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REPORT OF THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP, SEOICHEON, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 14-18 OCTOBER 2019

INTRODUCTION

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

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

3. In recognition of this urgent need, the [Sustainable Ocean Initiative](#) (SOI) was created in the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The execution of SOI activities is coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention. 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 for building partnerships and enhancing capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas by:

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

(b) Identifying best practices, facilitating information sharing, and learning from experiences, and facilitating the provision of relevant guidance;

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

(d) Providing for communication among policymakers, scientific communities and local stakeholders.

5. Pursuant to the objectives of SOI, the Executive Secretary convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Training of Trainers Workshop, with financial support from the Government of the Republic of

Korea (through the [Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries](#)) and in collaboration with the [National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea](#) (MABIK) and various SOI partners in Seocheon, Republic of Korea, from 14 to 18 October 2019.

6. The workshop focused on providing experts with the tools, guidelines and information needed to develop and implement successful training programmes on a range of issues in their respective countries at national and/or subnational levels.

7. In particular, the workshop aimed to support experts from national-level agencies of developing country Parties to Identifying the national/subnational context for integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contribute to enhanced national implementation towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular by strengthening national scientific, technical and managerial capacity on: (a) key elements of integrated cross-sectoral approaches to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, including integrated coastal management and marine spatial planning, and (b) approaches to training, capacity development and multi-stakeholder engagement. In this way, the workshop aimed to capacitate the participants with knowledge and information in integrated approaches to management and to enhance their skills and understanding on means to impart this information through capacity development activities within their respective countries.

8. The workshop was attended by experts from Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kiribati, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Romania, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Sudan, as well as resource speakers from the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers/Coope Solidar R. L., Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Simon Bolivar University, and University of Lisbon. The full list of workshop participants is attached as annex I.

9. Throughout the meeting, the participants were treated to tours of the various facilities of the National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea (MABIK) as well as special guest lectures by MABIK researchers.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

10. Mr. Sun-do Hwang, President of the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea (MABIK) provided an opening statement. He expressed his appreciation to all the delegates of the participating countries for coming to Korea to attend the workshop and welcomed them to the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea. He noted the importance of the workshop and its similarities to the goals and objectives of the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea of expanding awareness, understanding and appreciation of marine biodiversity, and in developing the skills and knowledge of individuals to further these outcomes throughout their networks. He encouraged them to make use of their time in the Republic of Korea by engaging thoroughly in the workshop and by exploring the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea.

11. Mr. Roh-hyun Myung, Director for Marine Ecology Division, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea noted that real change to improve the state of marine biodiversity started at the level of the individual and that the focus of this workshop on building individual leaders was central to that. He stressed the focus of the Republic of Korea on building strong partnerships with colleagues around the world to achieve common goals and was happy that the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries could support SOI as a key aspect of this goal.

12. Mr. Joe Appiott, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity extended sincere appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for their financial support for this workshop, through the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, and for their long-standing collaboration and support for the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. He also expressed sincere appreciation to all the participants as well as resource speakers, who brought to this workshop their strong commitment to and common vision of the conservation and sustainable use marine biodiversity. He highlighted many challenges faced in achieving global goals for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, which

outlined the urgent need for expanded efforts to develop the capacity of Parties and facilitate partnerships among relevant stakeholders to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He urged the participants in the workshop to demonstrate themselves as potential leaders to further strengthen their countries' existing efforts and help their fellow colleagues through the provision of national capacity-building activities, in order to achieve their ocean development goals, and to communicate what they had learned to their colleagues and stakeholders in their respective countries through national training activities and other means.

ITEM 2. WORKSHOP BACKGROUND, APPROACH, AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

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

14. In order to give the substantive background and focus of the workshop, the following participants delivered presentations, followed by a question-and-answer session:

(a) Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) delivered a presentation on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals, and Global efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity within the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(b) Mr. Chua Thia-Eng delivered a presentation on developing national and local capacity to meet the challenges in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas and enhancing ocean and coastal governance, characterizing major obstacles and capacity needs for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the role of integrated coastal and ocean management (ICM) in addressing the needs;

15. Then Mr. Joseph Appiott gave a short presentation outlining the objectives, approach and expected outputs of the workshop. The workshop programme is provided in annex II.

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

17. This was followed by a breakout group exercise facilitated by Mr. Eduardo Klein (resource speaker), in which participants discussed their needs and expectations for the workshop. The summary of expectations of workshop participants is provided in annex IV.

ITEM 3. IDENTIFYING THE NATIONAL/SUBNATIONAL CONTEXT FOR INTEGRATED CROSS-SECTORAL MARINE AND COASTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

18. Under this agenda item, the workshop focused on identifying the national/subnational context for integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management. First, participants were invited to provide presentations on challenges and issues in their respective national contexts, addressing elements such as the values of marine and coastal biodiversity in each country, key threats to marine and coastal biodiversity, existing policy responses to address key threats and national efforts to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets, priority areas for national capacity development to enhance current national efforts for addressing key threats and effectively achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and important stakeholders for collaboration in developing national capacity development programmes.

19. A breakout group session was then organized during which participants conducted a rapid self-assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in their respective countries and identify capacity needs based on this assessment, building on the above-mentioned national-level presentations. After, participants were invited, in a plenary discussion, to report on the results of the sessions, to further discuss priorities for the development of training programmes and to identify what the participants expect to learn from the workshop to support the development of training programmes. Issues raised during the plenary discussion and the results of the breakout group exercise on this topic are provided in annex V.

ITEM 4. KEY ELEMENTS, PROCESSES, AND TOOLS FOR INTEGRATED CROSS-SECTORAL MARINE AND COASTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

20. Under this item, selected expert resource speakers delivered theme presentations on the key elements, processes, and tools of cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management. Each presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
21. Mr. Chua Thia-Eng addressed key elements, processes and tools of integrated coastal management (ICM) systems, including the ICM cycle, and implementation on the ground.
22. Ms. Maria Partidario (resource speaker) delivered a presentation on strategic environmental assessment (SEA) as a strategic assessment framework for achieving sustainable development, addressing SEA's relevance for, and contribution to, marine and coastal planning and management.
23. Mr. Eduardo Klein (resource speaker) then gave a presentation outlining the main elements of marine spatial planning.
24. Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera (resource speaker) gave a presentation on incorporating traditional knowledge and engaging indigenous peoples and local communities in planning, decision-making and management.
25. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex III.
26. Following the presentations, participants were organized into a breakout group session on engaging indigenous peoples and local communities in planning, decision-making and management. The results of the discussions were reported to the plenary after the session.
27. Next, the participants undertook a simulation exercise presenting a scenario in which competing uses and conservation priorities for a hypothetical area must be reconciled using cross-sectoral collaboration for information gathering, analysis and area-based planning, geographical information system (GIS) tools to support marine spatial planning and communicating with different stakeholders. The approach and results of the exercise are presented in annex VI.
28. Selected expert resource speakers delivered theme presentations on approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement:
- (a) First, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng gave a presentation on approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement in the context of the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA);
 - (b) Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera gave a presentation on approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement in the context of experiences in engaging indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - (c) Next, Ms. Maria Partidario delivered a presentation on strategic approaches for stakeholder involvement, including different practices and techniques for engaging a wide range of stakeholders.
29. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex III.
30. A breakout group exercise was then organized to discuss stakeholders mapping and communication planning, followed by a plenary discussion, the results of this discussion are presented in annex VII.

ITEM 5. DEVELOPING NATIONAL/SUBNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATED CROSS-SECTORAL MARINE AND COASTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

31. A central objective of the workshop was to provide participants with guidance, information and support, both regarding the substantive elements of integrated planning and management and on key

elements of capacity development and training, so that they are able to design a strategy to develop and implement a capacity development initiative in their own country. Participants were further supported in doing so through the guidance of expert resource persons, who were designated to support specific participants based on background, areas of expertise, and demonstrated need.

32. On the issue of key elements of capacity development to support integrated marine and coastal management, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng delivered a theme presentation on addressing capacity needs for integrated marine and coastal management.

33. This was followed by a theme presentation by Mr. Joseph Appiott on key elements for designing, developing, and undertaking training activities.

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

35. Following the plenary session, the participants formulated mentor/mentee groups. These mentors supported the participants in developing a draft plan for national/subnational training programme for cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management in support of towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Building on previous workshop discussions, small groups or individuals, with the support of the resource persons/mentors, identified specific strategies and actions to develop and implement a national/subnational training programme in their respective countries.

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

37. The strategies developed by each of the workshop participants are provided in annex VIII.

ITEM 6. CONCLUSION

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

ITEM 7. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

39. The workshop closed at 1 p.m. on Friday, 29 September 2017.

40. Following the closure of the workshop, a field trip to the National Ecology Institute was organized for the participants by the National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea.

Annex I

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WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Time	Activity
Monday, 14 October	
9 – 9.30 a.m.	Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President of the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea (MABIK) • Representative of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea • Representative of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity • Representative of the EAS Partnership Council
9.30 – 10 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
10 – 10.30 a.m.	Agenda item 2. Workshop background, objectives, approach and expected outputs <p>2.1 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>2.2 Global efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity within the Convention on Biological Diversity <i>Q and A</i></p>
10.30 – 11.15 a.m.	2.3 Developing national and local capacity to meet the challenges in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas and enhancing ocean and coastal governance <i>Q and A</i>
11.15 – 11.30 a.m.	2.4 Workshop approaches and expected outputs
11.30 a.m. – 12 noon	2.5 Breakout group exercise: <i>Expectations for the workshop</i>
12 noon – 12.30 p.m.	Agenda item 3. Identifying the national/subnational context for integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets <p>3.1 Identifying national/subnational context</p>
12.30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 4 p.m.	Agenda item 3.1 (<i>continued</i>)
4 – 4.30 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
4.30 – 5 p.m.	Agenda item 3.1 (<i>continued</i>)
5 – 6 p.m.	Agenda item 3 (<i>continued</i>) <p>3.2 Breakout group exercise: <i>Aichi Biodiversity Target self-assessment to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</i></p>
Tuesday, 15 October	
9 – 10 a.m.	Breakout group exercise (<i>continued</i>)
10 – 10.30 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
10.30 – 12 p.m.	Agenda item 4. Key elements, processes and tools for integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management <p>4.1 Key elements, processes and tools for integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management <i>Theme presentations on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated marine and coastal area management • Environmental impact assessment • Strategic environmental assessment • Marine spatial planning <p><i>Q and A</i></p>
12 noon – 1.30 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
1.30-2 p.m.	3.3 Plenary session

Time	Activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting on the results of breakout group session • Priorities for development of future training programmes
2 – 3 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4 (continued)</p> <p>4.2 Incorporating traditional knowledge and engaging indigenous peoples and local communities in planning, decision-making and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme presentation • Breakout group exercise
3 – 6.30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea break during the session</i>	<p>Agenda item 4 (continued)</p> <p>4.3 Cross-sectoral marine spatial planning simulation exercise Through role-playing, participants will exercise on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectoral collaboration for information gathering and analysis • Cross-sectoral collaboration for area-based planning • Use of GIS overlay information for marine spatial planning • Communicating with different stakeholders <p><i>Plenary discussion</i></p>
Wednesday, 16 October	
9 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea break during the session</i>	<p>Agenda item 4 (continued)</p> <p>4.4 Approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder involvement • Communication • Breakout group exercise: Stakeholder mapping and communication planning
12.30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 3 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 5. Developing national/subnational training programmes to support integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p> <p>5.1 Key elements of capacity development to support integrated marine and coastal management <i>Theme presentations on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing capacity needs for integrated marine and coastal management • Key elements for designing, developing and undertaking training activities • <i>Q & A; Plenary discussion</i>
3 – 6.30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea break during the session</i>	<p>5.2 Mentoring Session/Individual Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate mentor-mentee group: This mentor-mentee group will work as a team in developing a draft plan for national/subnational training programme throughout the week • Building on previous workshop discussion, small groups or individuals, with the support of the resource persons/mentors, will identify specific strategies and actions to develop and implement a national/subnational training programme in their respective countries to support integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. <p>Plenary session on the results and observations from the mentoring session</p>
Thursday, 17 October	
9 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the</i>	<p>Agenda item 5.2 (continued)</p> <p>Plenary session: Reporting by participants on the progress made</p>

Time	Activity
<i>session</i>	
12.30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 6.30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the session</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda item 5.2 (<i>continued</i>)
Friday, 18 October	
9 a.m. – 12 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the session</i>	5.3 Presentation of strategies and actions for developing training programme <i>Plenary session</i> Individual participants will be invited to present on their work and receive feedback from other participants/resource speakers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on Overseas Development Assistance provided by the National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea (MABIK)
12 noon – 12.30 p.m.	Agenda item 6. Conclusion 6.1 Key conclusions 6.2 Future collaboration 6.3 Workshop evaluation and feedback Agenda item 7. Closure of the workshop
12.30– 1.30 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 p.m.	Field trip

Annex III

SUMMARIES OF THEME PRESENTATIONS

Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals – Linkages and opportunities

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

Mr. Appiott described the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and highlighted the 2050 Vision. He then introduced the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals. He emphasized that the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals complement each other, to such an extent that they cannot be achieved in isolation of one another. In other words, actions towards conservation and sustainable use of global biodiversity will not only help achieve the Aichi targets, but also address other global socioeconomic and environmental issues, including poverty and climate change. He also stressed that, while these are great commitments that Governments have agreed upon, effective on-ground implementation at the national level is imperative in achieving these targets and goals.

Developing national and local capacity to meet the challenges in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas and enhancing coastal and marine governance

(by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA)

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

Workshop approaches and expected outputs

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

Mr. Appiott outlined the objectives of the workshop as well as its expected outputs. First, he presented that the workshop aims to facilitate national implementation towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, through long-term capacity development and global networking among practitioners. The workshop is also to enable the application of the ecosystem approach through integrated and cross-sectoral planning and management. He expressed his hope that long-term capacity development and continuous global networking can be facilitated through this workshop as a community among the participants is formed and therefore a platform created for sharing lessons-learned and experiences. Mr. Appiott reminded participants that we all share a common vision and face similar challenges, and this allows us to take a more holistic approach in addressing issues related to marine biodiversity. Therefore, the workshop intends to focus on bringing diverse expertise and experiences, sharing of lessons-learned and available training tools/materials, and facilitating individual

coaching and mentoring, which will ultimately contribute to a long-term networking of practitioners in different marine sectors. Lastly, he described the workshop's expected outputs, including development of mentorships and specific proposals for long-term national training programmes.

Integrated marine and coastal area management

(by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA)

In his presentation, Mr. Chua focused on the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) system and integrating Aichi Biodiversity Targets into the development of ICM programmes. He noted that many administrative boundaries needed to be taken into consideration when addressing coastal management issues. Therefore, it was necessary to start at a smaller scale and incrementally upscale ICM to eventually recover the whole coastal ecosystem. He added that efforts towards the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals must also take such steps. Mr. Chua noted that ICM was a system because it was comprehensive, systematic, documented and participatory. He then explained the framework of ICM and highlighted the importance of a coordinating mechanism that could bring all agents together and reduce conflicts among them under the framework. He introduced the ICM cycle and how the system facilitated political assessments legitimizing the decisions made, and collaborative partnerships among stakeholders, which allows for interdisciplinary approaches and policy-science integration. He further elaborated different strengths of the ICM system/cycle at various levels, as well as their key driving forces. Lastly, he highlighted that effective use of the key elements, processes and tools of ICM system ensures incremental improvements of coastal and marine ecosystems in the delivery of ecosystem services.

Strategic Environmental Assessment as a strategic assessment framework for achieving sustainable development

(by Ms. Maria Partidario, University of Lisbon)

Ms. Partidario introduced a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). She focused on how it is relevant for marine and coastal protection and management, and ways in which it contributes to the ocean sustainability. She described how SEA is consisted of a range of analytical and participatory approaches that aim to integrate environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes. Furthermore, she noted that SEA evaluates the inter-linkages with economic and social considerations, identifying impacts at a macro level and allowing rational decisions to be made. She explained that SEA exists to supplement Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in order to implement projects with a broader scope of thinking that extends beyond the project level and covers main components of policy, plan and programme. She pointed out that SEA aims at good strategies by looking at objectives, key drivers and restrictions etc., while EIA aims at good designs as EIA focuses on impact-oriented factors of projects. Ms Partidario also mentioned that SEA focuses more on the local context, which results in a more specific approach for project implementation. She then explained the strategic thinking for sustainable development which focuses on transformative processes from a traditional SEA to a SEA that changes practices and enables sustainability driven decision-making. In this regard, she added that the strategic thinking SEA takes more of a constructive approach focusing on values and drivers of future development, as opposed to EIA taking a control-driven approach. With respect to linking SEA to the planning process of a project, she suggested that a separate but well-articulated coordination may be more beneficial than a totally integrated coordination of SEA in the planning process. She added that this is because the interconnectedness of the SEA and the planning process is crucial for the overall success. Lastly, she presented the Coastal Development Strategy in Mozambique as a good example of the SEA application and shared her experience in Indonesia at a training course of trainers on SEA, where conducive training atmosphere and participatory techniques led to success.

