030)? | De quoi aurez-vous besoin pour réaliser cela? |
| **La biodiversité est mise en valeur** | * De manière générale, les autorités, la société seront imprégnées de la nécessité de mettre en valeur notre biodiversité et son habitat pour leur bon état environnemental. | * Mise en application des stratégies, plan d’actions et la réglementation en vigueur | * Financement, * Renforcer les plans de communications, de sensibilisation et éducatives, * Engagement des parties prenantes, |
| **La biodiversité est conservée** | * Pour les zones non accessibles (protégées). * Difficile pour les habitats sensibles. | * Renforcement des institutions de control et de protection. * Mettre en place un plan d’intervention d’urgence pour réduire la vulnérabilité côtière contre les aléas naturels et de préserver les habitats remarquables | * Promulguer des texte règlementaire d’application, * Mettre en place une agence de suivi de la biodiversité (pouvoir judiciaire) |
| **La biodiversité est restaurée** | * En fonction des habitats et des espèces * Les habitats sensibles demandent plus de temps | * Mettre en œuvre des mécanismes efficaces pour la restauration des stocks et des espèces. | * Financement * Ressources humaines qualifiées, |
| **La biodiversité est utilisée à bon escient / durablement** | * Pour les habitats et les espèces restaurés, * Pour les écosystèmes profonds non exploités | * Continuer le travail de protection et de restauration | * Plus de volonté et d’engagement par les parties prenantes. |

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | What would these elements look like in your country in 2050? | What would be a milestone along the way (by 2030)? | What is needed to achieve this? |
| **Biodiversity is valued** | International program for capacity building established and in place.  Yung environment program in place for local community | Program for environmental education,  Endangered species and BC convention Annex species incorporated in Law. | Technical and professional (scientific) help from organizations and institutes from neighboring countries, EU and International.  More funds to monitoring and identify threats for biodiversity (support from the government, other (different) organizations). |
| **Biodiversity is conserved** | Educated Coastal guard unit for successful conservation effort and law enforcement. | First MPA established,  First MPA management established (locals)  Monitoring program successfully established and conducted.  Updated Red List = Law updated – including  Marine spatial plan developed | Establishing the Environmental Protection Agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| **Biodiversity is restored** | Regular monitoring established. | Form and adopted plan for Marine Biodiversity restoration. | Developed plan for sustainable tourism. |
| **Biodiversity is wisely used** | Our sea and coastline are well regulated and managed by locals and MPA management (sustainable economics, tourism and development). | Local community actively take care and sustainable use all resources from sea. | Education (local community, other stakeholders), Care of local community.  Successfully conducted on field law enforcement. |

**DJIBOUTI**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quel sera l’état de ces éléments en 2050 dans votre pays? | Quelles en seront les étapes importantes (d'ici 2030)? | De quoi aurez-vous besoin pour réaliser cela? |
| **La biodiversité est mise en valeur** | En 2050 la biodiversité de Djibouti sera certainement mise en valeur grace aux lois, programmes et projets mises en place. | Atteindre le 10% des AMPs et mettre en place des zones de repos biologique. Mener des etudes scientifiques | Appui financière et technique. |
| **La biodiversité est conservée** | Plus de 10% des AMPs et plusieurs zones de repos biologiques mis en place. | La gestion efficace des ces zones. | Application de la legislation |
| **La biodiversité est restaurée** | Les programmes et plans de pecheries adaptés mis en place. | Etudes et gestion efficace des pecheries. | Appui financière et technique. |
| **La biodiversité est utilisée à bon escient / durablement** | Un système de co-gestion entre l’Etat, le secteur privé et les pecheurs mis en place. | Entreprendre des sensibilisation et formations et mettre en place un mecanisme efficace pour faciliter la coordination et la collaboration de toutes les parties prenantes | Appui financière et technique. Engagement sincere de tout les parties prenantes. |

**ERITREA**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | What would these elements look like in your country in 2050? | What would be a milestone along the way (by 2030)? | What is needed to achieve this? |
| **Biodiversity is valued** | There is high probability  That biodiversity is 20% valued | -public awareness including decision makers  -increase human capacity and institutional mechanisms  - increase research and monitoring | Biological, ecological, economic, social and importance aspects are integrated   * Set up a tracking tools (set indicators such as   Biological indicator, ecological , socio-economic indicators) |
| **Biodiversity is conserved** | Generally marine biodiversity is protected  -however, terrestrial and agricultural biodiversity is in poor condition (high deforestation, overgrazing, land degradation and desertification)  -fortunately high effort has been done to mitigate this problem. So some part of terrestrial and agricultural will be conserved) | public awareness including decision makers  -increase human capacity and institutional mechanisms  - protected area system will be established  -increase research and monitoring  -soil and water conservation  -afforestation | -establish strong institution  -public awareness  -increase enforcement  -increase research and monitoring & evaluation |
| **Biodiversity is restored** | - 5 % of degraded forest will be restored  -marine biodiversity is protected | -plantation  -in-situ and ex-situ conservation programme  - soil and water conservation | establish strong institution  -public awareness  -increase enforcement  -increase research and monitoring & evaluation |
| **Biodiversity is wisely used** | Marine biodiversity will be sustainable used | |  | | --- | | -plantation  -in-situ and ex-situ conservation programme  - soil and water conservation | | establish strong institution  -public awareness  -increase enforcement  -increase research and monitoring & evaluation |