Marine spatial planning

(by Mr. Eduardo Klein, Simon Bolivar University)

Mr. Klein described marine spatial planning (MSP) as a process for regulating, managing and protecting the marine environment, which addresses the multiple, cumulative and potentially conflicting uses of the sea. He stressed that MSP is based on the ecosystem approach (balancing ecological, economic, and social goals and objectives towards sustainable development), integrated across sectors and among levels of government, place-based or area-based, adaptive and capable of learning from experience, strategic and anticipatory and participatory. Mr. Klein explained that MSP can be used to a) analyse and assess the need for ocean space; b) assess the cumulative impacts on ocean; c) identify compatibilities and conflicts among different uses of ocean resources; and d) allocate space to different uses of ocean resources. On the other hand, he noted that MSP cannot be used to control the performance or behaviour of human activities in terms of the production of goods and services, as it is not a control mechanism. He then reviewed the following key steps of MSP:

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

He also discussed how MSP provides a process in which global biodiversity commitments are at the centre of planning and management processes. On the issue of stakeholder's participation, he stressed the importance of specifying boundaries and providing the stakeholders with a concrete picture of goals to achieve, which allows their practical knowledge on the target space to be fully taken into consideration. He also added that identifying potential conflicts by studying the compatibilities among different activities (e.g. fishing and scuba diving) in the target space is essential.

Incorporating traditional knowledge and engaging indigenous peoples and local communities in planning, decision-making and management

(by Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers/Coope Solidar R. L.)

Ms. Solis Rivera first presented a brief video on 'maintaining marine biodiversity governance vitality'. She noted that indigenous peoples and local communities near the sea should not be seen as obstacles but strong collaborators for conservation, and their knowledge and our knowledge should be amalgamated. She also stated that marine vitality is difficult to achieve without setting an effective framework or rules. Here, she defined 'vitality' as when actors are active, make decisions, function, respond, and play their role and responsibilities in a timely and appropriate manner. With a case study in Costa Rica on a group of women gathering mollusks, she described that the first participatory mollusc sustainable use management plan was developed in the country because the government acknowledged their rights and incorporated their traditional knowledge into the management plan. She emphasized that alliances at the political, environmental and financial levels among actors and stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, are critical in achieving marine vitality because stakeholders communicate with each other. Lastly, she highlighted the importance of capacity building of indigenous peoples and local communities, recognizing community participation as a right, developing communication tools for indigenous peoples and local communities, and involving them throughout the planning process.

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

PEMSEA's experience

(by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA)

Mr. Chua reviewed the core elements and enabling factors of effective cross-sectoral planning and management, emphasizing the importance of a common vision with clear objectives and target outcomes, a framework for collaboration and programme development, and a platform for inter-agency and multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination. He then explained how to build stakeholders involvement and consultation into the ICM programme. He highlighted that the consultation process is what makes the programme legitimate, although challenges to implement the process may vary depending on the local political and social contexts. He especially stressed the importance of coordinating mechanisms for coordination across agencies and stakeholders as a key enabling tool for cross-sectoral planning and management. He focused as well on the importance of local-level stakeholders, including universities, research institutions, communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), media, the private sector, and local government agencies, and the need to build their capacity in this regard. Using different case studies, he presented lessons-learned and success stories of stakeholder involvement in ICM programmes. He also pointed out that ICM methods ensure inclusiveness and that creating an informed public through effective communication strategy strengthens effectiveness.

Approaches to cross-sectoral planning and management and multi-stakeholder engagement: experience of indigenous peoples and local communities

(by Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers/Coope Solidar R. L.)

Ms. Solis Rivera began with presenting some examples of needs and concerns of indigenous peoples and local communities in different countries. Then, she briefly described tools and processes that can help address these needs and concerns, which included prior informed consent, cultural objection, recognition of rights, ethical codes, participatory mapping, and actors mapping. She pointed out that we need to begin with initiatives at the local level, instead of bringing the issues to the high-level authorities, as various global frameworks, targets and agendas already engage with these authorities. She emphasized that when we engage local stakeholders, we need to use their language and present information in a clear and simple manner, so they fully understand the process and are adequately supported. Ms. Solis Rivera drew the attention to the International Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF guidelines) developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. She pointed out how the SSF guidelines take approaches with a particular focus on human rights and apply them to the fishing industry. She also introduced the Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA) Consortium and highlighted its good governance system and strong connections with the areas concerning indigenous peoples and local communities. Lastly, she stressed that respect for traditional knowledge, mixed with science and sharing of political and financial powers, will allow us to truly maintain marine vitality by improving the livelihoods of local stakeholders.

Strategic approaches for stakeholder involvement

(by Ms. Maria Partidario, University of Lisbon)

Ms. Partidario noted that mere consultation in the context of environmental assessment is limited or insufficient in terms of stakeholder involvement. She then stressed the importance of the distinction between what is the “public” and what is the “interested public”. She also introduced the IAIA principles which define stakeholders as the proponent, public, decision maker(s) and the regulator. Here, she underlined that collective values cannot be the sum of individuals values. She presented three different levels of participation: (a) giving information-passive participation (unidirectional); (b) consultation through public hearings and open forums (bidirectional); and (c) interactive participation through workshops, co-management and negotiations (multidirectional). She emphasized that it was necessary to solicit views for creative development and mutual learning, and for this reason, it was important to establish close relationships with the stakeholders and invest in it. She also added that, the bigger the number of engaged stakeholders, the more direct and simpler the form of participation that should be pursued. She presented a number of organizations that provided useful tools for public participation. She highlighted that, while public engagement could not validate environmental proposals, it should be used to build better development processes and was an excellent monitoring mechanism. Lastly, she suggested

avoiding telling the stakeholders what we want them to know, but, rather, make them part of the solution by hearing their views from early stages.

Addressing capacity needs for integrated marine and coastal management

(by Mr. Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA)

Mr. Chua first noted that an ICM system is to take a more comprehensive approach and prepare a plan of actions for addressing challenges such as natural disasters, food insecurity, and biodiversity loss. Therefore, capacity building is critical not only at the individual level but also at the management level. He stressed that crisis management requires a great many skills and financial resources, and the challenge is to utilize these resources effectively in implementing a complex management regime. He then noted three key qualities that a good coastal manager must possess: the abilities to (a) think like a scientist, (b) work like a manager and (c) speak like a diplomat, and that capacity development activities for managers should aim to build their skills in these areas. In this regard, he outlined the different thematic areas of focus and disciplines that can be incorporated when aiming to capacitate managers, including communication science, economics, natural science, social science and political science. Mr. Chua explained that the key is to bring people into coordination and integrate functions of different agencies, in order to adequately respond to unexpected or complex challenges. He also stressed the key elements of effective approaches to capacity development activities, namely the importance of having clear objectives and training targets, understanding the needs of each participant and ensuring they participate actively, having a strong understanding of the subject matter, building on experiences that the participants have, and building technical skills, where appropriate. Lastly, he pointed out that it is essential to: (a) build institutional capacity, especially at the local level; (b) ensure sustainable supply of human resources at the management level and increase technical capacity through job training; and (c) take a holistic approach through the ICM system.

Key elements and processes for designing, developing and undertaking training activities

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

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

*Annex IV***EXPECTATIONS FOR THE WORKSHOP**

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

- Acquire knowledge and specific tools for the management of marine areas
- Share the expertise and knowledge between their colleagues in their countries
- Connect with practitioners and decision makers in their region and build a solid network of marine managers and trainers
- Learn about implementation techniques and move forward to develop their national management plans for their marine spaces



Figure 1. Word cloud created based on breakout group discussions

Annex V

SUMMARY OF AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS SELF-ASSESSMENT TO ACHIEVE THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

Under item 3.2, a breakout group exercise was organized. A rapid self-assessment of progress towards the Aichi targets was conducted by individual participants sitting in groups, followed by a discussion on capacity needs to achieve the Aichi Targets.

1. Rapid self-assessment of progress towards the Aichi Targets

1.1 Objective: The purpose of this exercise was to lead participants to conduct a comparative assessment of their perception in relation to the state of their region/country in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

1.2 Methodology: Participants were organized in four groups, as a function of their progress in relation to the Aichi Targets and the nature of issues and challenges presented in their presentations. They were then introduced to the self-assessment matrix and the respective scale of assessment:



Figure 2. Scale for Aichi Biodiversity Target Assessment

Each participant received 12 dots of one colour, associated to their group. They were asked to discuss in their group what the status of their country would be and select, for each Aichi target under analysis, the adequate level of assessment between 1 and 5. Each participant placed one dot per country in the table for each target, using the dot colour of their group.

1.3 Results



Figure 3. Results of the dot-map survey for participant countries in the self-assessment

	Blue	Red	Green	Yellow	Total
Level 5	1	1	0	2	4
Level 4	4	6	1	8	19
Level 3	18	30	32	24	104
Level 2	23	6	15	12	56
Level 1	1	2	0	2	5

Figure 4. Vote totals resulting from the self-assessment survey

1.4 Learning points from the self-assessment

This self-assessment reflected only perceptions of participants and in no way can be compared to an assessment that would be based on solid analysis and on data collection work. But it helped people to have a collective notion of where they are in relation to the achievement of the Aichi Targets.

The self-assessment was driven by two main questions: (a) it relates only to marine and coastal activities; (b) it questions whether efforts in place are enough to achieve Aichi Targets by 2020.

Concentration of results in level 3 represents a huge span of possibilities, but largely relate to a comfort zone – people are afraid to assume a 2, or even a 1, or else don't feel confident enough to assume a 5 or a 4.

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

Under agenda item 4.3, participants undertook a simulation exercise, led by Mr. Eduardo Klein (resource speaker), in which participants were presented with a hypothetical scenario of competing uses and conservation priorities for a given coastal area must be reconciled using cross-sectoral collaboration for marine spatial planning. In particular, the goals of the exercise are:

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

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

- (a) *Base layers*: Coastline, urban areas polygon, roads, small populated sites, submarine cables, hydrology, bathymetry, shaded relief of the terrain;
- (b) *Oil industry*: Off shore bidding blocks polygons, off-shore production wells, off-shore exploration wells, underwater pipelines, oil refineries;
- (c) *Maritime transport*: Main shipping routes, anchoring areas, ports, shipping density;
- (d) *Fisheries*: 2014 fishing boat locations, summary of daily visits by quadrants, density model of fishing boats presence;
- (e) *Aquaculture*: Areas of aquaculture present and projected projects;
- (f) *Biodiversity*: Declared protected areas polygons, priority areas for conservation of marine biodiversity, OBIS marine biodiversity records, locations and cover of mangrove forests, coastal lagoons, seagrass meadows, rocky shores, turtle feeding areas, marine crocodile habitat, cetaceans habitat, bird nesting and feeding areas, large and small pelagic fish habitat, soft bottom benthic communities, hard bottom benthic communities; and
- (g) *Oceanography*: Seasonal maps of sea surface temperature and chlorophyll A concentration
- (h) *Traditional owners*: areas where rights of property has been given to local populations
- (i) *Wind and wave farms*: Areas of present and projected wind and wave energy projects

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

- Oil industry
- Artisanal fisheries
- Private tourism industry

- NGO for biodiversity conservation

Each team was allowed to study the available information and discuss the strategy of their respective stakeholder group for use and/or management of the area. Also, they were asked to evaluate all the possible trade-offs they are willing to accept during the negotiation with the other sectors. Then, during the second session, one or more participants of each sector participated in a small round table discussion with the representatives of the other sectors. During those discussions, they were tasked with agreeing on the best approaches to spatial management of area and produce a document with the trade-offs and agreements made. They were also tasked with producing a document with a set of management actions to support long-term conservation and sustainable development of marine biodiversity in the area, in particular taking into account Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Rules

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA LAYERS

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

Base layers and oceanography

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

The bathymetry is very regular with a depth of 70 m in some areas. Major bathymetry lines are shown in the map. A coastal and southward surface current (not shown) is present all year round, transporting

sediments and nutrients from the rich upwelling areas. The tidal range is about 30cm but in several places the intertidal zone could be of tens of meters, as the beach profile is very flat. As a proxy descriptor of the upwelling phenomena, seasonal maps of surface chlorophyll concentration are provided.

Urban infrastructure

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

Traditional land owners

Several communities have been recognized as original people of those land and their rights have been recognized legally. They thus have the right for managing their areas. Normally they are small communities with couple of hundred inhabitants. In general, they are poorly attended in terms of access to goods and services. The communities exploit marine resources like fishes and coastal molluscs. Also maintain small cattle ranges, mostly goats.

Energy sector: oil, gas, wind, wave

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

Maritime transport

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

Fisheries and aquaculture

No commercial fisheries are present in the area as the once prosperous industrial trawling was forbidden by law in 2010. Artisanal fisheries are well developed with roughly 500 registered small fishing boats (5-7 meters long with 3-4 fishermen per boat). The average monthly production per boat is 34 tonnes but varies depending on the target species. Demersal species and shrimps comprise more than 60% of the landings. Although comprising a small volume, pelagic species have a higher high market price. The region also has several shrimp farms of different size managed by private sector. New aquaculture developments are also identified.

Private tourism

Some areas have been identified with a high potential for tourism development. Basically, in the northeast of the peninsula, which is poorly developed, the tourism will focus on the use of sandy beaches, while in the Southern part, where the beaches are less appealing, the tourism could focus on bird watching. The presence of nesting and feeding sites for marine birds represent a potential resource for the eco-tourism activities. Of special importance is the presence of the saltwater crocodile, an endangered species. There is also an international airport in service.

Biodiversity

There are many coastal and marine ecosystems in the area. Mangrove forests in the south are very important as nurseries, bird nesting areas and habitats of the endangered coastal crocodile. Some ecosystems are very well represented, such as sandy beaches, but others are quite unique and located in very small patches (coastal lagoons or rocky shores). The information about the biodiversity in open waters is mostly related to benthic organisms, which are predominately detritivores. The dynamics of the water column are governed by a seasonal upwelling process that occurs normally between January and April and provides a good source of nutrients from the bottom waters. A recent study identified several areas considered important to the conservation of marine biodiversity, due to the ecosystems that it contains and its conservation status. There is a plan to incorporate those areas (or at least parts of them) into the national system of MPAs.

Pressures

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

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

Results of the simulation exercise

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

During the exercise, five groups of stakeholders were organized: fishers, oil industry, private tourism sector, traditional landowners, and conservation NGO. During the first session, individual stakeholder groups met in a round table, in order to study the provided maps and data and plan their strategy for the cross-sectoral negotiation. In the second session three negotiation tables were conformed grouping one participant from each sector and allowed then to discuss the cross-sectoral management options for the area and to develop the final configuration of a plan for the management of the area. At the end, all work groups, reached a sound agreement to manage the area, and made several compromises to guarantee the long-term operations of their activities.