**MALTA**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | What would these elements look like in your country in 2050? | What would be a milestone along the way (by 2030)? | What is needed to achieve this? |
| **Biodiversity is valued** | Integrated environmental education and awareness into all academic levels and subjects  Activities and developments occur in harmony with the natural environment  Biodiversity is used as a key pillar in policy creation in all sectors | Increased number of students studying higher education courses linked to the environment  There is increased environmental literacy throughout all scholastic years  There are subsidies and support available for environmentally friendly business practices across all sectors and at all scales | To continue to raise awareness of the inherent/integral value and importance of biodiversity among public and decision makers  To continue to highlight beneficial elements such as ecosystem services, and the potential negative consequences of biodiversity degradation  To further mainstream biodiversity as a policy driver and a key pillar in governance |
| **Biodiversity is conserved** | Long-term monitoring programs have been used to continuously refine the management strategies of MPAs, and the conservation statuses of relevant habitats and species have been maintained or increased throughout their range  Capacity has been increased to meet requirements in all areas for the effective implementation of MPA Conservation Measures  All relevant environmental policies/legislation is acted upon in a unified and synergistic manner  Better understanding of the interactions between human activity and ecosystem functions (as well as a better understanding of the ecosystem functions themselves), in order to enable an ecosystem-based approach to management. | The Conservation Measures targeted for finalisation in 2019 are fully underway and are being implemented, leading to successful results in terms of meeting associated Conservation Objectives for relevant habitats and species  Malta’s MPA network is reviewed periodically and dynamically for effectiveness  The capacity for enforcement and monitoring is appropriate to deliver effective implementation  Thresholds are established for threats and pressures to facilitate appropriate management and mitigation measures  There is enhanced knowledge and models for ecosystem processes, population dynamics and environmental conditions/cycles | Malta will continue to work through representative Natura 2000 areas that are actively, effectively and dynamically managed to balance biodiversity, ecosystem dynamics and sustainable human activities |
| **Biodiversity is restored** | Long-term monitoring programs have been used to continuously refine the management strategies of MPAs, and the conservation statuses of relevant habitats and species have been maintained or increased throughout their range  – and degraded areas are enhanced/improved  Positive trends are observed in the conservation status/population dynamics of habitats and species as relevant/appropriate | Synthesis of historic and contemporary datasets into a cohesive geospatial dataset with inputs coming in from on-going monitoring regimes as effectively, accurately and rapidly as possible  Restoration projects are undertaken, and the focus shifts away from exploration based research projects and toward to more “direct-action” projects to enhance areas and promote biodiversity conservation | To identify historic baselines and long-term trends to inform on what elements restoration is appropriate/required  Malta will continue to work through representative Natura 2000 areas that are actively, effectively and dynamically managed to balance biodiversity, ecosystem dynamics and sustainable human activities – including working towards reversing any identified negative trends and restoring ecosystems, in harmony with socio-economic aspects and human-wellbeing, to improved conservation statuses |
| **Biodiversity is wisely used** | All aspects of people’s day-to-day lives and Malta’s socio-economic sectors are in harmony with biodiversity and its sustainable use | Transitions are evident in the purchasing habits and lifestyles of individuals  Existing socio-economic sectors are continuing to move toward greener operational standards and procedures  New green and blue growth industries are promoted and supported, and are actively operating in society  Area management strategies are further being integrated into other national plans and industry sectors in a proactive manner | Truly sustainable industries, lifestyles and area management strategies |

**MOROCCO**

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| --- | --- |
|  | Quelles en seront les étapes importantes (d'ici 2030)? |
| **La biodiversité est mise en valeur** | * Améliorer la connaissance scientifique pour mettre en place des plans de développement, des outils de contrôle et de prévention efficaces. * Orienter les travaux des centres scientifiques aux différentes spécifications régionales. * Développer un système d’information halieutique intégré. * Renforcer la coopération internationale en matière de recherche scientifique. * Promouvoir la coopération interrégionale et transnationale entre les groupes des zones de pêche, principalement par la mise en réseau et la diffusion des meilleures pratiques. |
| **La biodiversité est conservée** | * Renforcer le contrôle et le suivi des activités de pêche et instaurer des mécanismes efficaces pour limiter la pêche illégale. * Réduire les activités de pêche dans les zones côtières sensibles. * Protéger les espèces menacées en augmentant le taux des espèces capturées sous quotas (5 % en 2007) à 95 % en 2020. * Appuyer les initiatives visant à développer, à implanter et à faire reconnaître des pratiques d’exploitation durable dans le secteur de la pêche. |
| **La biodiversité est restaurée** | * Veiller à la reconstitution des stocks des espèces exploitées et instaurer et veiller au respect des périodes de repos biologique. |
| **La biodiversité est utilisée à bon escient / durablement** | * Renforcer la coordination entre les parties prenantes (administrations concernées, syndicats, la recherche et le milieu professionnel et associatif…). * Publier le texte de loi n°15-10 relative à la préservation des écosystèmes halieutiques et à la protection du milieu marin contre la pollution. |

**SUDAN**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | What would these elements look like in your country in 2050? | What would be a milestone along the way (by 2030)? | What is needed to achieve this? |
| **Biodiversity is valued** | --economic recognized for fisheries and conservation.  - Community wireness. | -50% OF plan doing | - updates laws and regulations.  -Stock assessment.  Research programmer.  -data information.  -education. |
| **Biodiversity is conserved** | -habitat of inland and marine and aquatic animals | 50% OF plan doing | -strong low and regulation.  -enforcement of law.  -change federal low. |
| **Biodiversity is restored** | All species of inland and marine and aquatic animals in good quality | 50% OF plan doing | * Identify and study species and habitat. * Programmes for mangrove restoration * Protected areas for coral reefs * Protected areas that connect marine and freshwater habitats |
| **Biodiversity is wisely used** | Management and sustainability of inland and marine and aquatic animals | 50% OF plan doing | -management plan.  -respect of regulation. |

**SYRIA**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | What would these elements look like in your country in 2050? | What would be a milestone along the way (by 2030)? | What is needed to achieve this? |
| **Biodiversity is valued** | Biodiversity is well valued by the stakeholders and the whole society | * The awareness about the biodiversity will be understood * The services of biodiversity for humans will be appeared clearly. | * Update the NBSAPs. * Capacity building for working staff * Evaluate the biodiversity services for humans. * Increase the awareness about the importance of Biodiversity. |
| **Biodiversity is conserved** | New declared and managed reserves | * Issuing new legislation and law about biodiversity only. * Increase the species which was endangered. * Decrease the threats of Biodiversity. | * Update the NBSAPs. * Assessment the policy and regulations * Increase the capacity building related conservation * Financial Support for local communities which are near to habitats of biodiversity. |
| **Biodiversity is restored** | Existing habitats have been preserved and restored | Percentage of destroyed habitat and ecosystem are restored | * Financial support for restoration plans * Assessment of ecosystem services. * Capacity building on implementation of restoration plans |
| **Biodiversity is wisely used** | stakeholders are aware of the importance of the biodiversity | The biodiversity is the main sources for humans and life. | * Cooperation with NGOs in using the biodiversity. * Implement the policy and laws related biodiversity. * Cooperation with all stakeholders which related to biodiversity conservation * Alternative sources of income |

*Annex VI*

**PROPOSED STRATEGIES/ACTION PLANS TO ENHANCE CROSS-SECTORAL APPROACHES TO CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE BIODIVERSITY**

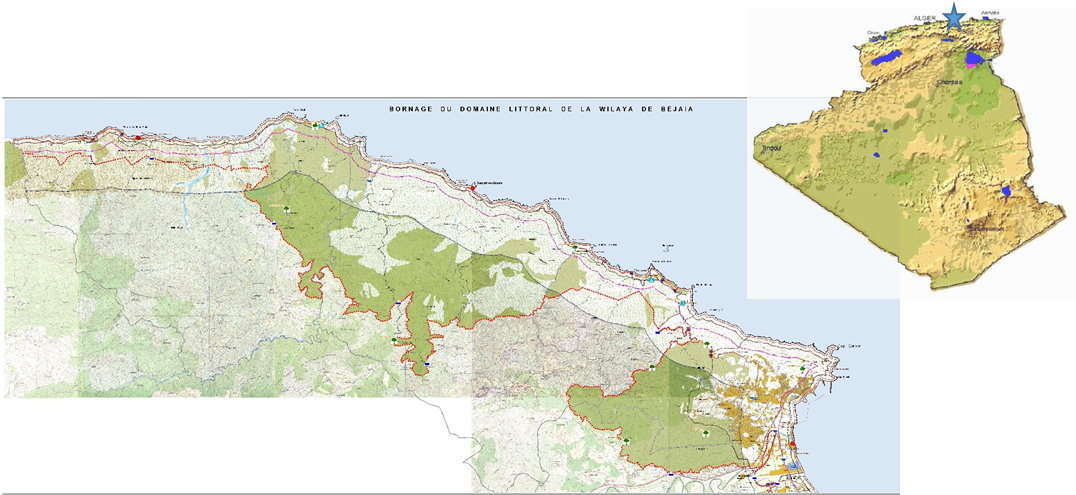
**ALGERIA**

**Application de l’Approche Ecosystémique des pêches pour la pêcherie dans la côte ouest de Bejaia**

1. **La zone d’étude**

La zone d’étude se situe à la wilaya de Bejaia (300 km en est du capital, la wilaya de Bejaia est une wilaya côtière disposant d’un patrimoine riche et diversifié, représenté par des sites naturels et des vestiges historiques millénaires.

La partie ouest du chef-lieu de la wilaya fera l’objet de l’application de l’approche écosystémique. Elle est comprise entre la cap Carbon et la frontière avec la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou.

Cette zone est caractérisée par une activité de pêche artisanales intense, reliée a deux ports de pêche dans la région. Elle est aussi caractérisée par une biodiversité importante avec la présence des herbiers à posidonie.

**Figure 1**. Zone d’étude

1. **Portée et cadre institutionnel** :

Cette étude s’inscrit dans le cadre des stratégies de développement algériens ainsi dans le cadre des conventions et des stratégies régionales et international. Notons parmi eux :

* Stratégie et plan d’action national pour la biodiversité 2016-2030
* Plan AquaPêche 2015-2020
* La Stratégie Nationale algérienne de Développement de la Pêche et de l’Aquaculture avec une attention particulière pour la pêche artisanale
* La stratégie à moyen terme 2017-2020 de la CGPM,
* Les cibles de la convention d’Aichi, cible 6 and 11

1. **Objectif**

Les objectifs de la présente étude se divise entre des objectifs de protection et gestion. En effet nous voulons protéger la biodiversité et promouvoir de la pêche artisanale dans la zone d’étude, par :

* + Protéger la zone côtière contre la pêche illicite
  + Protéger les zones de nurseries et de frayères
  + Régulation des activités humaines dans la zone
  + Promouvoir la pêche artisanale
  + Chercher d’autres sources de revenue pour les pêcheurs artisans

1. **Les parties prenantes**

L’approche écosystémique est une approche participative dans laquelle ils faut introduire le maximum de parties prenantes exerçant dans la zone d’étude au début du processus. Dans notre cas, les parties prenantes sont :

* Le secteur de pêche,
* Le secteur de l’environnement,
* Les professionnels de pêche,
* Le Parc national de Gouraya,
* Le tourisme,
* Associations,
* Les communes (local gouvernement),
* Travaux publiques,
* Les gardes de côte…

1. **Démarche et activités**

L’approche écosystémique des pêches est un long processus de consultation et de collecte d’information. Il passe par plusieurs étapes, de la planification à la mise en place d’un plan opérationnel. Dans notre cas, et dans un premier temps du projet on se concentre sur deux points :

* Planification Initiale des processus et soutiens des parties prenantes,
* Elaboration du rapport de référence

Pour mettre en place la première étape, les activités suivant seront réalisées :

* Constitution de l’équipe de l’AEP,
* Elaboration de la feuille de route
* Réunion des parties prenantes,
* Elaboration du rapport de référence
* Examen et validation du rapport de référence
* Identification des enjeux et des actions à venir

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

**Towards protection of coastal ecosystems and marine biodiversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**(BIHMPA)**

**Summary**

Compared to the other Europe countries, education and scientific research in Bosnia and Herzegovina are less developed. The marine environment and the biota are also unexplored and tourists and divers may find a lot of garbage in the sea which can be harmful to animals. Unfortunately Bosnia and Herzegovina has never had a MPA as it is very difficult to manage a marine area in the country, especially because we already have a fisheries law which is not implemented well. Also, the marine policy is really complicated and led by a government institution (not including marine researchers). There is no agency or institution dedicated for marine and coastal ecosystems policy. This project will be based on a field research to assess biodiversity, identify endangered and vulnerable species in order to protect them and their habitats, as well as to update the RED LIST of our country (current RED LIST doesn’t include the marine and coastline animal). We will improve communication and education to empower local government and communities for sustainable development, and collaborate with other relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the results will be published in various scientific papers and a workshop will be organized to educate students as education in this field is lacking in the country. During the project, it is necessary to raise awareness and inform primary local stakeholders and students in natural science. It is also important to involve media and advertisements (newspaper, flyers) in order to inform local communities and governments of the current situation and to support for the establishment of the very first MPAs in the country. It is important to mention that the national action plan of the marine sea of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a part of the Mediterranean Sea was adopted last year in order to investigate the marine ecosystems.

**Description of project area**

Marine aquarium of Bosnia and Herzegovina includes the Neum Bay and the opposite side of the peninsula Klek, including the only two islands of our country, Veliki and Mali Školj, which are a part of Malastonski Bay. The total length of the coastline is 24 km with an average depth of 18 m and a maximum of 28 m. The Klek peninsula was protected back in 1987, according to the Spatial plan of Neum, because of Mediterranean marquis (total area 1100 ha). In this area, there is 5.6 km of coastline with infrastructure and around 7 km of undeveloped coastline. This area is home for four species of skates and rays, which are endangered by overfishing and lack of legal protection. During our studies so far, we have encountered several spawning sites of skates and rays in this area, where we filmed a dynamite usage for date shell exploitation. The island of Mali Školj is a small rocky island in the Malostonski bay, which is currently being devastated by illegal date shell fishing using dynamites. The total surface of the area is 0.05 km2 and the length is 1.1 km. This area presents important spawning sites in the Bosnian part of the Adriatic Sea and is highly valuable for further conservation.

The island of Veliki Školj is the second island in Bosnian part of the Adriatic Sea with the total length 2.7 km with a small unoccupied land near the Klek peninsula in the Malostonski bay. Rocky marine habitats in this area are highly endangered due to illegal date shell fishing. If this trend of uncontrolled exploitation continues, we might face the serious decrease in population in marine areas of Bosnia.