The agreements are summarized as follows:

Summary of management actions

Promote a marine protected (MPA) area offshore around the areas of high biodiversity and away of the main threats

Identify an exclusion zone for fisheries to promote the recovery of fishing stock and the conservation of commercial important species in the area

Invest in research to mitigate the impacts on biodiversity and tourism

Co-management of coastal areas for conservation of marine biodiversity

Promote stakeholder education programmes

Promote low-impact tourism activities in special demarcated areas

Delay the development of off-shore oil and gas fields in favour of other fields that have less impact on the marine biodiversity

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

(a) New protected areas will be created in the area, in some cases nominating already identified conservation important areas as new MPAs;

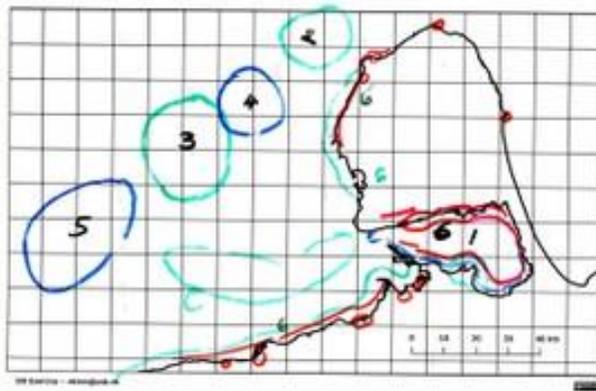
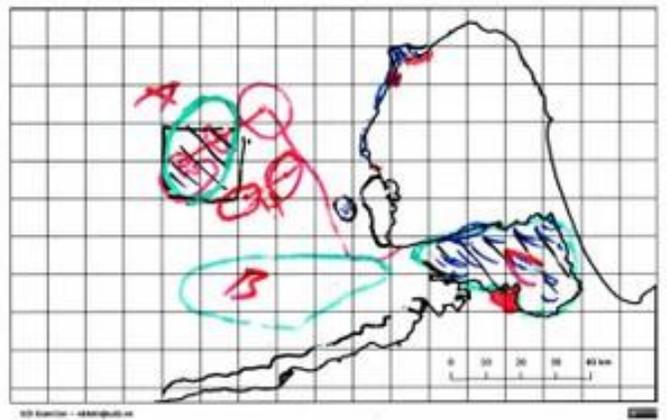
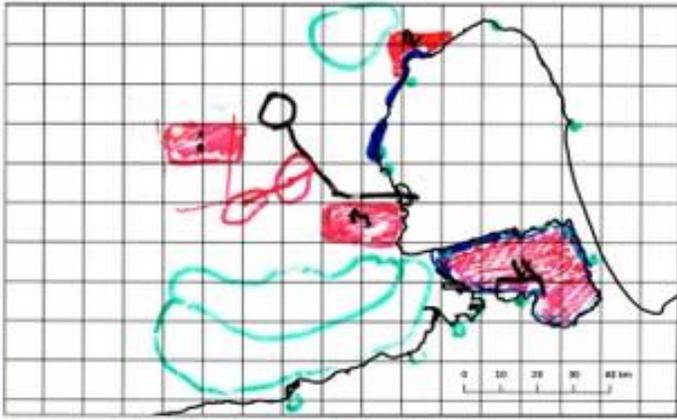
(b) The oil industry further agreed to develop areas that has the least impact on marine biodiversity;

(c) The tourism industry will move towards a low impact activities, incorporating fishers and local communities into their activities;

(d) All the sector will collaborate in research and educational programmes for the stakeholder.

All groups agreed on the difficulty of the negotiations, but understanding the need of the other stakeholders helped to reach common agreements. After carefully analysing the information provided, and the future developments plans of each of the sector, they reached a set of sound solutions for the management of the marine area.

Below are the group-produced maps, followed by the area fact-sheets:



Marine Managed Area Fact Sheet

IMPACT: ☆☆☆☆☆ FEASIBILITY: ☆☆☆☆☆

ID AND NAME OF THE AREA:
+
OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AREA:
Cs management & Co management.

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT:
Various Fisheries & NGOs

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:
Cs management of 65 of the Protected area Agreement with relevant authority to conduct eco tourism to not act to have detrimental effects

ACHIEVING / SDG TARGETS:
6.3 & 14

SWOT ANALYSIS:
STRENGTHS:
Co existing

WEAKNESSES:
Conflict between land owners & tourism to fisheries

OPPORTUNITIES:
Jobs, learning new skills

THREATS:
*Losses of jobs or local communities
Land grabbing*

GROUP MEMBERS:

Marine Managed Area Fact Sheet

IMPACT: ☆☆☆☆☆ FEASIBILITY: ☆☆☆☆☆

ID AND NAME OF THE AREA: *Fishing area 3, 6 & 7*

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AREA: *Support country economy & food security & biodiversity conservation*

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT:
NGOs, Fisher men/fiscal communities and oil owners

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:
*- arrangement to collaborate in management
- Share income in management
- Associate scientists in management
- advice on biology in fishing habitat
- Education*

ACHIEVING / SDG TARGETS: *Target 6*

SWOT ANALYSIS:
STRENGTHS: *High potentiality of fishier fish biomass*

WEAKNESSES: *Threaten by pollution, some fisher location are far from the coast*

OPPORTUNITIES: *Will of the policy makers to support fishier*

THREATS: *pollution of shipping movement,*

GROUP MEMBERS:
Amrath Abdelgaber, Emmanuel Mwanasara, Candace Simpson, Mita Kaku,

Marine

IMPACT: ☆☆☆☆☆

ID AND NAME OF THE AREA:
B. Abu Tomman

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AREA:
To develop cluster of the local

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT:
All

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:
Demonstration of Ecotourism Co-management

ACHIEVING / SDG TARGETS:

SWOT ANALYSIS:
STRENGTHS:
Presence of local fish, coral reef

WEAKNESSES:
Resource overuse

OPPORTUNITIES:
Ecotourism, income opportunities

THREATS:
Pollution from port

GROUP MEMBERS:
2 April

Marine

IMPACT: ☆☆☆☆☆

ID AND NAME OF THE AREA:
400-01 and 02

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AREA:
Continue produce expand oil field

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT:
The fishermen, local

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:
Identify exclusion standards - benefit based in research and knowledge support local co exist

ACHIEVING / SDG TARGETS:
Target 14.4 by 2020 and Sustainable oil

SWOT ANALYSIS:
STRENGTHS:
Abundantly invertebrate

WEAKNESSES:
Sustainability impact

OPPORTUNITIES:
Abundant for more invertebrates research

THREATS:
Refining is in a protected oil spot

GROUP MEMBERS:
Candace Thompson, Amrath Abdelgaber

Marine Managed Area Fact Sheet

IMPACT: ☆☆☆☆☆ FEASIBILITY: ☆☆☆☆☆

ID AND NAME OF THE AREA:
H

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AREA:
to have oil spot in the oil line

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT:
Teacher, Fishermen, Tourism, Government, NGO

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:
Start-up with Fisheries and MUD. Co-management of oil spot and fishery. Co-management of oil spot and fishery.

ACHIEVING / SDG TARGETS:
Target 14

SWOT ANALYSIS:
STRENGTHS:
Richness of the oil spot and fishery, it may be good investment.

WEAKNESSES:
There is some fish in the oil spot.

OPPORTUNITIES:
Start-up with Fisheries and MUD.

THREATS:
Oil spill

GROUP MEMBERS:
Candace Thompson, Jos O'Brien, Yvonne Galloway, Juan Sanchez,

Marine Managed Area Fact Sheet

IMPACT: ☆☆☆☆☆ FEASIBILITY: ☆☆☆☆☆

ID AND NAME OF THE AREA:
Trade Quarter

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AREA:
Preserve Traditional areas with traditional activities

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT:
Fishing - Trade Quarter - NGO (teachers) - OA & GO

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:
Only Traditional Fishing activities by community local management in protected area

ACHIEVING / SDG TARGETS:
15.9 & 14

SWOT ANALYSIS:
STRENGTHS:
Local community in the tourism communities traditional activities protected

WEAKNESSES:
Identify problems with funds to invest environmental from maintenance transport

OPPORTUNITIES:
Community should improve with tourism work

THREATS:
Waste marine transport, not probably collect one part of traditional activities

GROUP MEMBERS:

Marine Managed Area Fact Sheet

IMPACT: ☆☆☆☆☆ FEASIBILITY: ☆☆☆☆☆

ID AND NAME OF THE AREA:
3

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AREA:
Fishing Community. Open fishing areas for every fisherman.

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT:
All

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:
No drilling of oil in the area.

ACHIEVING / SDG TARGETS:

SWOT ANALYSIS:
STRENGTHS:
More Storage of Fish

WEAKNESSES:

OPPORTUNITIES:
Allow everyone to access for fishing.

THREATS:

GROUP MEMBERS:

Marine Managed Area Fact Sheet

IMPACT: ☆☆☆☆☆ FEASIBILITY: ☆☆☆☆☆

ID AND NAME OF THE AREA:
3

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AREA:
Fishing Community. Open fishing areas for every fisherman.

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT:
All

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:
No drilling of oil in the area.

ACHIEVING / SDG TARGETS:

SWOT ANALYSIS:
STRENGTHS:
More Storage of Fish

WEAKNESSES:

OPPORTUNITIES:
Allow everyone to access for fishing.

THREATS:

GROUP MEMBERS:

Annex VII

APPROACHES TO MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT: STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND COMMUNICATION PLANNING

This exercise addressed ways of recognizing and engaging stakeholders through innovative ways. The discussion was connected to the need to achieve the Aichi targets, engaging a multitude of stakeholders while keeping an integrated approach to the targets. 16 participants took part in the exercise, representing 16 different countries in various regions of the world: Pacific, east and south Asia, Eastern Europe, eastern and western Africa, Caribbean, South America.

Approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement

1. Objective: This exercise had two main objectives:

1.1 Map relevant stakeholders who can influence, or be influenced, positively or negatively and have the power to lead efforts to meet the proposed challenge.

1.2 Consider priority actions – what you can do once you go back home

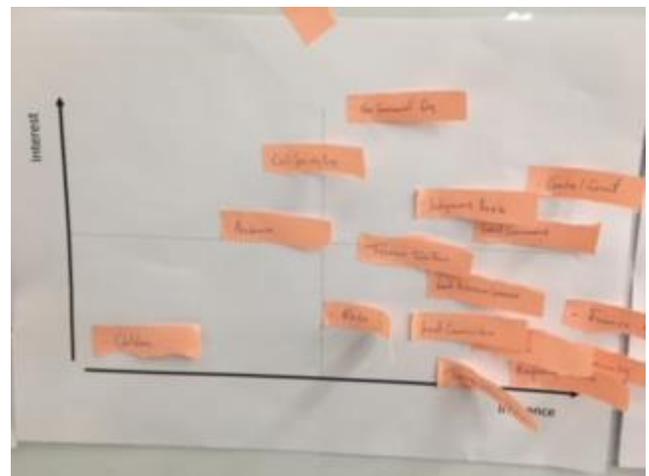
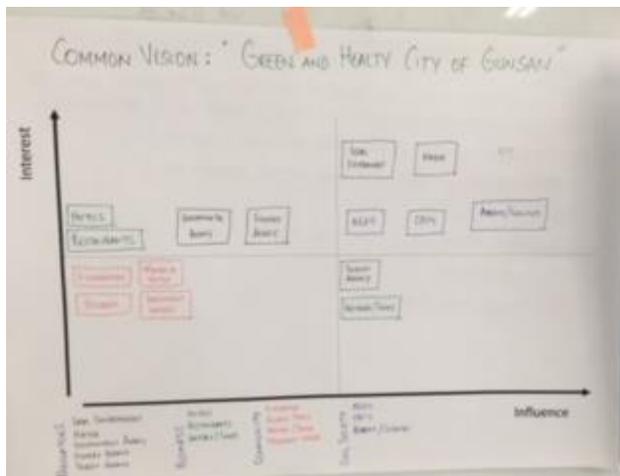
1.2 Methodology

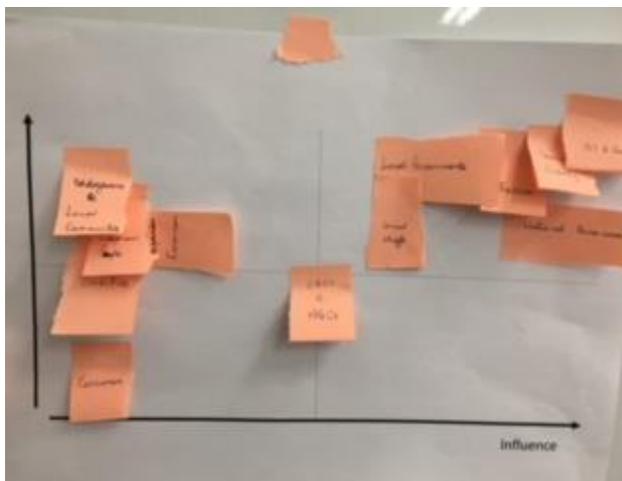
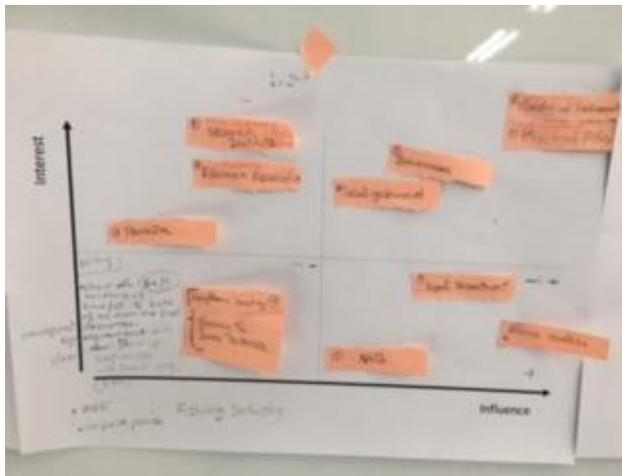
A new method was used in relation to previous years. The key Aichi targets were summarized into a unique paragraph: “Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels promote sustainable marine and coastal harvesting and consumption, the use of natural resources is within safe ecological limits, ecosystem based approaches apply, pollution is not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity, ecosystem services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored, safeguarded and equitably managed, using scientific and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with their full and effective participation.” This paragraph became the challenge to be addressed by the participants in this exercise.

To that purpose participants in groups were asked to map the relevant stakeholders considering the challenge, categorize the stakeholders according to their potential influence and interest in relation to the challenge, using a stakeholders’ interest/power tool. This was done collectively in each group. Once they agreed on the mapping of stakeholders, they would identify what would need to be done back home to engage the stakeholders in addressing the challenges posed by the Aichi Targets.

1.3 Results

The following images show the results of stakeholders mapping in the four groups.





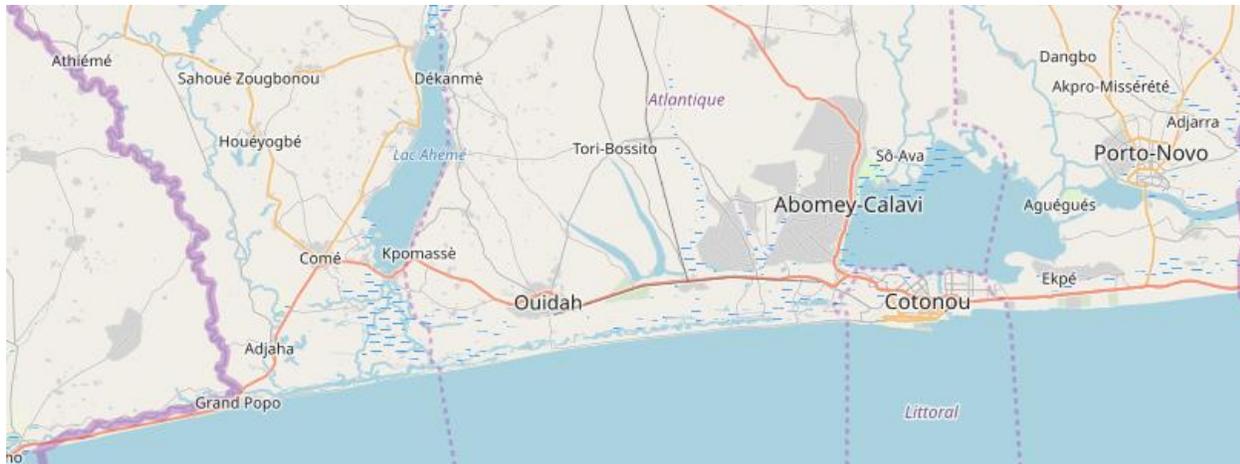
Overall, all groups filled in the four quadrants of influence/interest relationship but the relative positive of actors identified by each group was sometimes somehow different.

1.4 Learning points

- Identify beneficiaries, stimulate people to find benefits
- Set a common vision / goals in relation to the challenge
- Pay attention to the language to be used
- Diversify the methods in stakeholders' engagement, recognizing their differences
- Monitor and report on stakeholders' engagement activities
- Conduct a pre-analysis of stakeholders

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

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

BENIN'S MARINE BIODIVERSITY ATLAS UP DATING: TOOL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS**Goals and objectives**

The seas and oceans still constitute a space of fascination for human societies and a great mystery for scientific communities, which makes some authors say: "Our ignorance of the ocean is profound, and although we have learned much during the last hundred years, our knowledge of ocean processes and life in the oceans will remain forever incomplete". However, the current state of scientific knowledge of the marine environment makes it possible to highlight the importance of its biodiversity for human societies and the ecological balance of the planet. But at the same time as the refinement of techniques allows man to discover their richness, we also discover the fragility of this environment and its resources under various pressures. In Benin, the marine environment is exploited for various purposes by a diversity of actors in an uncoordinated manner. This exploitation still does not take into account biodiversity in terms of the diversity of biocenosis and biotope.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Abidjan Convention, Benin has taken the option of adopting a policy of sustainable management of its coastal area. This application involves identifying areas of ecological or biological interest, i.e. biocenosis and biotope, which determine the ecological or biological importance of ecosystems in the marine environment in particular.

This project targets stakeholders involved in the active and passive exploitation of marine and coastal ecosystems and will enable them to set up systems for the sustainable use of ecosystems that could recognize their valuable traditional knowledge and update the Benin Marine Biodiversity Atlas for the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) under different models of governance.