**Objective and aims**

The main objective will be to protect marine environment and animals through research, with eight focus areas:

1. Determination and identification of bycatch marine and coastline animals
2. Mapping the habitats of investigated animals
3. Set up the conservation status on the state/local level – protection
4. As a member of the Barcelona Convention we need to follow the common criteria and update National and Subnational legislative – update the RED LIST
5. Establishing the MPAs
6. Actively organize meetings with the government to involve them in the project in order to make a collective decision for the next step for sustainable development
7. Education of student (natural science) and local communities and fishermen
8. Publishing the scientific papers

**Fieldwork and activities**

The fieldwork will target the Neum Bay and the opposite side of the Klek (including the both islands Veliki and Mali Školj and the top of the Klek peninsula). The duration of the project will be three years, which will be divided in three phases. Every phase will include a field study per season – four fields in a year (10 days of each) in order to establish an effective plan of future monitoring. It will be separated in different activities: bycatch using the different nets and diving with professional diving equipment in which investigation will include the local government, community and fishermen to continue to conduct the research afterward. The field expedition will be conducted every season to capture detailed information for mapping habitats of migrant species. Beside this, we will provide education (presentation and practice workshop) of local community, fishermen, as well as students who do not have access to advanced marine biology because of the lack of education in the country (through this we will try to form a team for further studies). We will raise awareness through exhibitions, events, presentations, but also media and promotion through leaflets and posters, because lack of awareness among local communities is one of the main obstacles for effective development of marine science. We will produce publications (scientific and professional papers) in order to give a stronger proof for the importance of the research. Finally, one of the crucial steps is to stay in touch with the government and improve the current situation together by establishing conservation status and registering dolphins in the final RED list of our country.

**Methods**

The methodology of our field studies of the coastline and marine biodiversity will include the ecological and population research with detailed morphological descriptions of marine species. It will be divided into four main studies: Coastline studies, infralittoral studies, sampling with the different types of nets (bottom trawl and gillnets) and diving with professional equipment.

Coastline studies are based on the phytosociological analysis (Braun & Blanquet 1964). Infralitoral studies will include diving up to maximum 5 m deep with basic diving equipment. A bottom trawl involves pulling a large net from the bottom of the sea, and it is use to catch demersal fish such as groundfish, squid, halibut and rockfish. Different gillnets will be useful for bycatch of fish.

**Conservation benefits**

This project will have a big impact on development of the country and marine science. Through our research, our country will protect endangered and vulnerable coastline and marine species, as well as some unprotected important habitats within the waters of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Establishing the first MPA of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the first list of protection of marine flora and fauna (updating the law – RED LIST) will be the main benefits of this project contributing to the development of marine science in the country.

**Financial sources (possible)**

Estimated cost are amounted 1.5M EU possible sources:  
1. IPA Adriatic  
2. IPA BiH/Montenegro  
3. CEPF  
4. Horzion 2020  
5. Subproject (Target species or habitats)

**DJIBOUTI**

**Stratégie, plan d’action et proposition de projet afin de renforcer les approches intersectorielles en matière de conservation et d’utilisation durable de la biodiversité marine**

1. Problématique
   * Djibouti dispose d’un littoral de 370 km et utilise à des fins de pêche plus de 2.500 km2 de mer regorgeant de poissons.
   * La pêche est considérée comme un secteur majeur de développement pour le marché national et l’exportation.
   * La dégradation d’une partie des écosystèmes marins et côtiers, les déversements de pétrole, les vidanges illicites en haute mer, les incursions illégales des flottilles dans des zones interdites, l’utilisation des engins de pêche prohibés ou qui ne sont pas suffisamment sélectifs risquent de porter un préjudice irréparable à nos écosystèmes marins et côtiers et à notre richesse halieutique.
2. Principaux enjeux
   * Captures accidentelles ou intentionnelles d'espèces menacées ou sensibles.
   * Menaces sur les habitats critiques (mangroves, récifs coralliens).
   * Concentration de l'effort de pêche sur 3 ou 4 espèces.
   * Difficulté d'appliquer le droit normatif existant.
   * Manque de connaissance de l'état des ressources.
   * Absence d'un plan de gestion durable des ressources halieutiques.
3. Objectifs de la stratégie et/ou plan d’action
   * Prévenir les dommages et les dégâts causés par la surpêche et les pratiques de pêche irresponsables.
   * Réduire les différentes menaces qui mettent en péril les habitats critiques.
   * Améliorer les connaissances sur les ressources halieutiques et leur habitat.
   * Déterminer le statut actuel des espèces halieutiques (état et tendances des populations) sur l’ensemble de la zone d'exploitation exclusive (ZEE) djiboutienne et développer un plan de gestion favorisant une exploitation écologiquement durable des ressources halieutiques.
   * Diversifier l’effort de pêche sur les espèces non exploitées.
   * Impliquer les pêcheurs dans l’élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans d’aménagement des ressources halieutiques.
4. Options stratégiques
   * Conduire des études scientifiques poussées permettant de comprendre plus à fond l’écosystème marin dans la ZEE djiboutienne et d'évaluer les effets de l'exploitation des ressources.
   * Classifier et cartographier les zones littorales et marines dans un système d’information géographique mettant en évidence les utilisations multiples.
   * Établir un inventaire des zones particulièrement sensibles et des habitats critiques qui doivent bénéficier d’une attention particulière dans le cadre des législations nationales.
   * Adopter et faire appliquer des lois et une réglementation plus contraignantes visant à garantir la conservation des ressources halieutiques.
   * Préserver les zones humides côtières et certaines zones de végétation marine, en tant qu’habitats critiques pour de nombreuses espèces commerciales et non- commerciales et comme moyens de maintenir la biodiversité halieutique.
   * Mettre en place et appliquer des plans de gestion pouvant contribuer à la durabilité des pêcheries.
   * Mettre en place un code de conduite responsable et assurer la durabilité de l’exploitation de ces ressources.
   * Rapprocher les autorités du Port et les autorités responsables de la gestion des ressources halieutiques pour leur faire partager les préoccupations environnementales.
   * S’ouvrir davantage à la coopération et faire appel, le cas échéant, à l’expertise scientifique et technique internationale en encourageant l’établissement de collaborations bilatérales ou multilatérales entre institutions nationales et étrangères, par le biais de protocole de partenariat formels. La coopération avec les organisations internationales (CBD, UICN, etc.) en sera facilitée.
   * Mettre en place une base de données régionale sur la biodiversité marine.
   * Mettre en place un programme de sensibilisation des pêcheurs afin de réduire les captures accidentelles de prédateurs apicaux, notamment les mammifères marins, les tortues, les requins et les oiseaux marins.
   * Diversifier les techniques de pêche.
   * Diffuser auprès des utilisateurs des ressources halieutiques, l'information sur le droit existant en matière de pêche
   * Identifier des zones de référence (zones de repos biologique).
5. Projets
   * Délimitation physique des 3 AMPS, et gestion efficace et efficient des 3 AMPs.
   * Mise en place des zones de repos biologique dans les AMPS existants.
   * Programme de mise en valeur des potentialités socio-économique des AMPs
   * Étude de la conservation des zones marines et côtières écologiquement vulnérables.
     + compléter l’inventaire faunique et floristique en y intégrant la production primaire et secondaire.
     + déterminer l’état des principaux habitats et chercher à restaurer les milieux dégradés ; en particulier les zones d’herbiers, les mangroves et les récifs coralliens.
     + assurer la protection adéquate des zones de reproduction et d’alevinage ;
     + décréter des mesures énergiques pour la protection des espèces menacées (prévoir des alinéas spéciaux pour la protection des zones de nidification des tortues).
     + classifier et cartographier les zones particulièrement sensibles et les habitats critiques.
   * Programme de sensibilisation des différents acteurs du secteur de la pêche sur la nécessité de pratiques durables.
   * activités de formation axées sur la conservation des ressources et les pratiques de pêche respectueuses de l'environnement.
   * Programme de valorisation des captures et transformation locale de la production halieutique.
   * Valorisation des rejets sous différentes formes
   * Programme de mise en valeur des potentialités marines et côtière
6. Parties prenantes
   * Direction de l’environnement et du Développement Durable
   * Direction de la pèche
   * Coopératives de pêcheurs
   * Garde-côtes
   * Sociétés civils
   * Direction des Affaires Maritimes