Objectives

At the end of the project, participants will:

- Enhance their knowledge and skills on the processes involved (resource mapping, baseline data collection, management plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation) in establishing and managing marine protected areas, particularly community-based fish sanctuaries;
- Strengthen capabilities in facilitating MPA establishment and management process with optimum involvement of local communities;

- Demonstrate the process of coming up with MPA management plans using existing documented information and results of community consultation activities.

Outputs

- Updated atlas
- Benin coastal profile map
- MAP management plan
- Collections of:
 - Fishes
 - Tissues, teeth or calcified pieces of big fishes and mammals
 - DNA sequences

Issue(s) to be addressed

Modification of earth-sea interface ecosystems

Overexploitation of marine's fishes

Marine Pollution

Traditional knowledge place in MPA establishment

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

Biological resources management/ecosystem and species inventory and study

Target audience

- Artisanal and industrial fishermen
- Fisheries inspectors
- Technicians, academics and scientific fish specialists
- Environmental Institute technicians
- Game fishermen
- Fisheries statisticians
- Fish sellers
- Fisherwomen in the different value chains
- Local government
- Central government

Details of the training

- Identification and description of bones and cartilaginous fishes
- Biometric mensurations, views taking for morphologic identification sampling and conservation in alcohol
- Length-length relation and length-weight relations
- Growth cycle of fishes and mesh size designing
- Optimal length determination for exploitation
- Mapping tools for life areas description
- Biological rest strategy
- Local governance of fisheries/local conservation strategies
- Main views of the sea by fishers
- Importance of the fish for local livelihoods

Format for the training

Course

The course will use various methodologies such as classroom lectures, sharing of experiences in small group, cases analysis, field activity and small group workshops.

Duration: 6 weeks

Partners to be engaged

FAO Fisheries Department, Convention on Biological Diversity, Abidjan Convention, local fishers organizations, NGOs, Benin's Navy, ministries of environment and fisheries

Resources needed

Fisheries Biologist, GIS Specialist, Economist, Sociologist, Environment Specialist, Geneticist, Governance Specialist and other specialists

Financial implications

- Funding by local and Central government
- Funding by participants (biologic material providing)
- Funding by Technical and financial partners.

Budget

This project is estimated to US\$ 2,000,000 until establishment of marine protected areas.

Short-term actions to develop

- Introduce to all engaged institutions the project.
- Sensitize different stakeholders on the significance of the project in informal work.
- Start collection and view taking for first training course.

**WORKSHOP: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT IN FISHERIES
RESOURCES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Goals and objectives

Considering the current scenario in the field of marine ecosystems problematic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the proposed plan aimed to create sustainable community management in fisheries through local multi-stakeholder engagement.

According to this, proposed objectives need to be established in order to achieve the main goal:

1. Local multi-stakeholder engagement (key local community leaders, representatives of local NGOs, traditional local fishermen and community) through interactive meetings and workshops.
2. Education of focal, local stakeholders through community-based marine spatial planning in the field of fisheries and biodiversity significant issues.
3. Engagement of well-trained key local community leaders and representatives of local NGOs as a test to share their advanced workshop knowledge by creating the other workshop (second part of workshop) event to educate traditional local fishermen and community members and expand the impact within the local community.
4. Additional meetings with well-trained multi-stakeholders for creating the plans and strategy of local and national/federation engagement.

Issue(s) to be addressed

Up to date, there is a significant lack of data when it comes to investigation of marine ecosystems, including species and their habitats. Because of this scenario, we are faced with different challenges that, consequently, have impacts on fishing:

1. Uneducated community with huge gaps in knowledge, especially because Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have any formal institution or faculty for marine biology, which also leads to high pollution impact and improper fishing and overfishing of rare and endangered species.
2. Lack of the scientific data - ecology, population ecology, and distribution of the marine flora and fauna is not well explored.

3. There is no Marine National Red List, beside the Law for marine fisheries, established a few years ago, where data shell *Lithophaga lithophaga* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the only protected species but still is under high pressure of overfishing.
4. Uncontrolled overfishing which consequently reduces the species population is also present as a result of no established Marine protected Areas.
5. According to the information collected from fishermen and local communities, the population has decreased in the last 30 years, which reduces the records of important species such as the data shell, catsharks, turtles etc.
6. Improper fishing has a huge impact on the balance between conservation and sustainable use, but also in sustainable livelihoods.
7. The national community of Bosnia and Herzegovina is faced with a complicated policy system causing gaps in marine management, especially because there are no marine experts in the national institution for marine and coastline environment and management to manage it properly.

Despite these problems, Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to develop marine and coastline science from the start, step-by-step, where the first action would be solving the improper management in fisheries resources through multi-stakeholder engagement. According to this, it is important to know that Bosnia and Herzegovina fisheries are almost entirely based on small-scale traditional fisheries without an impact of commercial industry fishing. In order to create sustainable use of marine resources and ensure effective marine and coastline management, we must first establish and manage marine protected areas (MPAs), but we must also protect marine and coastline biodiversity. It is also necessary to create sustainable relationships between the key local stakeholders, fisherman, and local community through communication and negotiation skills.

National/subnational priorities to which this will contribute

According to the policy, Bosnia and Herzegovina will contribute at different national and subnational levels (national level, subnational level – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and on local government level), towards:

1. Achieving the progress in Aichi Targets (6) Fisheries and agriculture and (11) MPAs
2. Creating the first relationship between local communities and the federal government involving local communities as a “decision makers” for creating sustainable use of marine fishing resources
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina as a developing country (non-European Union country – but candidate country) needs to achieve aims of protection for natural environment and resources as one of the main aims for becoming a part of the European Union. Achieving the Aichi Targets Goals will have the added benefit of allowing Bosnia and Herzegovina to be one step closer to joining the European Union.
4. Implementation of the Law for marine fisheries

Target audience

This training will be received by local multi-stakeholders, including:

1. Representatives of local NGOs,
2. Key local community leaders,
3. Traditional local fisherman and fishing community.

Details of the training

Training will be presented as a workshop that would be separated into two parts:

1. 1st Training workshop, for local representatives of NGOs and key local community leaders
2. 2nd Training workshop, for traditional local fishermen and community with the support of well-trained participants of focal local community (1st workshop training).

These training workshops will include different interactive and practical activities according to the target proposed objectives:

Proposed tasks and activities according to objective 1

1. Engagement of target local multi-stakeholders with the support of local NGO Mare Nostrum (long process!)
2. Meetings with representatives of local NGO and key local community stakeholders

Proposed tasks and activities according to objective 2

1. Lecture and group discussion about the importance of biodiversity issues
2. Lecture and group discussion about marine fisheries assessment of current state and overview of biodiversity, fisheries, and pollution with personal experiences (group discussion)
3. Needs and role of fishermen and local community (group discussion)
4. Tasks and relations between local and federal government (group discussion)
5. Impact of government on local community needs (group discussion)
6. Summarize the collected data, hotspot areas for species, habitats, fisheries (group discussion)
7. Plan usage area for fisheries using the community-based Marine Spatial Planning framework for fisheries (group discussion)

Proposed tasks and activities according to the objective 3

1. Meetings with representatives of local NGOs, key local community stakeholders, traditional local fishermen and community
2. Education of traditional local fisherman and local community through engagement of well-trained key local community leaders and representatives of the local NGOs
3. Implementation of the knowledge and skills by using the tasks from the 1st workshop as guide for 2nd workshop
4. Comparison of two proposals for community-based marine spatial planning for fisheries (first and second workshop) and choosing the proposal areas (fishing stocks) for the activities implementation; selection would be based on the outcome of commonly exchanged ideas, knowledge, opinions, needs and expertise for effective national and local solutions to create a sustainable long-lasting project

Proposed tasks and activities according to the objective 4

1. Finding the solution for establishing monitoring through well-educated local-multi- stakeholders
2. Create future tasks and plans for cooperation with local and national/federation government

All tasks and activities will be supported by media.

Format for the training Workshop, Meetings

Partners to be engaged

Local NGO: Mare Nostrum

Short-term actions to develop

In next 13 months I will work on engagement of local multi-stakeholders, which is a long-term process for creating great relationships and communication with the local community. The outcome of this project is important because it presents the baseline to create sustainable fisheries in this area. Our activities will include:

1. Engagement of target local multi-stakeholders;
2. Meetings with representatives of local NGOs, key local community stakeholders, traditional local fishermen and community;
3. Organized two workshops;
4. Meetings for future plans and tasks for cooperation with local and federal government.

Main outcome

Creating the community-based marine spatial planning framework for fisheries resources for further engagement of government (local, cantons, federation level)

Resources needed/Financial implications/Budget

Proposed budget training

Project budget	
1.	Human resources
	Project coordinator
	Staff
2.	Activities
	Meetings (Accommodation, food, transport)
	Workshop (Accommodation, food, transport, rent a workshop room)
	Educational and additional material for workshop
	Promo material for workshop
TOTAL: US\$ 8 000	

COSTA RICA: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION IN THEIR LOCALITY

Goals and objectives

Promote the engagement of communities surrounding sea turtle nesting beaches so they know the importance of these species and their role in ecosystems, become allies of the authorities that seek the protection and conservation of sea turtles.

1. Identify key local actors that can actively contribute to the improvement of sea turtle protection.
2. Recognize the most important sea turtle nesting beaches and the most problematic communities in the above sea turtle problem for each AC.
3. Develop a methodology and materials consistent with the transmission of the information that seeks the engagement of the surrounding communities to the sea turtle nesting beaches.
4. Select indicators that allow measuring the possible effect on communities, after transmitting the information to them.
5. Conduct a pilot test with some of the previously selected actors, for further refinement of the methodology if necessary.

Issue(s) to be addressed

Costa Rica is characterized by its great natural beauty, in which you can find different types of ecosystems, such as forest, continuous and coastal wetlands, and a variety of beaches among others.

Specifically, the coast of Costa Rica has an approximate length of 1,228 km, with 1,016 being on the Pacific coast, which in turn has a series of irregularities, such as peninsulas, gulfs and bays. In addition, the Pacific coast of Costa Rica is known for its large influx of sea turtles for spawning activity, this usually occurs between the months of June and December of each year.

The species of sea turtles that usually visit the Pacific coast of Costa Rica fall into different conservation categories according to their species and the international conventions to which Costa Rica is a party, namely:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): international agreement, in order to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants is not a threat to their survival. Formed by three appendices: I, II and III. This agreement includes all species of sea turtles in Costa Rica (*Dermochelys coriácea*, *Caretta caretta*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Chelonia mydas* and *Lepidochelys olivácea*) located in Appendix I, which indicates that the species included there are those that show the greatest degree of vulnerability among all those included in CITES, being in danger of extinction and prohibiting the international trade of individuals of those species, except when the importation is carried out for non-commercial purposes (for example scientific research) (For greater knowledge of the subject: <http://www.cites.org>).
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN): where there is a “Red List” of threatened species, which are grouped into different categories, according to their current threat status. In the case of the species of sea turtles of Costa Rica, all are within the group of threatened, located as follows: in vulnerable state (VU) *Lepidochelys olivácea* and *Dermochelys coriácea*; in a state of danger (EN): *Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*; in critical condition: *Eretmochelys imbricata* (For more knowledge of the subject: <http://www.iucn.org>).
- Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (CIT): where the objective is the protection, conservation and recovery of sea turtle populations and their habitat (For more information, see <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat>).

In spite of the sea turtle conservation status, many habitants of the surrounding communities for the sea turtle nesting beaches do not understand the importance of the conservation of these species, since the looting of turtle's nests is constantly taking place. It is believed that at least 80% of public beaches and in several coastal protected areas turtle eggs are looted, and sometimes they are killed. Egg theft has commercial and non-subsistence purposes and eggs are sold openly in the streets and restaurants.

Because of all the above, it is proposed to promote the engagement of communities surrounding sea turtle nesting beaches, so that they, knowing the importance of these species and their role in the ecosystems, become allies of the authorities that seek the protection and conservation of sea turtles.

National/subnational priorities to which this will contribute

The National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) ensures the integral management of the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife, in coordination with civil society, for the well-being of current and future generations.



Within this context, the institution has initiatives that are planned annually, where you can find actions such as:

- Developing environmental education processes, focused on civil society, to promote the conservation of biodiversity.
- Have experiences of participatory management for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources.

This will focus on achieving Aichi Targets 11, 12 and 17.

Target audience

The target audience will be the Marine-Coastal Program coordinators from the different AC from the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC).

AC selected to participate in the training:

- Marine-Coastal Program Coordinator from Guanacaste Conservation Area
- Marine-Coastal Program Coordinator from Tempisque Conservation Area
- Marine-Coastal Program Coordinator from Osa Conservation Area

SINAC is an institution that ensures the integral management of conservation and sustainable management of wildlife in coordination with other institutions and actors of society, for the welfare of current and future generations. It is of great value to be able to train the officials of said institution, who suffer from this problem, and who work along the Pacific coast of Costa Rica.

Details of the training

After the training, it would be expected that the Coordinators of the different ACs, have:

- A target audience
- An innovative methodology and materials
- Knowledge in methodology application

to transmit a message that manages to generate environmental awareness in communities close to nesting beaches of sea turtles.

Format for the training

The training will be carried out through active workshops, with the application of presentation and innovative activities.

Partners to be engaged

The marine-coastal program coordinators are usually marine biologists or have a similar profile and have high environmental awareness. It is not necessary to convince them, but they should convince their audience.

Resources needed/Financial implications/Budget

All the trainees work in government, we have economic daily support, transportation and meeting rooms.

Needed:

- Economic support for the elaboration of materials with experts in the development of training materials and community engagement.

Time frame

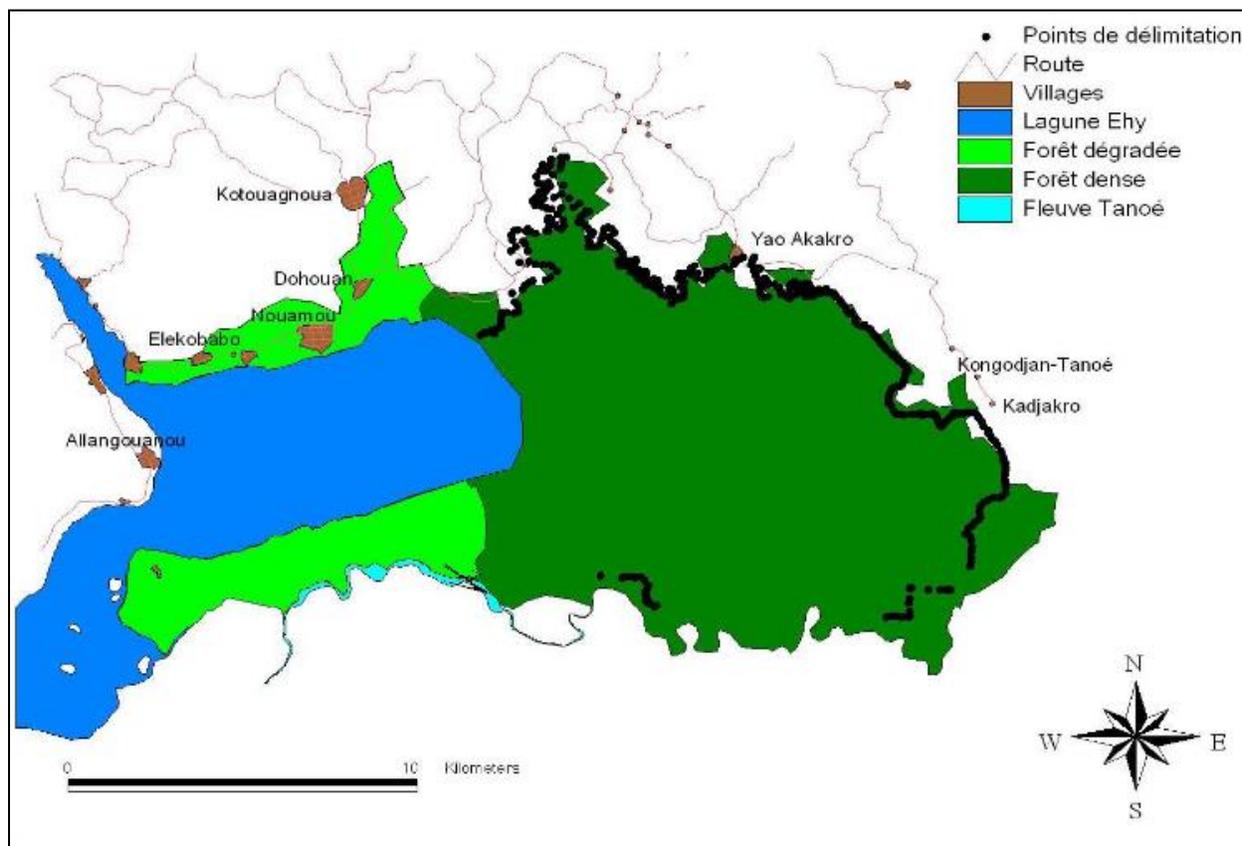
Training will be one or two days per month from January to October.