**ERITREA**

**Proposal on Enhancement of mangrove Forest in the Marine Protected Area in Eritrea**

# Introduction

Eritrea has 1350 km long coastline and 1950km long island coastline. Previously, many assessments have been done in marine ecosystem focusing on the establishment of protected areas. Between 2001 and 2007, an extensive survey of marine biodiversity at the Gulf of Zula and Bersole Bay has been conducted and proposed for marine protected areas. These areas are biodiversity hotspots with diverse marine mammals, marine turtles, invertebrates, sea birds, fish, mangroves, coral reefs, sea grasses and sea weeds and others.

In 2013, about 360,594 hectares of marine area was delineated for marine protected area. In Eritrea, there are three mangrove species, and their total coverage is estimated to be about 78 km2. Thus, mangrove in Eritrea is limited in distribution and coverage. The delineated protected area is not well known for mangrove. Mangrove has ecological, economic, social and cultural significance at national, regional and global levels. Considering this importance and the current status of mangrove, increase in plantation is crucial.

The main threats of mangrove in Eritrea include overgrazing by camels, cutting for firewood, construction, and climate change. Therefore, taking into account the threats, status, trends, importance, strategy and action plan for mangrove afforestation is a key priority in the marine protected area.

1. Vision: “Mangrove forests will be conserved, enhanced, protected and sustainably used for improving livelihoods.”
2. Objective:

The main objectives of the project are:

* To establish nursery one area;
* To initiate community based afforestation in the marine protected area;
* To plant mangrove (50 ha);
* To aware the community (500 communities) and decision makers; and
* To initiate introduction of alternative energies sources.

# OutCome

* Mangrove forest and the associated fauna and flora are conserved and enhanced in the protected area
* The lively hood of Local community improved

# Project Beneficiaries

This project intends to promote mangrove afforestation activities within the marine protected areas that provide benefits for local communities, vulnerable society, elders, and women-headed households.

# National/regional/global (justification)

Mangrove forest has ecological, economic and social values. Mangrove increases sea water productivity, serves as permanent and temporal habitat for fishes, invertebrates and terrestrial animals and contribute to carbon sequestration. It also has community,cultural, recreational, educational values. In addition, mangrove has important economic values**.**

However, mangrove forest in the project site has been degraded continuously by human activities and natural calamities. As a result, the marine life in the project site and the livelihood of the local communities are affected severely.

# Planning and management tools and approaches

The main tools and approaches includes

* Community-based designing and planning approaches
* Create awareness to conserve, plant and wisely use
* Facilitate the forming of informal mangrove user groups with common interests, located within a specific mangrove ecosystem, in order to create forums to discuss common concerns
* Strengthen user group organizations to serve as the basis for implementing mangrove stewardship projects.
* Regular monitoring and evaluation

# Key stake holders and their Roles and responsibilities

* Ministry of Local Government: administrative issues (human mobilization)
* Ministry of Marine Resources: management plan, regulations, rules, technical support
* Ministry of Land, Water, and Environment: - oversee, supervise, monitor conservation of mangrove area
* Forestry and Wild Life Authority: set management plan for afforestation and conservation programme
* Coastal Community: custodian in plantation, management, protection
* College of Marine Science and Technology (COMSAT): research, capacity building
* Funding Agencies (GEF/ UNDP, IFAD): financial support

# Strategies and actions

Since this project involves various stakeholders with their clear roles and responsibilities identified, the sustainability of the project will be assured through mainstreaming of the project across the stakeholders.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **By 2020 mangrove forest in the Marine Protected area will be enhanced, degradation and loss of mangrove forest reduced** | | | | |
| **Priority Actions** | **Time frame (2019-2020)** | **Performance Indicators** | **Implementing Institutions** | **Estimated Cost (USD)** |
| -Select project site  -Prepare management plan  -set up coordination and communication among the stakeholders  -establish nursery site  -Prepare a framework for M &E  -conduct public awareness (100 people) | 2019 | -number of reports  - number of established nursery area  -number of people aware | Ministry of Local Government (Northern & Southern Red Sea Administrative Zones) Ministry mf marine resources, Ministry of land, water & environment, Forestry & Wild life Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Development, Local community, College of Marine Sciences and Technology, Funding Agencies (GEF/UNDP, IFAD) | 20,000 |
| - plant mangrove (50 ha)  -conduct public awareness (100 people)  Assess the extent of mangrove degradation  - conduct training on sustainable use, plantation and conservation of mangrove forest  -Introduce alternative energy (rural electrification, LPG, and solar energy | 2020 | -Area of planted  -number of trainees  -number of reports  -reduction of area degraded | 30,000 |
| Total Budget |  |  |  | 50,000.00 |