Short-term actions to develop

2 months	Everything related to obtaining directors' permission to ensure the participation of three coordinators
5 months	Acquire financing for materials and expert
3 months	Carry out the training. It will be one or two days per month.
10 months	TOTAL

ADVANCING ON THE CAUSES OF DRASTIC THE DECLINE IN THE CATCHES OF ARTISANAL FISHERMEN IN THE TANOÉ-EHY MARSH FOREST, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, AND PREPARING A PARTICIPATORY ROUTE TO MOVE FORWARD

Study site



Map of the participatory delimitation of the Tanoé-Ehy Marsh Forest (Source: RASAP-CI, 2010)

Context

Fishing is one of the most lucrative activities in the south-east of Côte d'Ivoire and, of all the regions of Côte d'Ivoire, this one occupies a place of choice in the economic development related to the activity of fishing (Essan, 1986). This is a region where fishing is the main activity of the populations, and fish, the primary source of animal protein (Perrot, 1989).

Goals and objectives

- Identify in a participatory way the main causes of a significant decline in artisanal fishery catches.
- Identify a route to move forward together with the fisher organizations towards a better management of the resources.
- Strengthen fisher's capacity to manage the resources in a more responsible way based on traditional and scientific knowledge.

Specific objectives

- Determine, in a participatory way, the level of degradation of the ecosystem of the Tanoé-Ehy Marsh Forest, with a view to rehabilitation;
- Identify fishing technologies and enumerate all the gear used in the Tanoé-Ehy Marsh Forest,

- Identify management proposals coming from traditional and scientific knowledge to reach better management of the fish populations.
- Determine the sizes of first sexual maturity and first capture of the main most productive species of the Tanoé-Ehy Marsh Forest.

Issue(s) to be addressed

- Fishery products from the Tanoé-Ehy Marsh Forest, covered the protein requirements of the surrounding villages, not to mention export cases during periods of high productivity. Today, this area is experiencing enormous difficulties in terms of quantity and quality of stocks productivity.
- In the same way, the phenomenon of overexploitation of resources persists, the causes of which seem not yet to be mastered in the Tanoé-Ehy Marsh Forest.
- We notice the decrease of available stocks, particularly the Ethmalose. *Ethmalosa Fimbriata*, which was the main stock in that fishing zone, collapsed.
- *Chrysichthys* and other Tilapia species that were considered as bycatch in the past (non-targeted species), are now the main target of these fishers.
- The juveniles of tilapias (6 to 11 cm) are mainly an important part of the annual catches nowadays.
- In addition to these cases, the lack of real knowledge about fishing gear, fishing technologies, habitat mapping and reproductive biology of these major fish species remains a challenge.

National/subnational priorities to which this will contribute

- The safeguarding of biological diversity will be ensured in this aquatic ecosystem, through the reconstitution of various sensitive habitats (nurseries, breeding, juveniles growing areas);
- The fishery will be restored in the long-term, so as nurseries and breeding grounds;
- Fishing gears are in compliance with the agreements, and so are farming practices.
- In these conditions, the different villages may have good fishing production and a sustainable fishing activity;
- In doing so, famine and poverty should be eradicated locally.

Target audience

- The fishing community, farmers and other inhabitants of the 9 villages all around the Tanoé-Ehy Marsh Forest will be trained.
- All the peoples whose production sectors are harmful to biodiversity will also be train.

Details of the training

- All the communities of these villages will be trained with respect to the different targets of Aichi, that are part of the protection of coastal ecosystems (T2, T6, T7, T11). Those targets concern the prohibition of destructive gear and fishing techniques, of resources and habitat destruction, the preservation of sensitive habitats, and healthy farming practices.
- Training with respect to the mesh size, to allow immature individuals (fish), having thus done no reproductive actions, to escape capture and to be able to constitute the future stock.
- They will also be taught the strategies for developing alternative activities to fishing, so as to cover their needs during periods of fish reproduction, synonymous with stopping any fishing activity.
- Helping stakeholders to organize into cooperative working groups, for better follow-up or management of their common good, with the Tanoé-Ehy Marsh Forest and all its biological components.

Format for the training

- Meeting with actors in each village;
- Global meeting with all regrouped villages;

- Workshops with all the different organizations of fishermen and agriculture situated upstream of this area;
- Video projection, in relation with characteristics of fishing engines and techniques which respect sustainability.

Partners to be engaged

Fishery managers, Department of fisheries and aquaculture; local organizations and local authorities and the different ministers involved in the fisheries sector.

Resources needed/Financial implications/Budget

- Competitive resources in the department of fisheries and aquaculture will be solicited;
- The project will also be submitted for funding to different donors.

Time frame (18 months)

	Semester 1	Semester 2	Semester 3
Preliminary visits, meetings and training			
Mapping			
Biological data collection and treatment			
Restoring ecosystems and species			
Sensibilization and continuing assistance			

Short-term actions to develop

- First visit on the site of study, to immerse myself in realities of the field;
- Presentation of the project in my University;
- Also, at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development
- meeting with different collaborators in the project development;
- The team will meet the local authorities, different organizations of fishermen and farmers.

Future

- Change of attitude, more perspective;
- Traditional knowledge recognized and used efficiently;
- Local proposal developed and a route for its implementation agreed upon;
- Extinction risk of target and bycatch species will be the subject of current following;
- All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants will be continually managed and harvested sustainably.

GUYANA: BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF KEY ACTORS IN MARINE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT—UTILIZING A SYSTEMS THINKING APPROACH

1. Goal: Building capacity of key actors in marine resources management through ecosystem-based management.

1.2 Objective 1

To enable participants to understand the interconnectedness between ecological systems and human activities, the functioning of the socio-ecological system

1.3 Objective 2

Highlight the pressures/threats to marine resources and the economic implication of same.

1.4 Objective 3

To create capacities to be able address conflicts that may arise as a result of oil and gas explorations and their rollover effects on the sustainability of the tourism and fishery sectors.

1.5 Objective 4

Stimulate an integrated approach for the development of best practices in sector activity to enhance benefits to business and communities while reducing negative impacts of their operations on the marine resources.

2. Issues to be addressed

Guyana's marine habitats of the coast and deep seas are relatively undiscovered in comparison with terrestrial habitats. According to a WWF Guianas report (2012), marine habitats of the Guianas (Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana) are highly productive, which is indicative of an abundance of marine species. However, the changing economic and social landscape of Guyana; inclusive of the emergence of a vibrant oil and gas sector, coupled with heightened investments and 90% of the population on the coast, have increased the pressures and direct threats to the marine/coastal environment; these include overharvesting of certain fish species, destruction of mangroves, degradation of water quality due to contamination from solid and other waste.

Additionally, as of 2011, Guyana has been in receipt of a number of tourism awards for sustainable tourism initiatives. However, there remains a strong disconnect among key actors in marine resources management, on how systems are integrated and how their operations, can affect each other adversely or positively. Moreover, it's incumbent upon marine resource users to align their practices with the national thrust of a green developmental trajectory. This training will address issues of over-exploitation of resources, optimizing benefits and reducing risks, communication and awareness; as well as the limitations of the 'silo approach' to marine resource management.

3. National/subnational priorities to which this will contribute

- **Article 25:** Every citizen has a duty to participate in activities designed to improve the environment and protect the health of the nation.
- **Article 36:** The well-being for the nation depends upon preserving clean air, fertile soils, pure water and the rich diversity of plants, animals and ecosystems.
- **Guyana's Green State Development Strategy, vision 2040:** An **inclusive and prosperous** Guyana that provides a **good quality of life** for all its citizens based on **sound education and social protection, low carbon and resilient** development, providing **new economic opportunities, justice and political empowerment.**"

- **Sustainable Development Goal 14:** “Life below water”
- **Aichi Biodiversity Target 6:** By 2020, all fish and invertebrates stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystems based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plan and measures are in place for depleted species.

Contributes to the NBSAP objective 2:

- **Strategic objective (SO2)** - Promote the conservation and sustainable use and value of biodiversity into key productive sectors used for growth, expansion and diversification of the economy.
- **Strategic objective (SO8)** – Strengthen knowledge base and capacity for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity.

4. Target Audience

1. EPA technical staff
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department, NAREI- Mangrove Department
3. Ministry of Tourism
4. Protected Areas Commission
5. Ministry of Public Security (enforcement?)
6. Guyana Tourism Authority
7. Guyana Revenue Authority (tax institution, incentives??)
8. Tourism and Hospitality Association of Guyana
9. Chairpersons, Fishermen’ Coop in Regions 1,2,3,4 and 6
10. Private ecotourism destinations/resort/hotel owners

5. Details of the training

Skills/tools: Communication, critical thinking, systems thinking, monitoring and evaluation, pollution abatement, risk assessment, understanding their role in the process etc.

6. Expected knowledge

6.1 Module 1 - How we connect with ecosystems

- Introduce participants to the concepts of systems thinking, ecosystem structure/ functioning, values, services and interconnectivity.
- Understand the dynamics of social ecological systems.
- The economic value of marine resources.
- Understand the key processes as integral to the management and protection of marine resources.

6.2 Module 2 – Your action matters

- Major impacts of the tourism/fisheries sector on the marine ecosystems and vice versa.
- Economic implications for the tourism/fisheries sectors.
- Is oil and gas exploration compatible with other resource-based activities, such as tourism and fisheries and with the conservation of marine resources?

6.3 Module 3 – How to co-exist with a healthy and productive marine resource base

- Examining policies, priorities, compatibilities, conflict management
- Tourism/fisheries and the Green State Development strategy
- Establish and enhance local standards
- Best practices for the tourism/fisheries sector.

7. Format of the Training

7.1 Internal capacity building

- EPA staff involved in biodiversity and coastal zone management, GIS.

7.2 Initiation and planning

- Analysis of available resources

HONDURAS: MAPPING OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR RESOURCES IN FINANCING AND HUMAN RESOURCES FOR MARINE BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

Goals and objectives

- Identify government agencies that have a national mandate on marine biodiversity, strengthening the capacities to plan and design strategies for the construction of economic instruments for their management.
- Encourage the implementation of the resource mobilization strategy for proper management and not duplicate efforts.
- Promote the integration of marine biodiversity management into national priorities and development plans.
- Teach the communication skills to the technicians for negotiation in resource mobilization strategies for upstreaming knowledge.

Issues

1. A national map will be designed for mobilization of resources and cover the financing deficit of marine biodiversity.
2. A pilot project on mapping economic instruments that support the mobilization of financial resources for marine biodiversity will be implemented.
3. The new methodological framework will allow calculating the financial gap with respect to what is required to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy.

National/subnational priorities

- Transform national finances on biodiversity, strengthening the capacities to plan and design marine biodiversity strategies that consider multiple economic instruments for their management.
- Design a public resource mobilization strategy to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2030, the result of the country's commitment to the CBD.
- Promote the integration of biodiversity management into national priorities and development plans.
- Aichi Target 20

Target -Audience

Directed to the technical staff of the Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente +) and to the Directorate of DIGEPESCA, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) for support in financing requests to get started with the different marine projects in the region that do not have an initial budget.

The trained technicians must incorporate and transmit this knowledge within their functions to improve their capacities for negotiations with private companies and civil society.

Details of the training

- To teach the necessary tools for preparing the mapping of the different Government Agencies, which have been assigned a national budget to achieve different goals in marine biodiversity issues.
- Ensure that this budget is used properly and in synergy with all the agencies involved to avoid duplication of activities.
- Teach communication in negotiation skills to technicians for future upstreaming knowledge.

Format for the training

Through different workshops with different topics for the knowledge of all involved, and in which they must be assessed (monitored) through different activities that can give proven results of these.

Workshop on financing

1. Incorporate economic and financial analysis in biodiversity management
 - a- Economic and financial studies on the use of biodiversity required for making high-level public decisions systematized and disseminated in the subregion
 - b- Basic team of professionals with experience in financial and economic analysis of biodiversity formed
2. Promote strategies and action programmes for resource management
 - a- Common understanding of the parameters to be taken into account for the economic valuation of products derived from access to resources.
3. Summarize the lessons learned about institutional planning, financing and the implementation of financing system reforms.

Partners to be engaged

1. Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente +)
2. Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)
3. Private companies
4. civil society

Resources needed/financial implications/budget

1. Own funds of the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente +)
2. Own funds of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. (SAG)
3. Through co-financing with the, Private Company and Civil Society.

Time frame

There will be one-day workshops, from the month of November until the month of January 2020.

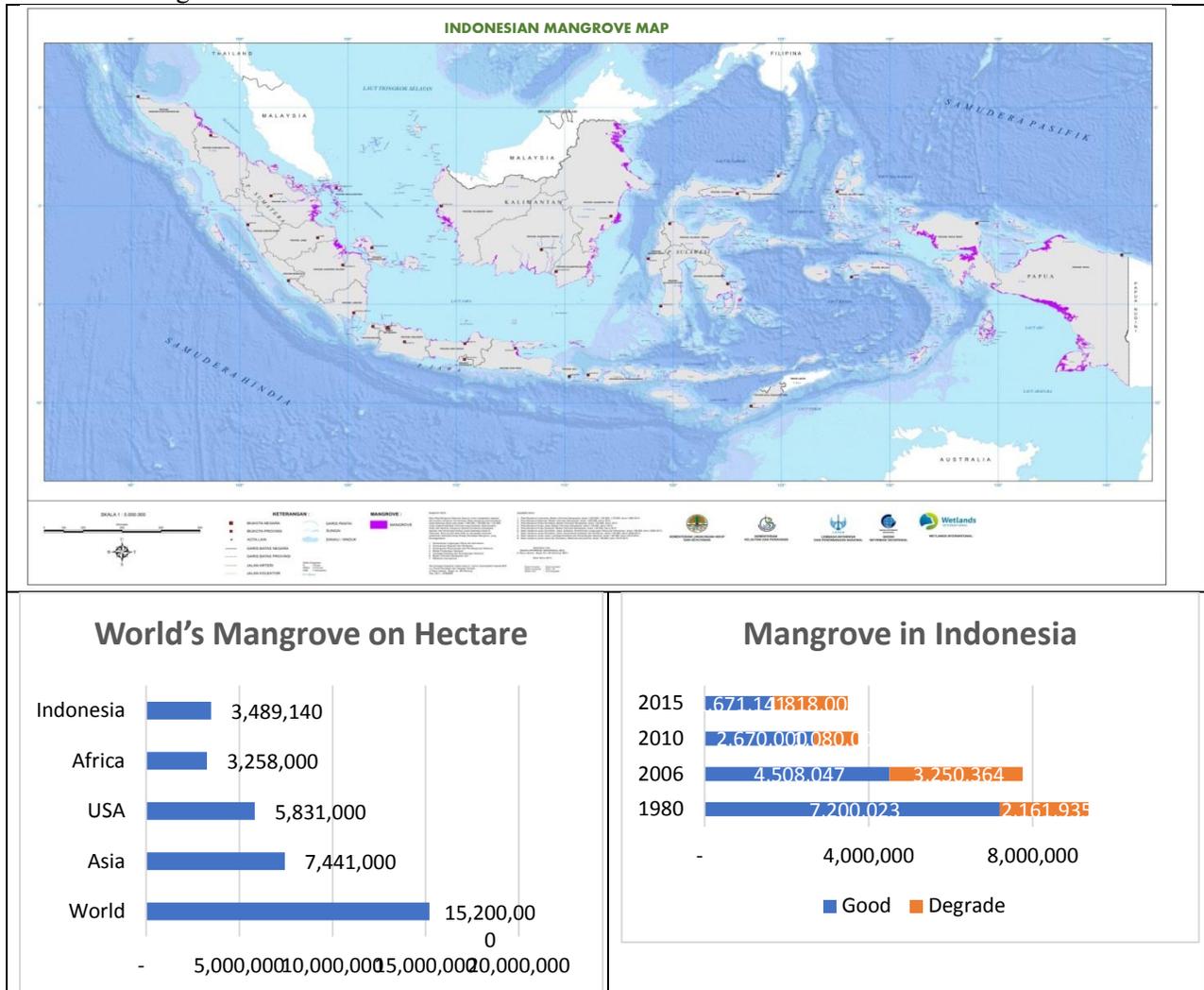
Short-term actions to develop

- First workshop will be held in the next month (November 2019) between the Secretaries of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente +) and the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG).
- Second workshop will be held in January 2020 between trained technicians and the private sector, civil society.
- Third workshop with all sectors, with the product ended (February 2020).

INDONESIA: COMMUNITY STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

1. Introduction

According to the data from the Directorate General of Watershed and Protection Forest, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2015), Indonesia was a country which has the widest mangrove ecosystem in the world at 3.49 million hectares or 21% of world's mangrove, but only 1.67 million hectares was still in the good condition and 1.82 million hectares was degraded conditions. The main problem is that it was not well managed.



In Indonesia, mangrove plant diversity was recorded as 243 species belonging to 197 genera from 263 species in Southeast Asia. Mangrove plant diversity is different from one island to another. There are 166 species in Java, 157 species in Sumatera, 150 species in Kalimantan, 142 species in Papua, 185 species in Sulawesi, 133 species in Maluku, and 120 species in the Sunda Islands. There is a link between the existence of mangroves and crabs (*Uca spp*). The presence of *Uca spp* is an indicator of the fertility of mangrove ecosystems so that *Uca spp* can be said to be a key species.

To overcome the pressure on the mangrove ecosystem above, a national strategy is needed for managing Indonesia's mangrove ecosystems in order to ensure that the changes are not threatening the preservation of ecological and socioeconomic functions. The strategy must be able to also guarantee the existence, as well as sustain the functions and benefits of mangrove ecosystems for improving public welfare. In

addition, the strategy must integrate the authority of the government and regional government in accordance with the policy regional autonomy and able to provide direction in the determination status of the mangrove ecosystem, as well as being able to integrate interests of the parties and local community beneficiaries involved in the mangrove ecosystems management.

For all above we need good performance of our local staff, youth local communities, and NGOs as a facilitator that will provide assistance to the local community via training.

2. Goals and objectives

The goal of the training is a sustainable mangrove ecosystem, and the objective is developing our local staff, youth local community, and NGOs on sustainable mangrove ecosystem management.

3. Issues to be addressed

Over the past 35 years there has been a decline in mangrove cover by 5.8 million hectares from 9.3 million hectares to 3.5 million hectares. There are many efforts which have been undertaken by the government, for example by establishing presidential regulation number 73 year 2012 that concerns national strategies for managing mangrove ecosystems, then regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs number 4 year 2017 that concerns policies, strategies, programmes and performance indicators of national mangrove management, arranging Indonesia biodiversity strategy and action plan 2015-2020; however, mangrove cover continues to decline from year to year. A basic problem is that mangroves are not well managed so they have decreased in biodiversity and richness and can't provide benefits for local communities. If well-managed, and if some benefits are given up by local communities, it will be sustainable.

4. National/subnational priorities to which this will contribute

This training is the first step to improve and strengthen management and field facilitators. In the end, the facilitator will assist the community around the mangrove area to know, understand and learn about the potential of their mangroves that can be developed. Finally, when local people understand the importance of their mangroves, they will automatically protect and preserve the mangroves. It can support the Indonesian Aichi targets 32.5 million hectares marine protected area in 2030. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries expanded the area of marine conservation which was previously only 20,875,134.08 hectares in 2018 to 22,694,806.69 hectares in 2019. Training outcomes will be restoring and preserve our mangroves.

5. Target audience

The target participants of the training are local staff, youth local communities and NGOs who work at the local level. It is hoped that they will be able to directly and sustainably assist the local community so the programme will be successful. Continuous assistance, beneficiaries can give up some things in a trial and error fashion so errors can be repaired immediately. Success at one location can be duplicated at another location.

6. Details of the training

Mangrove education (*The purpose is our facilitators know mangroves well*)

Mangrove education programmes will involve the improved understanding of mangroves through community learning, this includes the definition and scope of mangroves, components of mangrove: types of plants, animals, wildlife, soils, waves, and other things that can be associated with mangrove ecosystem. How can lives be sustainable? Next step after knowing the potential of mangroves is how to manage these potentials into economic benefits for the local community. This training also teaches ways to make an environmental education module for students.

Develop mangrove fisheries (*The purpose is our facilitators learn several aquaculture systems*)

There is a traditional technological aquaculture system, called Silvofisheri, that combines fishing business with mangrove planting. Silvofisheri follows the concept of management systems by minimizing inputs and reducing impacts on environment; this involves pond construction in several villages with different models and combining the models with mangroves. This process is not meant to improve the harvest potential of mangrove fisheries but rather to combine mangrove ecosystems with fisheries, crabs, shrimp, and other species. This system can answer the question of how mangroves give benefits to local communities.

Develop ecotourism (*The purpose is our facilitators learn about tourism development*)

Ecotourism development needs participation and involvement of the local society. Tourism training is needed for our facilitators to learn about how to conduct workshops related to improving skills and competencies of the local communities. The type of training that can support the development of community-based ecotourism includes skills in traditional service, basic English, flora and fauna diversity interpretation, objects and tourist attractions inventory, catering, souvenir making and marketing, management and simple accounting. How can mangroves be educational sites for students, scientists, and others who will study sustainable mangrove management?

Mangrove restoration (*The purpose is our facilitators learn about mangrove restoration*)

The main cause of mangrove degradation is anthropogenic influences such as agricultural activities, plantations, fish, shrimp, crab, ponds, and pollution. Ecological and economic mangrove function can be maintained through increasing public awareness, so a good mangrove is a necessity. Some skills of mangrove restoration for example; making plants nursery and planting techniques are needed.

7. Format for the training

Format of the training is a workshop, which is learning while practicing in the field. Invited resource speakers are experts in their fields, deliberately brought to the training to provide their experiences and knowledge.

8. Partners to be engaged

The partners involved in this training activity are partners who are involved in the local mangrove management. Stakeholder partners involved include NGOs, local governments, local community, private sector, universities, and experts.

9. Resources needed/Financial implications/Budget

Resources needed in the implementation of training include the organizing committee, resource speaker persons, venue and fields (mangrove area), tools, materials, and funding sources (government, CSR, NGOs). Corporate responsibility is very necessary to contribute to the trainings; they have some resources that can be used, such as facilities, budget, etc. Training activities proposals can be submitted to any private sector that has some budget for corporate responsibility.

10. Time frame

This could be a long-term project, due to the large mangrove ecosystem in Indonesia; however, the first portion of the workshops will be conducted in a part of our country that has high mangrove pressure.

Num	Activity	Month					
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Jun	Jul
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Identify potential participants of the trainings						
2	Identify stakeholders who can supporting the training activities						
3	Identify venue and practicing field						

4	Develop training plan (materials, tools, resource speakers, budget, venue, organize, etc)						
5	Training implementation						
6	Implementing training results						

KIRIBATI: CREATING CAPACITIES FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL-MARINE BIODIVERSITY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Goals and objectives

Goal: Create capacities for integrated coastal-marine biodiversity planning and management.

Objectives:

1. Building the capacity of relevant stakeholders to understand the importance of the coastal-marine biodiversity, and what sort of activities are significant and might cause threats to our coastal-marine environment.
2. Building the capacity of Environment officials and relevant stakeholders to be able to react to significant issues of the marine-biodiversity that may arise.
3. Building the capacity of Environment officials and relevant stakeholders on the integrated coastal-marine biodiversity planning and management.
4. To enable communities to develop integrated coastal-marine biodiversity planning and management by the help of trained government officials.
5. To ensure the 3 ecosystems: mangroves, sea grass and coral reef, are safeguarded.
6. To ensure conservation on marine biological diversity through sustainable use and management is achieved.

Issue(s) to be addressed

1. Lack of knowledge in understanding the importance of the three ecosystems; mangrove, sea grass and coral reef, which are the main sources of our coastal-marine biodiversity.
2. Lack of capacity to understand types of significant activities which might possibly threaten our coastal-marine biodiversity.
3. Lack of capacity to react to coastal-marine biodiversity issues.
4. Lack of capacity in understanding the procedure and importance of having the integrated coastal-marine biodiversity planning and management.

Once the issues above are addressed, it will then extend to address the main issues of our marine-coastal biodiversity, which are listed below, since the knowledge and capacity of people (Government officials and communities) is already there to better understand the importance of our coastal-marine biodiversity, and how to protect it.

5. Overharvesting of coastal marine resources.
6. Potential polluting activities to the sea/lagoon.
7. Using destructive fishing methods.
8. Cutting of mangroves.
9. Destroying areas of sea grasses.

National/subnational priorities to which this will contribute

The national priorities are:

- To preserve the biodiversity that our livelihood depends on, in a very sustainable manner to enable us and our future generations to benefit from it.
- To protect the mangrove, sea grass and coral reef ecosystems which are regulated in the Kiribati Environment Act and are very important ecosystems to our environment.

- To effectively minimize pollution to the sea waters.

Target audience

First to engage:

- Environment department officials
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Local government
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Oil/fuel company
- President to the chamber of commerce
- Shipyard manager

Second to engage:

- Communities at the national level (fishers and others)
- Fisheries assistants
- Mayor and Clerk
- Police representatives
- Oil/fuel companies

Details of the training

1. Procedures on the enforcement of the Environment Act.
2. The importance of three ecosystems and their important roles to the environment.
3. Potential destructive and polluting activities to the three ecosystems.
4. The importance of having integrated coastal-marine biodiversity planning and management.
5. Procedures on developing the integrated coastal-marine biodiversity planning and management.

Format for the training

Consultation workshop

To deliver different presentations on different topics of the workshop to the participants, to give them ideas, and allow them to learn from different activities, based on different scenarios that may greatly set a more realistic module of the common experienced issues. Interactive participation between participants and facilitators will be encouraged to allow more space for participants to ask questions. Innovative group work activities will be key to enable participants to share and discuss their ideas with each other, and to be able to fully understand what the topic is about and how to achieve the aim of the activity.

Partners to be engaged

- Legal department.
- Environment inspectors and licensing officers (Environment division).
- Biodiversity conservation officer (Environment division).
- Fisheries officer.
- Experts on the restoration of (mangrove, sea grass, and coral reef ecosystems).
- Chemical and waste management officer (Environment division).
- Ministry of Internal Affairs official.

Resources needed/financial implications/budget

1. Venue
2. Transport
3. Meals
4. Training materials

Time frame**4 days - Consultation workshop**

- One-day session to cover the Environment Act; this includes methods or system of how the Act is being enforced, different kinds of significant activities that may harm the environment/ecosystems and what sort of steps may be required to apply for a permit.
- One-day to cover the importance of the 3 ecosystems and the chemical and waste management. This will include methods of replanting or restoring the 3 ecosystems, and also to cover possible measures to deal with waste and pollution activities.
- One-day from the Internal Affairs to cover the procedure on how communities are registered and what are requirements to register your community to be recognized under/by the Internal Affairs, and how to formulate and endorse the local constitutions of the developed integrated coastal-marine planning and management.
- One final day to cover the importance of having integrated coastal-marine biodiversity planning and management, and the procedure(s) on how to develop it.

Short-term actions to develop proposal plan**November**

1. Prepare consultation workshop programme and logistics, including workshop materials, meals, transport and venue.
2. Prepare and dispatch invitation letters to partners who will also be facilitators of the workshop.
3. Prepare and dispatch invitation letters to relevant stakeholders or target audience.
4. Consultation workshop started for the period of four days.

December

1. Prepare the schedule and budget for the community visit according to the location and access convenience, or by visiting vulnerable areas first.
2. Start visiting the community for the consultation workshop at least to approach or engage four communities per quarter.
3. The consultation workshop will also be conducted over a period of four days but will be focused more on building the community's capacity to value their coastal-marine biodiversity, protect it, use it in a very sustainable manner, and know how to restore it, all through effective planning and management.
4. Communities will have a draft integrated coastal-marine biodiversity planning and management as an outcome of the consultation workshop and will be able to adequately manage their coastal-marine biodiversity according to their plan.

**LIBERIA: PROMOTING MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE IN
EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

Goal

- To develop a critical mass of marine and coastal environmental leaders

Objectives

- Educate primary and secondary schools' teachers on marine and coastal environment;
- Promote awareness amongst primary and secondary students on the importance of marine and coastal ecosystem;
- Promote the creation and functioning of marine and coastal clubs;
- Develop future leaders who place emphasis on ecosystem services and sustainability;
- Promote and stimulate learning and exchange of knowledge amongst teachers and students;

- Develop new pathway of teaching and learning;
- Encourage politicians and decision makers to consider

National/subnational priorities

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 14: Life below water

Aichi Targets (1 & 17)

- By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target Audience (over 1 million people)

- Teachers and students at the primary and secondary schools

Details of the training

- Leadership and management
- Basic understanding of oceans and seas
- Visual learning
- Storytelling
- Drama
- Cartooned enabled programmes
- Exposure to beaches and marine environment through walk and observation
- Radio and television programmes

Format for the training

- Seminars
- Song writing
- Workshops
- Fact sheets
- Booklets
- E-training
- Media engagement

Partners to be engaged

- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority
- Liberia Maritime Authority
- Ministry of Education
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- United Nations Development Programme
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- NGOs
- Embassies

Resources needed and time frame

- US\$ 3 million
- Two years

Short term actions to develop

Activity	Time frame	Partners
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Stakeholders' buy-in	0-2months	EPA, NaFAA, LiMA, MoE, SCBD, CI
Finalize proposal and submission	2-3 months	EPA, NaFAA, LiMA, MoE, SCBD, UNDP, FAO, CI
Training design, development and approval	3-8 months	EPA, NaFAA, LiMA, MoE, SCBD, IOC, CI
Implementation, monitoring, evaluation, testing, and reporting of the project at national level	9-12 months	EPA, NaFAA, LiMA, MoE,
Roll out and monitoring at the subnational level	13-19 months	EPA, NAFAA, LiMA, MoE
Project evaluation, review and reporting	20-24 months	EPA, NaFAA, LiMA, MoE, SCBD, UNDP, FAO, CI

MALAYSIA: ESTABLISHING MARINE PROTECTED AREA NETWORKS TOWARDS A FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MALAYSIA

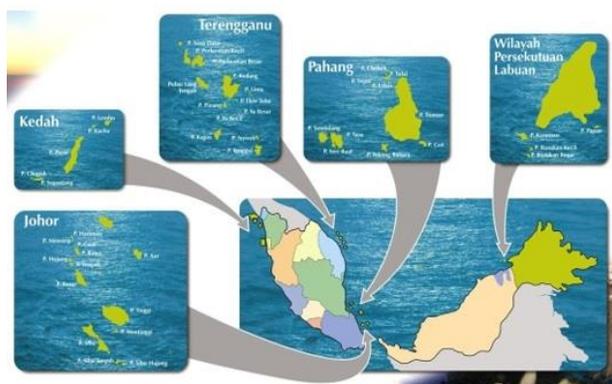
Introduction and vision statement

Malaysia is a maritime country which is surrounded by the South China Sea, Malacca Straits, Andaman Sea, and the Sulu-Sulewasi seas at East Malaysia. The Vision Statement of using MPAs (marine parks) as rallying call for Conservation and 30% of Green Covers for every maritime state in Malaysia.

Goals and objectives

The goals and objectives will look into five areas:

1. One State: One Marine Park before 2030 with the target of 30% green conservation cover for every state (national level);
2. Fulfilling Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and Sustainable Development Goal 14: Life below water (international level);



3. To establish a functional MPA network in Malaysia (national level);
4. Making sure a functional management plan is in place for each of the established marine parks (local level);
5. Ensuring resilience and mitigation plan.

Issue(s) to be addressed

There are many issues related to stressors in a MPAs site; however, listed below are those that have been very well known and are badly affecting the marine environment at present:

1. Built up resilience of the marine ecosystems through connectivity establishment along the coast.
2. Pollution along the coastal and pre-gazette areas.
3. Stressors from climate change, such as higher sea temperature and acidification.
4. Rapid local development especially on marine environment (sea reclamation and sand mining).

National/subnational priorities to which this will contribute

The priorities in relation to international convention and national policy:

1. Sustainable Development Goal 14: Life Below Water
2. National Policy on Biodiversity 2016-2025
3. Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 (EPU)

Target audience

The target will go from the bottom up to ensure better understanding and conflict risk engagement, and for stakeholder to be properly informed of their rights:

1. Local policymakers/implementers
2. Civil society
3. Academic institutions
4. Local communities
5. Indigenous community (ethnic custodian rights on natural resources)

Details of the training

The elaborate details of the training will not be highlighted here, however an overview of engagement, either done by the department or outsourced, are as below:

1. Consultation with local stakeholders to design the local management plan (engage local universities)
2. Outsource reef check survey training using the eco divers modules (engage Local NGOs- Reef Check Malaysia)
3. Knowledge to run a nursery for mangrove replanting (engage local agency FRIM).
4. Skill in running a coral restoration programme (engage local NGOs or “champion” from among the community).
5. Special training to indigenous community especially to the Seletar, the Bajau Laut (sea gypsy) as custodians to the marine ecosystem.