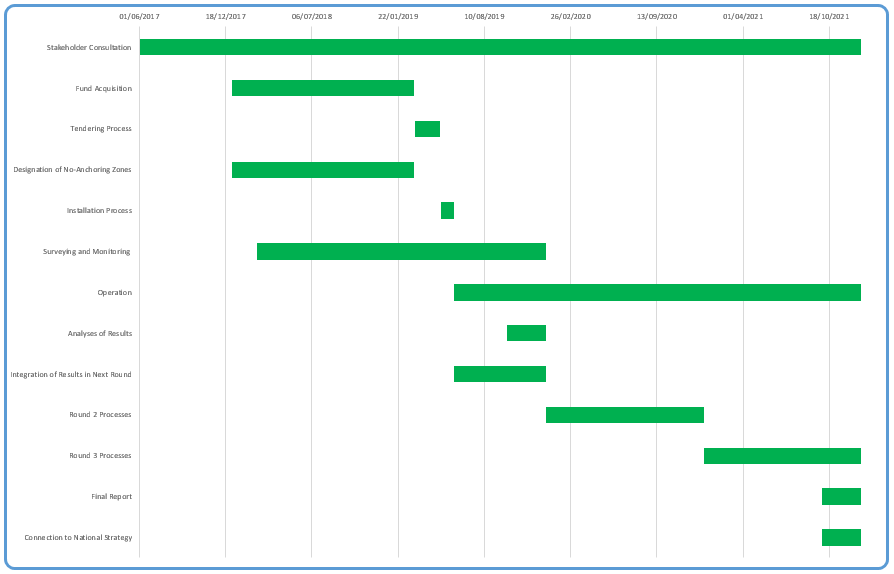
**MALTA**

**Pilot Project for the Phased Introduction of Ecological Moorings in Malta**

1. **Overview**
   1. *Posidonia* beds (1120)\* are an Annex I conservation priority habitat under Habitats Directive (EEC/92/43)
   2. Anchoring and mooring activities are a threat/pressure to *Posidonia*
   3. Ecologically friendly mooring systems mitigate the threat through sustainable alternatives
   4. Timeframe: Commencing January 2019, concluding December 2021
   5. Scope: Localised Pilot Project that will scale up to inform National Strategy
2. **Preliminary Activities** 
   1. 2017 ‘blank paper’ consultations with MPA stakeholders – pressure identified and solutions requested
   2. 2018 MPA stakeholder consultations involved presentation of draft potential no-anchoring zones for consideration and feedback
   3. Fieldwork conducted by ERA personnel in 2018 to identify candidate sites for trial implementation
   4. ERA personnel consulted TM in relation to possible way forward regarding ecological moorings
   5. ERA has been working internally throughout 2018 to refine an onward strategy
3. **Regional/National Priorities**
   1. *Regional/European:*
      1. Habitats Directive (HD) (EEC/92/43), Article 6
      2. Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), Descriptors 1 and 6
      3. Barcelona Convention – EcAp (Ecological Objectives 1 and 6) + RAC/SPA’s SPA/BD Protocol (*Posidonia* *oceanica,* Annex II)
   2. *National:*
      1. Marine Policy Framework Regulations (S.L. 549.62)
      2. Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (S.L. 549.44)
      3. Approved LIFE-IP RBMP-Malta
4. **Ecological Moorings**
   1. Primary habitat is *Posidonia* but other designs exist for reefs and sandbanks which host *Cymodocea nodosa* which also need protection
   2. This pilot-project synergises with other projects such as Interreg Italia-Malta HARMONY, EMFF and on-going monitoring activities
   3. The project output/results could be shared, as a localised case-study, with other Mediterranean countries hosting various biocoenoses of *Posidonia*
5. **Challenges to be Addressed** 
   1. Large scale of anchoring/mooring activity across numerous locations around Malta
   2. Multiple plans and strategies not necessarily operating in synergy (*yet*)
   3. Multi-agency approach required with consideration of different remits and objectives
   4. Relatively novel solution being put forward for feature-pressure interaction
   5. Funding to implement project and sustain operations longer-term
6. **Stakeholders**

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| **Stakeholders** | **Roles** |
| Environment and Resources Authority (**ERA**) | **Project Lead & Coordinator**, competent authority for MPAs and marine environment |
| Transport Malta (**TM**) | **Project Partner**, responsible for land, sea and air transport in Malta, including maritime navigation and safety |
| Malta Tourism Authority (**MTA**) | **Project Partner**, to provide direction in view of tourism objectives |
| Ministry for the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change (**MESDC**) | **Project Partner**, to provide direction in view of coordinating national strategies |
| Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (**DFA**) | **Consultee**, to provide direction in view of their being first point of contact for Malta’s commercial fisheries |
| Professional Diving Schools Association (PDSA); relevant boat owners associations, yacht clubs, and Local Councils | **Consultees**, to be involved throughout the project in view of their site-specific activities and/or remits within such sites |

1. **Project Timeline**



1. **Strategies & Actions**
   1. The political will exists – the project would be a government led initiative addressing objectives under national and regional commitments/policies
   2. Synergies are already in play with on-going MPA consultation process to promote the cross-sectorial approach – the approach is also co-creative and should involve the establishment of a multi-agency ‘task-force’
   3. The project will continue to integrate stakeholders through consultations, drawing on the successful network emanating from the MPA consultation process
   4. National funds will be used alongside project funding opportunities to build capacities for monitoring and enforcement
   5. Review processes will seek iterative improvements and innovative solutions, such as self-financing concession models (if identified as viable) to ensure successful long-term operation of project outputs – these will also be integrated into MPA Conservation Measures and general management strategies
   6. As above

**MOROCCO**

**La conservation et l‘exploitation durable de la biodiversité dans l’AMP de Belyounech**

1. **Belyounech : un petit paradis**
   1. Belyounech est un petit village de pêcheurs très connu à 16km au nord de Fnideq et à 7km à l’ouest de Ceuta. Bien caché aux yeux indiscrets, le village est entouré de montagnes verdoyantes et est dominé par la masse de Jbel Moussa, également appelée en espagnol «La Mujer Muerta»
2. **Introduction**
   1. Pour que la biodiversité puisse continuer à fournir les services écologiques nécessaires à la qualité de vie et à la prospérité de la société, des mesures existantes doivent être encouragées et capitalisées et de nouvelles mesures doivent être adoptées pour poursuivre ce processus, tout en réduisant la perte de la diversité biologique au Maroc.
   2. Afin de concrétiser cette vision, nous proposons un plan d’action pour le site pilote de Belyounech.
3. **Titre du projet pilote:**
   1. La conservation et l’exploitation durable de la biodiversité marine dans l’AMP de Belyounech
4. **Parties prenantes:** 
   1. le DPM , l’INRH, la coopérative de Belyouneche, la population locale, les élus et les autorités locales.
5. **Période :** 3 ans
6. **Version :** PADBM 1.0
7. **Les objectifs spécifiques**
   1. Renforcement de la gouvernance de l’AMP de Belyounech
   2. Suivi scientifique de l’AMP de Belyounech
   3. Promotion de l’écotourisme dans la région

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| **Activités** | **Responsables** | **Outputs** | **2019** | | | | **2020** | | | | | | **2021** | | | | | |
| **1Q** | **2Q** | **3Q** | **4Q** | **1Q** | | **2Q** | | **3Q** | **4Q** | **1Q** | **2Q** | **3Q** | | **4Q** | |
| 1-1 Renforcer le texte juridique concernant les AMPs au Maroc | DPM | Un décret sur les AMPs |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 1-2 Création d’un comité permanent de gestion | DPM / Autorités locales / Coopérative de Belyounech | Plan de gestion |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 2-1 Suivi des indicateurs biologiques et écologiques de l’AMP | INRH | Indicateurs de suivi |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 3-1 Formation des marins pêcheurs en matière d’écotourisme | DPM /Ministère du Tourisme | Autorisations pour la pratique de cette activité |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 3-2 Sensibilisation de la population locale sur l’intéret socio-économique de l’ AMP | DPM | Panneaux de publicité, brochures… |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 3-4 Labellisation des produits de pêche issus de l’AMP | DPM / ONSSA | Label |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  | |  | |  |
| 3-6 Création d’opportunités pour les femmes des marins-pêcheurs | DPM / Coopérative | Activités Génératrices de revenus |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  | |  | |  |
| 3-7 Promotion des AGR telles que le pescatourisme et la plongée sous-marine de loisir | DPM /Coopérative / Association sportive |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  | |  | |  |

**SUDAN**

**Sudanese Red Sea Fishery Management**

***Visions***

A fisheries sector in red sea fish resources is protected and used wisely for sustainable production to bring lasting benefits to its people and future generations.