Format for the training

A few of the methods of delivery of engagements/ training that can be applied as part of the modules of communication:

1. Engagement and consultation
2. Public promotion and inquiry
3. Rehabilitation programmes
4. Custodian training on ecosystems for indigenous park rangers

Partners to be engaged

Specific partners that can be engaged actively to assist in the formation and training for MPAs:

1. *Regulators* – Local Government (District Officer), local implementation agencies,
2. *Local community* – villagers, fishermen, women and youth,
3. *Civil society* – NGOs Reef Check Malaysia, WWF Malaysia, Malaysia Nature Society
4. *Research institution* – Local universities will be engaged to work on the existing memorandum of understanding between the department and universities.

Resources needed/financial implications/budget

The upfront finance needs will be “outsourced” internally first before a secure and sustainable option is sought.

1. The financing will be mostly covered under the development fund and marine park endowment fund.
2. Other financial sources through private sector CSR initiatives.

Time frame

The time frame is for the next 10 years until 2030, which will be broken down into two 5-year terms. This will be in line with the Malaysia Plans and the programmes will be proposed for inclusion into these plans.

Short-term actions to develop**Three months**

Engage with local university for next year’s scientific expedition on some of the identification of coastal areas for MPA designation. This may involve collaboration with the local State Park Authority to ensure adoption of conservation conventions.

6 months

Planning and implementation of scientific expedition with universities and local agencies

12 months

1. Engagement / Consultation with the stakeholders.
2. Public promotion through street exhibition and interaction.
3. Bring in the universities to do research on the socio-economics and management effectiveness using MEAT.

Long-term outcomes

Year 2023

Three new MPAs

Management Effectiveness Assessment Tools

Year 2026

Three new MPAs

M&E and

Management Effectiveness Assessment Tools

Year 2030

Four New MPAs

M&E

Management Effectiveness Assessment Tools

*MPA -Marine Protected Areas

*M&E -Monitoring and Evaluation

*MEAT - Management Effectiveness Assessment Tools

References

1. National Policy on Biological Diversity for Malaysia 2016-2025, 2016, Malaysia
2. Designing Marine Protected Area Networks to Achieve Fisheries, Biodiversity and Climate Change Objectives in Tropical Ecosystem: A Practitioner Guide, 2013, CTI-CFF

3. Shared Prosperity Vision 2030, 2019, Malaysia

MALDIVES: INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INTO NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL PLANNING PROCESSES

Goals and objectives

Main goal

To integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into national and subnational planning processes

Objectives

- To develop skilled and competent officers to integrate biodiversity and ecosystems services in the national and sub-national planning.
- To create an integrated practice among planners of biodiversity considerations.
- To build by in and a custom of appreciation for biodiversity and ecosystems in all sectors in the planning process,
- To create/revise guidelines and templates to incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Issue(s) to be addressed

The government of Maldives observes many different levels of planning. At the central level National Development Plan (NDP), Spatial Planning of Maldives (SPM), and the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) are developed. While the NDP is a long-term development Plan for the entire nation, the SPM lays out the spatial distribution of these developments. The SAP lays out short-term actions for development strategies for annual budgetary purposes to achieve the pledges of the current administration.

Sectoral plans are developed for various sectors, including infrastructure, fisheries, agriculture, tourism, energy and others.

The Decentralization Act of the Maldives requires the local governments (that is, the City, Atoll, and Island councils) to adopt local level development plans, which cover all sectors of development in their respective jurisdiction.

In most of the national and subnational level plans, “Environment” is recognized as one of the sectors and has its designated separate section to address “environmental issues” such as waste, beach erosion, tree planting, etc. Environment or biodiversity is not, as such, integrated into various sectors of development in their planning process. This is particularly prominent in subnational level planning processes whereby the “environment” section is limited to municipal level waste management. However, some developmental plans, such as Addu Development Plan, have integrated sustainability in many sectors, including their vision to become a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Sectors such as infrastructure development for harbours focus on area and depth of the harbour and the number of vessels etc. The tourism Sector is entirely dependent on the healthy and rich environment and, when included in the local developmental plans, only has the number of beds to be added to the island through guesthouses/city hotels, etc. Similarly, fisheries is focused on the economic and livelihood benefits and agriculture with respect to crop production.

The development plans and different levels are expected to be regularly revised. Local development plans have a more frequent revision period with each new local election. The next election is expected to happen in March 2020.

The aim of this training is to ensure that planners of these development plans are well able to integrate biodiversity into various sectors in their planning processes. It is expected that, when the new plans are developed or revised, they will have biodiversity included in such sectors as built environment, health, education, road development, housing, tourism facilities and programmes, beach development, fisheries, aquaculture, etc.

National/subnational priorities to which this will contribute

Maldives, being a nation of 1200 islands that sums up to less than 1% of the total area of the country, is coastal and marine ecosystems in its entirety. Environmental protection in Maldives is protection of these ecosystems. The present government has their manifesto based on the foundation of Environmental Protection. As such, it is important that this foundation is integrated into national, sectoral and subnational level planning. The present administration also has ambitious pledges on tourism, fisheries, maritime transportation, infrastructure development, etc. Through the Decentralization Act of the Maldives, local level planning (including sector development) is expected to be delegated to local governments after the new elections in 2020. Sectoral, national, and subnational level planning is developed in line with national priorities and local priorities. If these plans have biodiversity integrated, they will be tools for achieving Environment related priorities of the government.

Some of the government priorities include:

- (a) Presidential pledge on protecting 1 island, 1 reef and 1 mangrove in each atoll of the Maldives;
- (b) Many targets of NBSAP including Target 3 “Mainstream biodiversity into island, atoll, sectoral and national plans. Other targets on restoration, sustainable fisheries, marine protected areas, pollution, etc.;
- (c) Achievement of Policy 2 of the current SAP on Environmental Protection and Preservation;
- (d) Contribution towards the current government’s strategy towards “Blue economy”;
- (e) The announcement by the President of the Maldives during the Blue Leaders’ Summit 2019 to undertake a comprehensive marine spatial planning across the nation (in collaboration with Blue Prosperity Coalition);
- (f) President’s pledge to protect 20% of Maldivian waters during the Blue Leaders’ Summit 2019;
- (g) The pledge towards a strategic environmental assessment;
- (h) The Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 14;
- (i) Aichi Biodiversity Target.

Target audience

Since the training is needed for the people who are organizing different levels of planning, this training workshop will be targeted to the planners of the planning process. That is, those that are involved directly in the planning process at the national and subnational level, mainly the Planning Ministry, local government authority and the local council staff. In these institutions, the target group will be the staff that develop the templates and contents of different plans, those who will be using these templates to develop the plans and instructors who organize the planning processors.

The specific institutions include:

- (a) National level training:
 - Ministry of Planning and Infrastructure Development
 - Local government authority
- (b) Sub-national level:

- Local councils: the local councils will not be trained directly through this training, but it is expected that the trained staff from LGA who are assisting the local councils in developing their respective developmental plans will be trained through this training programme.

The Planning Ministry oversees national level planning processes. The overarching plans of SAP, NDP and SPM are developed through this Ministry. These plans provide guidance to the development of Sectoral plans in other sectors and a well-integrated national level plan will be key to ensure that all other sector plans have biodiversity and ecosystem services integrated.

Details of the training

The participants will be expected to:

- (a) Gain knowledge on the importance of integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in the planning processes;
- (b) Gain skills on how to biodiversity in planning where environment is taken as a system and a base on which sustainable development takes place and not as sector to be developed;
- (c) Revised templates and guidelines on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Format for the training

- Training Workshop with training materials and practical exercise will be developed
- Existing examples from national level on good and bad planning case studies presented
- The training will be conducted in a one-to-two day workshop model

Partners to be engaged

- Planning Ministry
- Local government authority
- Local councils
- Experts from relevant sectors

Resources needed/financial implications/budget

- This can be included in the annual budget. It will not take much of the budget as this can be incorporated into the already existing pledge of the present government on conducting nationwide awareness programmes on environment, which is budgeted. It is expected that this training will be repeated as necessary and may be extended to island, atoll councils, etc.

Time frame

- The training will be a one-to-two-day workshop each session. The initial training, including LGA and the Planning Ministry, can be conducted in January 2019 with a refresher later once the new local governments are elected in March/April 2020.

Short-term actions to develop

Actions	Month							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Review existing templates for development plans								
Develop detail training material								
Decide on the meeting venue and time								
Develop case studies								
Propose suggestions for new templates and/or on ways of incorporating biodiversity and ES into all stages of the planning process								

Identify the exact persons for the training (the people who responsible for designing the templates for different development plans, the trainers who train relevant sectors and local government on how to produce plans)		■						
Sent out invitations		■						
Design the workshop (Agenda, methodology, outputs, evaluation)		■	■					
Conduct the workshop			■					
Evaluate the results of the first workshop as per participants				■				
Plan the refresher (date time and participants)				■				
Review new material or additional suggestions for template resulting from the first workshop					■			
Conduct refresher course						■		
Continue coordination with the planners during the local planning process							■	■

MAURITIUS: CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FISHER COMMUNITIES ON SETTING UP, MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING OF CORAL NURSERIES FOR REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED CORAL REEFS THROUGH CORAL FARMING AROUND MAURITIUS

Goals and objectives

The goals and objectives of the proposed training programme will be mainly to:

- (a) Run an awareness and education programme for the fisher community with regard to importance, functions, and the benefits that they are deriving from healthy corals reef ecosystems;
- (b) Incorporate traditional knowledge of the fisher community into the management of a healthy reef ecosystem;
- (c) Train the fisher community, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in the marine environment, and University of Mauritius to set up, maintain and monitor coral nurseries around Mauritius;
- (d) To train the recipients on how to transplant the successfully grown corals on degraded areas of the reefs in view of coral reefs restoration;
- (e) Train the NGOs and University students to be trainers to eventually enhance capacity building by training additional local communities.

Issue(s) to be addressed

The coral reefs of Mauritius like other reefs around the world are facing two main threats, major stress due to human activities and natural causes like coral bleaching among others. Like many other small island developing States, the tourism industry contributes a major role in the national economy. Much emphasis is being laid on tourism which is slowly giving rise to an increase in recreational activities at sea that are indirectly impacting on the coral reef ecosystem. The rise in sea-based activities, increase in the number of pleasure crafts, pollution from different land-based sources amongst others are increasing the stress on coral reef population. Coral bleaching (environmental factors) and impacts from storms (physical damage) and flash floods are some of the negative impacts due to natural causes.

Long-term monitoring data showed that the percentage coral cover around Mauritius has decreased considerably over the years from around 50% to about 20% nowadays (Coral reef status report for the Western Indian Ocean (2017)).

The major threats contributing to the current ongoing reef degradation are:

- Global warming, increased sea/ocean water temperatures and increased frequency and severity of El Niño events.
- Persistent increase in freshwater runoffs, reduced salinity, eutrophication (nutrient enrichment), increased sedimentation, erosion and pollution (marine pollution and pollution from inland activities), due to agricultural inputs, coastal development, deforestation, urbanization and industrialization.
- Increased fishing pressure: over-fishing, illegal fishing and destructive/bad fishing practices (i.e. trampling over corals, anchor damage, seasonal seine net fishing in Mauritius).
- Increased recreational activities inside lagoons.
- Ocean acidification.
- Cyclones and storm surges.
- Coral diseases (i.e. microbes including pathogens, white band diseases, *Turpios* sponge).
- Predator outbreaks (i.e. Crown of thorns, *Acanthaster planci*, corallivorous snails *Drupella* sp.)

One of the means to rehabilitate coral reefs is through the farming of corals. This is already being carried out in many small island developing States and other developing and developed countries (Fiji, Hawaii, Okinawa). Besides, recent reports published in Mauritius have put emphasis on coral farming namely:

- (a) The Baird & Associates Technical Report (Ministry of Environment) 2003.
- (b) Third report on Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) (2006), under Article 6 (General Measures for conservation and Sustainable Use), one of the measures proposed is targeted research on coral transplant for ecosystem restoration.

In view of the above issues, Mauritius has embarked on a coral farming project by setting up coral nurseries since 2017 with a view to rehabilitate degraded coral reefs. However, given that coral farming is a labour-intensive operation and taking into consideration the shortage of manpower in the Ministry, restoration of the degraded reefs is lagging behind. Hence, on top of reinforcing the ongoing coral farming project, the training programme will (1) educate the fisher community with regard to importance, functions, and the benefits that they are deriving from healthy corals reefs ecosystem, (2) incorporate traditional knowledge of the fisher community into the management of a healthy reef ecosystem, (3) help building capacity in the field of coral farming through the engagement and involvement of the members of the civil society namely, the fisher communities, NGOs, and the students of the University of Mauritius, (4) provide for a pool of trainers for the eventual formation/training of the local communities and (5) engage the civil society in a national/regional/global cause.

National/subnational priorities

At the last Commonwealth Blue Charter Conference, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius has taken the firm commitment to co-champion, along with Australia and Belize, coral reef restoration through coral farming. Implementation of the proposed training programme will contribute toward achieving the commitment taken during the last Commonwealth Blue Charter Conference to restore the Mauritian coral reefs by providing additional trained manpower/force.

Moreover, it will also help the Republic of Mauritius to address partly Aichi Targets 10, 12, 14 and 15 and the National Targets 5, 10, 12, 14 and 15 of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2017 – 2025) of the Republic of Mauritius, National Conservation Strategy, Vision 2030, etc.

Target audience

1. Selected fisher community (about 50) (Phase II & III)
2. Members of NGOs engaged in the marine environment (Phases I, II & III)
3. Students of the Faculty of Science of the University of Mauritius

Details of the training

Based on previously acquired experience, an awareness raising campaign will be raised among the fisher community and recipients will be provided with skills and technical know-how on:

- (a) Identification of suitable sites for setting up nurseries;
- (b) Setting of pre-fabricated coral nurseries for acclimatization purpose;
- (c) *In situ* identification of resilient coral species;
- (d) Collection of donor coral colonies for fragmentation;
- (e) Preparation of coral fragments;
- (f) Fixing on coral fragments on coral nurseries;
- (g) Maintenance, servicing and management of coral nurseries;
- (h) Transplantation of successfully grown corals.

Format for the training

The training will be provided through class lectures at community centres located in the vicinity of the selected fisher communities and through on-the-job training.

Partners to be engaged

Currently, the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) has an experienced team of six to eight scientists who are actively engaged in coral farming in Mauritius. Moreover, there is another experienced team of three to four scientists at the Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI), which is under the same parent Ministry as the AFRC. In this context, the expertise and experience of both teams from AFRC and MOI would be sought for the development and implementation of the proposed training programme.

Resources needed/financial implications/budget

Currently, a coral farming project is being implemented (since 2017) by the AFRC, whereby human resources, equipment and materials for construction of nurseries and annual budgets have already been allocated. Given that the proposed training programme will build on the existing project through the inclusion of the fisher community, NGOs and UOM, additional budget will have to be sought. It is estimated that an additional amount of about MUR 750,000 (US\$ 20,000) should be sought to cater for transport, fuel, stipend for the recipient, and allowances for the trainers amongst others on an annual basis would be required, taking into consideration the fact that equipment, boat/engine facilities, materials for nurseries and pre-fabricated nurseries are already available.

Time frame

Given that coral farming is an on-going project and at least 1 to 1.5 years (depending on the growth rate of the selected coral species) may be required to grow corals fragments of about 2cm to colonies of appreciable size that can be transplanted, the training programme will be run for 1.5 years.

Short-term actions to develop

Next 3 months:

- (a) Approval of the training programme;
- (b) Seeking for the budget;
- (c) Meetings with fisher communities' locality-wise (north, south, east and west);
- (d) Meetings with NGOs;
- (e) Meeting with University of Mauritius;
- (f) Screening and selection of recipients (depending on their abilities to swimming, snorkelling and diving, their availability and willingness to participate in the training).

4 – 6 months:

- (a) Classroom lectures;
- (b) Field practices - Identification of suitable sites for setting up nurseries:
 - (i) Fixing of pre-fabricated coral nurseries for acclimatization purpose;
 - (ii) *In situ* identification of resilient donor coral colonies;
 - (iii) Collection of donor coral colonies for fragmentation;
 - (iv) Preparation of coral fragments;
 - (v) Fixing of coral fragments on pre-fabricated coral nurseries.

7 – 12 months: Maintenance, servicing and management of nurseries;

13 – 14 months: Transplantation of successfully grown corals colonies on degraded areas of the reefs;

15 – 18 months:

- (a) Re-set up of coral nurseries;
- (b) Maintenance, servicing and management of nurseries.

Future course of action

Depending on availability of funds, future course of action will include training fisher communities on how to record their catch and record-keeping for catch monitoring purposes, training on scientific monitoring of nurseries and transplants, and replicating the programme at other localities.

ROMANIA: BUILDING THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN MARINE POLICIES IN ROMANIA

1. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Goal: Create synergies between the marine policies in the Romanian part of the Black Sea.

Objectives:

- Reducing the duplicates and administrative burden towards cost - effective implementation
- Strengthening inter-institutional cooperation

2. ISSUE(S) TO BE ADDRESSED

The main issues that will be addressed will be focused on:

- Aichi Targets (focus on Aichi Target 11 and Aichi Target 2) and NBSAP;
- Cross-cutting approach for monitoring and reporting requirements (including discussion on the ongoing projects);
- Integration of the biodiversity objectives, established according to nature directives with targets and indicators, established under the marine directive;
- Link between the assessments of Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) under HD and Good Environmental Status (GES) under MSFD;
- Drafting a marine spatial plan through a proper integration of all other policies.

3. NATIONAL PRIORITIES

In the short term, the main national priority is policy integration.

In general, the Nature Directives (Birds and Habitats Directives) and Marine Strategy Framework Directive work for the benefit of nature and the environment. Where overlaps exist between the provisions of these Directives, possible conflicts can arise, but generally speaking more synergies than problems have been identified. Besides theoretical overlaps, common ground between the Directives is particularly visible in the following five spheres of implementation: adoption of measures, monitoring and reporting, financing, and cross-border cooperation.

Common understanding of marine policy for all involved actors is the main national priority. The integration of the two environmental policies, Natura 2000, and MSFD in Romania is a work in progress. Important steps have already been taken by transposition of European Union legislation into national legislation.

Aichi Target 11 is on track; currently 20.9 % of the marine area (EEZ and territorial waters) in Romania are covered by protected areas.

All directives require Member States to report on the measures implemented and progress made under the different legislative frameworks. Under the MSFD, Member States must report on the status of the marine environment, on their monitoring programmes and on their programmes of measures. The Birds and Habitats directives require reporting on the conservation status of the species and habitats it protects. These reporting obligations are different in purpose and formats, but some target species/habitats are common. From timing point of view the monitoring and reporting processes are in progress:

- (a) For Article 17 (HD), the report on the conservation status was finalized and sent to the European Union in March. One dedicated project is ongoing, and other data will be collected;
- (b) For Article 12 (BD), the deadline for submission of the project is 31.10.2019. Due to political situation from Romania, it is possible as this term to not be achieved;
- (c) For the descriptors of MSFD the deadline is 2020.

Another priority is the elaboration of *Sixth National Report* on the Convention on Biological Diversity. The report will be elaborated by Ministry of Environment, but the Ministry of Waters and Forests has to provide data for the marine components of the report.

4. TARGET AUDIENCE

- (a) National responsible authorities:
 - (i) National authority in charge with biodiversity (Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity Directorate)
 - (ii) National authority in charge with marine issues (Ministry of Waters and Forests, Water Management Department)
- (b) Regional authorities:
 - (i) Romanian Waters (National Institution in charge with the management of coastal area)
 - (ii) Administration of Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (institution in charge with the management of marine part of Danube Delta Biosphere reserve, and Natura 2000 site)
- (c) Research institutions:
 - (i) National Institute for Marine Research “Grigore Antipa” Constanța (institution in charge with the monitoring, research etc. of marine biodiversity, both species and habitats, traditional institution that are conduction the monitoring for reporting obligation for biodiversity, ecosystems condition, fish stock)
 - (ii) National Institute for Research and Development on Marine Geology and Geo-ecology – GeoEcoMar (institution in charge with the marine, coastal, river and lacustrine geology, geophysics and geoecology)
 - (iii) French Institute of Integrated Research in Marine Sciences – (Ifremer), a French research institute that supports maritime policies)
- (d) Fishery sector:
 - (i) National Agency for Fishery and Aquaculture (institution in charge with regulation of the fishery sector)
 - (ii) Fisheries companies and federations (about 5 companies/federations)
- (e) NGOs:
 - (i) Mare Nostrum (local NGO involved in monitoring of dolphins and some species of birds)
 - (ii) GESS (national NGO involved in monitoring of marine habitats and key habitats/species endemic for a particular area of the southern coast of the Romanian part of Black Sea)
- (f) Others:
 - (iii) Oil industry (companies in charge of exploration/exploitation)
 - (iv) Coastal guard
 - (v) Local Environmental Agency (LEPA), Constanța, Tulcea and Danube Delta Authority
 - (vi) National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA)

5. DETAILS OF THE TRAINING

Step 1. Exchange of information between responsible institutions

Step 2. Identifying the key elements of the discussed/implemented in common and data that has to be shared

Step 3. Links with other sectors

Step 4. Policy integration

6. **FORMAT FOR TRAINING**

- Informal meetings, between main actors (including calls and email exchanges)
- Workshops with other sectors

7. **PARTNERS TO BE ENGAGED**

(a) National responsible authorities:

- (i) National authority in charge of biodiversity (Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity Directorate)
- (ii) National authority in charge of marine issues (Ministry of Waters and Forests, Water Management Department)

(b) Research institute: National Institute for Marine Research “Grigore Antipa” Constanța

8. **RESOURCES NEEDED/FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS/BUDGET**

Note 1: limited budget for protocol could be needed.

Note 2: on-going projects financed by European Union/state budget

9. **TIME FRAME**

One year/permanent

10. **SHORT-TERM ACTIONS TO DEVELOP**

(a) In next month:

- (i) Initial discussion on the reporting and monitoring obligations, focused on deadline, reporting format, and budget allocated for each reporting session.
- (ii) Dissemination of the information regarding the Aichi Targets, and collection of data for the 6th National report and finalizing the report.

(b) Next three months:

- (i) Monitoring and reporting requirements, and identifying the common elements of the different reports;
- (ii) Discussion on the link between HBD objectives and MSFD targets and indicators and finding the solution for integration of them;
- (iii) Discussion on the link between the assessments of Conservation Status under HD and GES under MSFD
- (iv) Discussion on the Maritime Spatial Planning, and what data could be provided by each institution.
- (v) Identifying the other institution with responsibilities in marine issues, and their contribution in order to support the success of project.

(c) Next six months:

- (i) Consultation with other responsible institutions
- (ii) Sharing the data between the projects/institutions

11. **OUTCOMES**

(a) Identifying elements that have to be added in the *Sixth National Report* on the Convention on Biological Diversity and drafting it.

(b) Cross-cutting approach for European Union reporting processes:

- (i) Draft list of common elements/features/species/habitats that are part of monitoring under different obligation(s), and sharing the data;
 - (ii) Defining the Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) for species and habitats and their contribution to achieve the Good Environmental Status - (GES);
 - (iii) Improving the FCS and GES, as long as the data reported in 2019 for species and habitats covered by HD shown that Conservation Status is in decreasing;
- (c) Common implementation of the Marine Action Plan, initiated by Marine authorities, and approved in 2019;
- (d) Clear regulation of fishery tools, and enforcement;
- (e) Drafting an MSP to satisfy all actors, and to preserve the biodiversity;
- (f) Achieving a full policies integration through an active coordination and actions.

12. REFERENCES

Links between the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD 2008/56/EC) and the Nature Directives (Birds Directive 2009/147/EEC (BD) and Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (HD)), European Union, 2012.

A Starter's Guide Overview on the main provisions of the Water Framework Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Birds and Habitats Directives, and the Floods Directive: similarities and differences, European Union, 2016.

Working towards creating synergies between the WFD, MSFD and the Habitats and Birds Directives. Selected case studies. The N2k Group (European Economic Interest Group), 2015.

The interaction between the Floods Directive and the Nature Directives.

Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the progress in establishing marine protected areas (as required by Article 21 of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC).

Commission Decision (European Union) 2017/848 of 17 May 2017 laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment, and repealing Decision 2010/477/EU.

Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning.

Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive).

Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2002 concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe (2002/413/EC).

SEYCHELLES: CAPACITY BUILDING ON BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING FOR SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE OCEAN IN SEYCHELLES

BACKGROUND

The climate change outbreak is continuously putting a strain on our various natural resources both on land and in the Ocean. Both land-based and marine resources have been used for a long time, and we certainly do not want them exhausted. With increased threats and pressures on our oceans, we need to have a more sustainable, more coordinated approach towards the usage of our ocean resources and the various services

it provides. Steps have been made in that direction already, but education never stops. In that context the role of the ministry of environment is crucial and the need for an integral approach towards the sustainable use of the ocean is necessary as proposed by this training proposal.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Identification of ways to get respective ministries interested in marine resources preservation and conservation
- Awareness of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative
- Identification of ongoing projects in the different ministries where this initiative can be addressed.

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

- Importance of the ocean and its preservation and conservation
- Services it provides
- Pollution
- Ocean acidification
- Governance of ocean resources
- Traditional and local knowledge concerning ocean resources
- The importance of working together from different institutional angles towards its sustainable use

NATIONAL/SUBNATIONAL PRIORITIES TO WHICH THIS WILL CONTRIBUTE

- Sustainable Development Goal 14
- Marine spatial planning
- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Seychelles
- Food security and poverty
- Aichi Biodiversity Targets

TARGET AUDIENCE

Governmental organizations i.e. Ministry of Education and human resources development, Health and social affairs, etc.

DETAILS OF THE TRAINING

A holistic understanding and appreciation of Ocean Sustainable use and why its integration in various governmental portfolios is of great importance for sustainability of its numerous resources

FORMAT OF THE TRAINING

- Talks
- Workshops
- Webinars

PARTNERS TO BE ENGAGED

- Conventions dealing with Marine Biodiversity Conservation
- Seychelles Fishing Authority
- Blue Economy Research Institute
- University of Seychelles
- Non-governmental organizations
- Locals (Traditional knowledge)

RESOURCES NEEDED/FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION/BUDGET

- Financial
- Logistical

IMPLICATIONS

- Preparation setting up for workshops
- Transportation to and from workshop venues
- Bringing in international experts for experience sharing and educating

BUDGET

\$80,000

TIME FRAME

12 months

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS TO DEVELOP

- Present the idea to superiors for endorsement
- Brainstorming on ways of approaching various ministries and see how the SOI can fit into their respective policies and mandates (i.e. to mould our approach strategy)
- Call a meeting with the various partners who will be engaged in the training process. Give the rationale behind this whole process (they are already in conservation field so they will know where I am coming from)
- Identify various ongoing projects in various government sectors where this idea of biodiversity mainstreaming can be channelled to stimulate interest, appreciation, consideration for biodiversity resources
- Send invitations to selected international partners (Conventions) regarding my proposal, the initiative and training, and possibility of assisting with an expert
- Invitations to all the government organizations regarding training

MAIN CHALLENGE EXPECTED

- Identifying ways in which this initiative falls in with the various ministry portfolios

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Cross sectoral decisions made within government with consideration for marine resources conservation and sustainable use
- A richer, healthier ocean
- Increased revenue in both fisheries and the tourism sector and cross-sectoral benefits
- Educated nation on matters and importance of marine resource conservation
- Improve institutional understanding of the importance of the ocean and its sustainable use for the livelihoods, social, environmental and economic improvement of Seychelles and its people and the enormous potential for this subject to comply with the mandate of the Ministry of Environment

SRI LANKA: PLANNING FOR A TRAINING PROGRAMME TO CONSERVE CORAL REEF AND MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS IN SRI LANKA

Vision statement

Sustainable Management of Coral Reef and Mangrove Resources in Sri Lanka

Objectives and goals

- (a) Sustainable use for coral reefs and mangroves

- (b) Create local training at district level to implement programme management for coral reefs and mangroves
- (c) Implement training as well as rehabilitation and restoration programmes at the district level
- (d) Increase public awareness on the importance of coral reefs and mangroves
- (e) Goals to maintain the present size of coral reefs (based on 2019 estimate)
- (f) Goals to maintain or increase the present size of mangroves (as of 2019)

Issues to address

- Over-fishing and consumption of coral reefs and mangroves
- Marine pollution at coral reefs / mangroves
- Climate change
- Natural calamities (tsunami, typhoon, coastal sedimentation and erosion)
- Tourism (benefits and threats)
- Coastal development and encroachment

National and subnational priorities

- (a) Aichi Targets 14, 11,10,08
- (b) Sustainable Development Goal - Food security
- (c) Establishment and declaration of conservation areas
- (d) Replanting programmes for mangroves
- (e) Restoration of coral reefs
- (f) Awareness for public community
- (g) Enforcement

Target audience

- (a) Regulators – government agencies and policymakers, politicians
- (b) Local Communities – fishermen, women folks, indigenous, school and youth, villagers
- (c) Private sector – hoteliers, factories, business
- (d) Civil Society – NGOs, universities, etc.
- (e) Users –tourist, fishers

Training details

Coral reefs

- Coral replanting programmes/restoration programme

Mangroves

- Training programmes on the empowerment of community-based conservation initiatives based on lessons learned by ICM
- Training programmes on developing mangrove rehabilitation and replanting programmes (Nursery planning techniques)
- Training to develop Eco-tourism so as to conserve mangroves
- ICM
- Train coastal communities through workshops and training programmes on integrated coastal zone management (ICM) for conservation of coral reefs and mangroves

Training format

- (a) Workshop
- (b) Regional and local-level meetings
- (c) Public promotion
- (d) Media - public awareness
- (e) Alternative livelihood programme

Partners for collaboration

Regulator	Community	Private Sector	Civil Society	Extra	Experts
	Village		NGOs	Tourist	Planning
Fishery Dept.	District	Hotel owners	University		GIS mapping
Environmental Authority	Fishing community	Industrial owners			Coral experts
Forest Department	Tourism Associations				Coastal Resources managers
Coast guards.	Divers				Research institutions
Wildlife Department					
Marine Pollution prevention Authority.					

Resources needed/financial implications

Can be included in annual budget from the operational expenditures

Time frame

A five-year plan with yearly work plan

Short-term actions to develop

Three months

Develop Action plans for different target groups for each training programme on mangrove and coral reefs

Six months

Identify resource allocation needs for the next five years

Conduct brainstorming sessions

Identify expertise needed

Milestones for training and sites

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Target
Plan	Mg, ICM	CR, Mg, M&E	Mg, ICM	CR, Mg	CR, ICM, M&E	4 Mg, 3CR, 3 ICM

Mg- Mangrove: CR –Coral Reef;
M&E – Monitoring & Evaluation;
ICM – Integrated Coastal Resource Management

Main Challenge

- Financing

SUDAN: TRAINING PROCESS TOWARDS THE IMPORTANCE OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE CONTEXT OF MARINE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Knowledge goals and objectives

- 1- Gain knowledge and information about the importance of marine protected areas, especially the two protected areas in Sudan (Sanganeib Attols (S) and Dougonab Bay (D)).
- 2- Gain knowledge to deal with awareness gaps in just and equitable mechanisms for benefit-sharing from protected area (S&D) and any other planned MPA or LPA.



Issues to be addressed

- 1-Recognition of indigenous people and local community-conserved areas and their importance in relation to the just and equitable distribution of benefits locally and nationally gained from them (show benefits)
- 2- Addressing national legislation to share responsibilities and accountability concepts (cases on the importance of being efficient in the adoption of the regulation - success stories – lesson learned)



- 3-Illustrate clearly the meaning of (governance) in relation to marine parks.
- 4-Make use of the available finance resources through developing sustainable financial plan to achieve balance in expenditure and ensure continuity.

National/subnational priorities**Nationally**

- 1- Contribution to fulfil Aichi Target (11): Protection of habitats of which relatively little remains and whose continued loss would result in the total loss of the habitat type.

Subnationally

- 1- Raise awareness about S&D MPA and identification of the different characteristic habitats in that locations
- 2- Highlight their ecological, social and economic values
- 3- Provide sufficient information about the traditional and indigenous knowledge for S&D and its importance in conservation and biological diversity for fauna and flora in Sudan
- 4- Justify the ongoing and expected decline of these habitats and show expected mitigation scenarios.

Target audience

1-Sanganeib (S) & Duogonab(D) management staff

2-S&D project staff

3-Relevant (R) university staff

4- R Fisheries departments staff

5-R research institute staff

6-Local community leaders in the targeted locality

7-All educated females from the targeted localities

8-Media R

9- R forestry department members

Details of the training

- 1- Knowledge & information covering the objectives
- 2- Skills: Communication with different community components and all other people engaged in PMA concerns
- 3- Encourage to learn local community traditions, ability to work in teams, ability to be conscious during working in area hosting wildlife and /or deep water or swamps
- 4-Tools: Using questionnaires, direct interview, internet or references to extract data, process data, and observe to evaluate and monitor the on-going changes

Format for the training: Workshops

Including lectures, videos, field visits, sharing group discussions, important internet sources, key speakers, guest speakers, Skype conferences, etc.

Partners to be engaged

CDB focal point /HCNER

The RED SEA University

MPA authority

Wilde life administration

Resources needed/financial implications/budget

- Financial budget
 - Transportation
 - Stationaries
 - Hall (suitable place)
 - DSA (all personnel)
 - Supporting staff
 - Food stock Time frame
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