***Scope****:*

* Marine water fisheries.

***Key fisheries stakeholder***

Local and state government, fishermen, trade and company, international development partners and NGOs help in fisheries activities.

Frame work: 2019-2021

***Objective:***

1. The management approach involves creating forums, testing and using experimental fishing to generate and share data and then making and agreeing decisions together.
2. The next step requires agreement and identification by the key fishery institutions of the actions needed to implement and sustain the management plan.
3. Sudan’s Red Sea has six fishing zones: near shore inlets; inshore fringing reef; offshore reefs; offshore surface waters; offshore deep waters and boat channels where fishing is prohibited.
4. Represent the main fishing grounds and distinct ecosystems and aim to encourage fishing communities to become better organized and cooperate in the management of their local fishery grounds.
5. Participatory stock assessments that engage fishers and government together are effective in raising awareness and facilitating discussions on fishery management.
6. PARFISH stock assessment measures total fish biomass and cannot provide data on the composition of the fish stock.

***Elements to Be Addressed in the Strategy/Action Plan***

**Action for objective 1**:

1. Geographical areas – seven fishery management areas (FMA)

2. Fisheries – five main fisheries proposed

3. Goals and objectives – adoption of the principles for managing the fishery

4. Management matrix – integration of fishery management areas against the key fisheries so that specific management objectives can be identified for each FMA.

**Action for objective 2:** the management framework for the RS fishery and provides the first two tiers of a management log frame. The next step will require agreement and identification by the key institutions of the actions needed to implement and sustain the management plan. An important aspect of this will be endorsement by key policy makers at state and national levels of the management framework and subsequent action plans. Like a log-frame these specific actions will require a budget and commitment by government to make the plan operational and coordinated.

* Develop a national fisheries sector strategic plan and associated annual budgeted action plans.
* Develop national policies and monitor its implementation.

**Action for objective 3:** **Fishery management framework proposal – Key fishery management areas**

The fishery is regarded as predominantly as a small-scale fishery using small vessels and traditional fishing gears. To enable specific management arrangements to be set up around the fishing groups of fishing communities the core forum and technical working groups identified seven fishery management areas (FMAs) within the near shore fishing zone (0-200m isobar depth).

**Action for objective 4:** FMAs represent the main fishing grounds and distinct

ecosystems and aim:

* To encourage fishing communities to become better organized.
* Cooperate in the management of their local fishery grounds.

**Action for objective 5:** participatory stock assessments that engage fishers and government together are effective in raising awareness and facilitating discussions on fishery management

**Action for objective 6:** Proposed biological / ecological goals:

1. Reduce fishing effort during the spawning season of the coral trout species - najil

2. Establish management strategies for the five key fishery species group of: sea cucumber; demersal finfish (najil); pelagic finfish; shark and shell fish (shrimp, crab, lobster, trochus).

3. Keep the impact on the structure, processes and functions of the fishery ecosystem to an acceptable minimum.

**Action for objective 6:** The aim of fishery management in the Red Sea is to establish a network of fishery forums that represent all key stakeholders, key fisheries and the main fishery management areas’Proposed biological / ecological goals:

1. Reduce fishing effort during the spawning season of the coral trout species - najil

2. Establish management strategies for the five key fishery species group of: sea cucumber; demersal finfish (najil); pelagic finfish; shark and shell fish (shrimp, crab, lobster, trochus).

3. Keep the impact on the structure, processes and functions of the fishery ecosystem to an acceptable minimum.

***Proposed governance goals:***

1. Strengthen the fishery policy framework by developing a budgeted fishery management plan Strengthen the representation and status of the Red Sea Fishery Coordination Forum

3. Strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of the Fishery Administration

4. Develop co-management arrangements to improve coordination and compliance of fishers to fishing rules

***Reformulated goals with emphasis on improving representation and legal recognition of the forums:***

1. Strengthen the fishery policy framework by developing a budgeted fishery management plan that adheres to regional and international agreements

2. Strengthen the representation and status of the Red Sea Fishery Coordination by ensuring proper representation of fishing communities and ensuring that the interests of women are addressed adequately

**SYRIA**

**Fanar ben hani pilot project :**

**Protection of marine and coastal biodiversity at Fanar ben hani MPA lattakia**

* Fanar ben Hani was declared in 2000. It is the first marine reserve established in the Syrian coast.

1. **Time frame** : 2019-2021
2. **Strategic objective**:
   1. Protected area is managed sustainably in partnership with the local community.
3. **Common vision/objectives to be shared among different sectors/agencies (Back-casting exercise)**
   1. A sustainably managed MPA with action plan that could be a good reference for other MPAs.
4. **Regional/national priorities that this will contribute to:**
   1. Sustainable fishing
   2. Aichi targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity
5. **Issue(s) to be addressed**
   1. Overfishing.
   2. Oil Pollution.
   3. Sewage.
   4. Random fishing methods.
   5. Lack of knowledge of the importance of marine species.
   6. Invasive species.
6. **Planning and management tools and approaches**
   1. Establishing steering committee
   2. Socio-economic studies of the site
   3. Flora and fauna survey
   4. Capacity building
   5. Awareness and communications
   6. Evaluation of biodiversity services
   7. Programs to protect threatened species
7. **Ensure sustainable implementation/monitoring/evaluation**
   1. Create activities to secure funding for sustainability of plan implementation like Ecotourism.
8. **Ensure sustainable financing, including synergies with potential/existing initiative**
   1. Searching for International organizations fund or national donors with interest of environment.

**TUNISIA**

**Création d’une Aire marine protégée dans la lagune de Boughrara (Golfe de Gabès)**

**Objectif**:

protéger/conserver biodiversité marine et côtière et rationaliser/valoriser son exploitation en adoptant une approche intégrée et basée sur les services de l’écosystème.

**Portée:**Le Golfe de Gabès se caractérise par un linéaire côtier sur 626 km, représenté par trois grandes unités géomorphologiques: (1) La zone renferme une grande diversité de formations littorales (sabhkas, plages, lagunes, dunes et zones humides) et écosystèmes côtiers (oasis, oueds et les communautés de végétation particulière) ; (2) La zone marine est délimitée par Ras Kaboudia au nord, au sud par la frontière avec la Libye, et à l’est par l’isobathe -50 m au nord et de -100 m. Cette dernière limite (-100 m) semble être une importante aire de répartition du poisson guitare Rhinobatos rhinobatos et Rhinobatos cumiculs Echwikhi et al. (2014). On trouve également dans le golfe de Gabès une variété d’écosystème insulaire dont les plus importantes sont les îles de Djerba, les îles Kerkennah et les îles Kneiss ; (3). La région du Golfe représente 33% des côtes tunisiennes. La ressource biologique de cette région est soumise à une exploitation intence qui a conduit à la surexploition de la ressoucre, à la régression de la biodiversité biologique et aux conflits spatio-temporelles entre les pêcheurs. Aussi, cette région est soumise à une action anthropique assez importante (urbanisation, pollution, tourisme de masse, pêche non règlementaire…).

La lagune de Boughrara ou écosystème lagunaire du sud tunisien est située au Sud de l’île de Djerba, sur la bordure méridionale du golfe de Gabès. Elle communique avec la mer (eaux du golfe de Gabès) par deux passages situés l'un dans sa partie nord-est (canal d'El Kantara: largeur 12,5m; profondeur 4m avant les aménagements) l'autre dans sa partie nord-ouest (canal d'Ajim: largeur 2,2 Km; profondeur 15m). La superficie de la lagune, estimée à 50.000ha, lui confère la première place des lagunes tunisiennes. La lagune dont la profondeur moyenne est estimée à 4,4 m, présente un intérêt économique dans la région puisque la pêche et l’élevage aquacole y sont pratiqués depuis longtemps.

La lagune de Boughrara est une zone humide classé site RAMSAR et est connue par une importante biodiversité marine (flore et faune) et par une fréquentation des oiseaux. Le site abrite des activités d’aquaculture relativement anciennes qui ont eu un impact sur la qualité du milieu.

**Calendrier:**

* January 2019- december 2021.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Composante** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** |
| 1. **Gouvernance de l’AMP Boughrara :** |  |  |  |  |
| Consultation et finalisation des composantes du projet |  |  |  |  |
| Cartographie des parties prenantes |  |  |  |  |
| Mise en place des structures du projet CoPil et CoGest |  |  |  |  |
| Préparation et adoption de la charte de Bon Etat Ecologique de la lagune de Boughrara |  |  |  |  |
| Préparation et adoption du plan de gestion Intégré à court terme de la lagune de Boughrara |  |  |  |  |
| Préparation d’un plan de financement durable |  |  |  |  |
| Mise en place de l’observatoire de la lagune de Boughrara |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Renforcement des capacités** |  |  |  |  |
| Mise en place d’un système de suivi évaluation de la qualité du milieu physique et environnemental (pollution, espèces exotiques, changement climatique) |  |  |  |  |
| Atelier de formation (populations, ONG, institutions…..) |  |  |  |  |
| Acquisition et mise à jour des données scientifiques |  |  |  |  |
| Formations sur les activités génératrices de revenues (ecotourisme, agriculture biologique, produits de terroire…), labellisation |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Communication et sensibilisation** |  |  |  |  |
| Centre d’échange d’information sur la Lagune de Boughrara |  |  |  |  |
| Bulletin annuel sur la lagune de boughrara |  |  |  |  |
| Organisation d’un évènement/rencontres annuels |  |  |  |  |

**Résultats de l'exercice :**

la lagune de Boughrara est mieux protégée contre toutes les formes de menaces et gérée durablement moyennant un processus participatif, consultatif et inclusif y compris les groupes des jeunes et femmes.

**Éléments à prendre en compte dans la stratégie / plan d'action :**

1. Les ressources biologiques marines et côtières sont équilibrées, exploitées durablement ·
2. Qualité physique et chimique du milieu améliorée
3. Population mieux sensibilisée et engagée
4. Un financement durable pour les activités est garanti

**Priorités régionales / nationales que cela contribuera à  
· Problème (s) à traiter :** Pollution de différentes origines, surexploitation, Changement Climatique, Espèces Exotiques Envahissantes, aménagement des terres et du territoires.

**· Outils et approches de planification et de gestion :** Approche par écosystème, solutions basées sur la nature, GIZC

**Les principaux acteurs à impliquer et leurs rôles**

Les administrations centrales et autorités locales : Gestion matérielle et financière, Veille à l’application de la règlementation régissant l’aménagement l’aire marine protégée.

Les institutions de recherches :

\* collecte des données et monitoring

\* Recommandations et mise à jour des acquis techniques.

Les communautés locales et les ONG’s : participation à la gestion et conservation, amélioration de leurs conditions de vies,

Les bailleurs de fonds (coopération bilatérale et multilatérale) : financement des activités

**· Stratégies et actions pour:**

1. Réussir un engagement politique :

Validation et adoption d’un plan d’action à court terme par les gouvernorats de Mednine; Elaborer et adopter une charte pour le bon état écologique de la lagune de Boughrara.

2. Faciliter la coordination intersectorielle entre les autorités :

Mise en place d’une unité de gestion de la lagune de Boughrara et d’un plan de financement pour les activités; Mise en place d’un observatoire

3. Communiquer avec différents intervenants et partenaires

Adopter une stratégie de communication. Etablissement d’un réseau de communication avec tous les participants (établissements de l’observatoire); Organisation des rencontres/journées périodiques.

4. Faciliter le renforcement des capacités à différents niveaux

Capacité building, (formation, sensibilisation des communautés locales, training communications entre stakeholders); Développement des activités génératrices de revenues

5. Assurer une mise en œuvre / un suivi / une évaluation durable

Création d’un observatoire de la lagune de Boughrara; Elaboration d’un bulletin périodique sur l’état de l’environnement à Bougharara

6. Assurer un financement durable, y compris des synergies avec les initiatives potentielles / existantes (création d’un mécanisme financier, développer un système ou un mécanisme de financement exple développer un écotourisme dans cette région).

**POTENTIAL REGIONAL SCALE APPROACH**

Objectives

* Regional Bodies support to the evaluation of the Barcelona Convention SAP BIO 2004-2019 mandated to the UNEP/MAP-SPA/RAC for 2018-19
* Strengthen synergies between Regional Bodies regarding the joint development of a post 2020 Strategic Action Plan for the Mediterranean Biodiversity

SCOPE and OUTCOME

The SAPBIO has currently an Advisory Committee integrated by several regional organisations for its implementation follow up. Reinforced capacity of this governance tool would be achieved through actions to: (i) allowing further exchange meetings and (ii) enlarging membership to currently very active regional players

The expected outcome would be:

Stronger harmonisation for post 2020 biodiversity conservation actions in the Region

* Advisory Committee of the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (SAP BIO) in the Mediterranean

Current membership:

WWF, UNEP/MAP Sec., IUCN, Bern Convention, REMPEC/IMO, UN-FAO, MEDWET/RAMSAR, UNESCO/IOC

Possible operational enlargement: CBD Sec., CMS, UN-FAO/GFCM, ACCOBAMS, UNEP-WCMC, Union for the MEDITERRANEAN, and observers from within partners of the BCN Convention

Possible Pilot Actions

* Multilateral exchange gatherings of these bodies representatives twice along 2019, to discuss on common interest issues arised during the SAP BIO 15-years planned implementation accomplished, to help orienting key topics to be addressed in a post 2020 Strategic Plan
* CBD facilitation in 2020 through SOI Regional Global Dialogue in the Mediterranean, enlarged to regional organisations dealing with environment (further than RS and RFMO ones) and involved into the Advisory Committee, to align with post-2020 marine-related Aichi Targets and SDG14 (milestone action)
* Further implication of regional organisations along 2020-21 in an eventual preparation of a new post-2020 SAP BIO to ensure a more efective coordination, synergy and overlapping avoidance of the different regional actors related to environmental and natural resources policy in the Mediterranean

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